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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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January 1967

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

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In 1966, world output of cereals, vegetable oils, and sugar each increased about 5 percent. The gain in the output of livestock food products almost matched the gain in world population.

World production of wheat and rice was brought back to the trend line in 1966 by generally favorable weather in the major producing countries. It was depressed by drought in the Soviet Union and in the Indian subcontinent in 1965. In the USSR--the world's largest producer of wheat--the 1966 crop totaled almost 75 million metric tons compared to 50 million in 1965. Wheat and other grains will continue to fill the gap between the world supply of and demand for rice. Over the last decade, the size of the world cereal crop has increased about 20 percent. During that period, the largest gains in volume have been in wheat, corn, and rice; volume gains in sorghum and millet have about equaled the loss in oat production.

Despite a significant decline in production of cottonseed, the world supply of edible oilseeds reached a new high in 1966. Record crops of soybeans and sunflowerseed were harvested and the output of olive oil rose about 7 percent. In 1966, soybean and sunflowerseed crops were about 45 percent and 60 percent larger, respectively, than the average levels of 1955-59.

World production of sugar in 1966/67 is expected to surpass the record set in 1964/65. Production will exceed consumption for the third year in a row and year-end stocks should be equivalent to about 5 months' consumption requirements. The citrus crop was one-fifth larger than in 1965 and almost two-thirds above the 1955-59 average.

Output of livestock food products in 1966 continued the long-term gradual uptrend. The production of pork remained at the 1965 level and the output of other meats increased, with poultry meat again registering the fastest rate of gain. Larger quantities of milk have been channeled into butter production in recent years and stocks of butter in West European countries are near record levels.

Among the beverage crops, coffee and cocoa beans have followed divergent up and down courses during the past 4 years. World output of coffee in 1966/67 (October-September) is forecast at about 20 percent below the very high level of the previous year. World supplies of coffee will continue to be far in excess of demand, although some lowering of the large Brazilian stocks is expected. Cocoa bean production is forecast to increase 13 percent in 1966/67, for the second largest crop on record. The output of tea in 1966 continued its steady upward trend. Expanding consumption will again reduce cocoa stocks in 1967 but world tea inventories are expected to rise slightly.

In a reversal of the recent trend, world cotton production is expected to decline by 10 percent in 1966/67, primarily because of the sharp cutback in U.S. cotton acreage in 1966. Despite the decline, the world supply of cotton in 1966/67 is equivalent to 18 months' consumption requirements. Wool production in 1966 remained stable at about the same level as in the 3 preceding years. Output of jute increased more than 10 percent, but the production of hard fibers, as a group, remained at the 1965 level.

Editor's Note: Re-printed from "The World Agricultural Situation", pages 5 and 6, released January 4, 1967.

Estimated world production of selected agricultural commodities, average 1955-59, annual 1963-66

Commodity	Unit	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/	% change 2/ 1955-59 average to 1966	% change 2/ 1965 to 1966
							--- Percent ---	
Wheat	Mil. M.T.	216	226	256	247	274	27	11
Rye	Mil. M.T.	37	30	32	34	31	-17	-9
Rice, rough 3/ 4/	Mil. M.T.	214	242	249	241	250	17	4
Corn 4/	Mil. M.T.	167	206	197	207	217	30	5
Barley	Mil. M.T.	71	88	94	92	99	39	8
Oats	Mil. M.T.	59	46	42	44	44	-27	-1
Sorghum & millet 5/	Mil. M.T.	28	35	34	34	41	45	20
Sugar, centrifugal	Mil. M.T.	45.0	54.3	65.9	62.4	66.0	47	6
Sugar, non-cent. 6/	Mil. M.T.	6.7	8.4	8.9	7.9	8.4	25	7
Fruits, citrus	Mil. M.T.	14.5	16.6	18.1	19.6	23.7	63	21
Apples & pears 7/	Mil. M.T.	12.8	17.4	18.2	16.5	17.4	36	5
Potatoes 8/	Mil. M.T.	232	236	246	230	232	0	1
Dry beans 9/	1,000 M.T.	4,014	5,035	4,989	4,899	4,899	22	0
Dry peas 10/	1,000 M.T.	603	581	567	522	494	-18	-5
Hops 11/	1,000 M.T.	71	91	93	92	93	31	1
Soybeans	Mil. M.T.	24	28	28	32	35	43	8
Peanuts	Mil. M.T.	13.4	15.2	16.2	15.6	15.9	18	2
Cottonseed	Mil. M.T.	19.3	21.8	22.6	23.2	21.3	10	-9
Flaxseed	1,000 M.T.	3,358	3,469	3,317	3,563	2,966	-11	-16
Sesame seed	1,000 M.T.	1,473	1,544	1,547	1,437	1,516	3	5
Castor beans	1,000 M.T.	497	684	838	713	653	31	-8
Sunflowerseed	1,000 M.T.	5,125	6,125	7,741	7,477	8,328	62	11
Rapeseed	1,000 M.T.	3,483	3,424	3,544	4,784	4,300	23	-10
Olive oil	1,000 M.T.	12/ 990	1,699	982	1,206	1,289	30	7
Palm oil	1,000 M.T.	1,265	1,261	1,270	1,275	1,279	1	0
Palm kernel oil	1,000 M.T.	421	372	381	367	376	-11	2
Coconut oil	1,000 M.T.	2,074	2,195	2,209	2,141	2,245	8	-5
Butter 13/	1,000 M.T.	14/ 4,581	4,899	4,989	5,307	5,443	19	3
Milk 15/	Mil. M.T.	14/ 259	282	285	293	298	15	2
Meats 16/	Mil. M.T.	44.5	51.3	51.6	52.2	52.6	18	1
Eggs 17/	Mil. M.T.	10.8	12.2	12.7	12.9	12.9	19	0
Lard	1,000 M.T.	14/ 3,080	3,180	3,030	3,121	3,084	0	-1
Tallow & greases	1,000 M.T.	14/ 2,930	3,706	3,996	3,887	3,969	35	2
Tobacco	1,000 M.T.	3,864	4,357	4,637	4,447	4,536	17	2
Coffee	Mil. bags 18/	58.3	71.0	51.3	81.1	64.1	10	-21
Tea	1,000 M.T.	739	884	925	936	987	34	5
Cocoa beans	1,000 M.T.	887	1,237	1,504	1,227	1,389	57	13
Cotton	Mil. bales 19/	43.9	50.1	52.0	53.0	48.2	10	-9
Wool	1,000 M.T.	14/ 2,443	2,640	2,620	2,624	2,657	9	1
Jute	1,000 M.T.	14/ 2,087	2,421	2,322	2,237	2,489	19	11
Sisal	1,000 M.T.	532	676	705	639	645	21	1
Henequen	1,000 M.T.	135	151	163	164	164	21	0
Abaca	1,000 M.T.	117	119	112	106	100	-15	-6

Note: Except for rice, corn, and sorghum and millet, the data are as published by FAS. Statistics for sorghum & millet are official estimates for 9 countries compiled by ERS. Statistics refer either to calendar years or to crop years beginning in the year shown. For livestock products, rice, corn, sorghum & millet, potatoes, hops, oilseeds, (except cottonseed), oils (except olive oil) and tobacco, tea, jute, and hard fibers, the data refer to calendar years. For coffee and cocoa beans the data refer to crop years beginning July to October of the year shown. For cotton and cottonseed the data refer to crop years beginning August 1 of the year shown. For sugar the data refer to production in national sugar campaigns beginning between May 1 of the year shown and April 30 of the following year. For other commodities, harvests in the Northern Hemisphere beginning in the year shown are combined with Southern Hemisphere harvests which immediately follow.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Includes Mainland China; excludes Nepal, North Korea and North Vietnam. 4/ FAS estimates adjusted to calendar years. 5/ 9 countries; calendar years. 6/ Selected countries only. 7/ Dessert and cooking; 20 countries. 8/ 32 countries. 9/ 30 countries. 10/ 10 countries. 11/ 21 countries. 12/ 1954/55-1957/58 average. 13/ Product weight; includes ghee. 14/ 1956-60 average. 15/ 35 countries. 16/ 44 countries; excludes poultry and variety meats. 17/ 38 countries. 18/ 60 kg. (132 pounds) each. 19/ Bales of 480 pounds net.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS IN 1967
SEEN AT RECORD NINTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

World production of oils and fats in the 1967 calendar year is forecast at 38.7 million short tons, a record high for the ninth consecutive year. This would be 3 percent larger than the previous record in 1966. Most of the increase from 1966 will be in the edible vegetable oils category.

The record U.S. and, consequently, world production of soybeans will continue to dominate the pattern of world production of oils and fats. Soybean oil accounts for 12 to 14 percent of the total and in 1967 is expected to represent over 40 percent of the total net increase in production as compared with last year.

Other factors of major significance in this year's oils and fats supply are: a record 1966 world production of sunflowerseed, resulting mainly from larger crops in the Soviet Union, South America and South Africa; a sharp decline in production of cottonseed; and a significant decline in 1966 production of flaxseed, due to smaller crops in all major producing and exporting countries.

The United States will continue, as in recent years, to be the source of over one-fourth of the world production of all major oils and fats.

For the seventh successive year, production of edible vegetable oils is expected to reach a new high, exceeding last year's tonnage by an estimated 5 percent. The increase from 1966 will result largely from the record soybean and sunflowerseed crops harvested in 1966, the large volume of olive oil from 1966-crop olives, and the expected increase in the 1967 crop of rapeseed.

Soybean production in 1966 was boosted to an all-time high by the record U.S. crop of 931.5 million bushels. Record crops also were reported for the Soviet Union, Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia. Production in Mainland China is believed to have been about the same as in 1965, but production in Japan continued the downward trend of recent years.

World sunflowerseed oil production in 1967 is forecast at an all-time high, 11 percent above last year's reduced output. This year's increase reflects a significantly larger 1966 harvest in the Soviet Union, due to an overall increase in acreage and increased yields. Production in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and South Africa is expected to increase significantly. No major change is anticipated in production in the East European countries.

Production of rapeseed oil in 1967 probably will increase from the reduced level of 1966. Oil from rapeseed crops is extracted primarily in the year of harvest. India's rapeseed production, which was reduced sharply in 1966 because of inadequate moisture, is expected to recover in 1967. Because of relatively favorable prices and strong demand, major exporting countries, including Canada, France, Sweden, Denmark, and West Germany, are expected to give stronger emphasis to production of rapeseed this year. No significant change is foreseen in Chinese production, which is expected to remain substantially below the 1955-59 average.

OILS AND FATS (oil or fat equivalent): Estimated world production, average 1955-59, annual 1960-66 and forecast 1967 1/

Commodity	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 2/	Forecast 1967
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Edible vegetable oils 3/:									
Cottonseed	2,081	2,280	2,305	2,430	2,490	2,610	2,715	2,695	2,550
Peanut	2,605	2,560	2,725	2,855	2,985	3,100	3,285	3,115	3,155
Soybean	3,024	3,815	3,660	4,020	4,195	4,270	4,500	4,960	5,380
Sunflowerseed	1,422	1,575	1,990	2,190	2,545	2,285	2,910	2,795	3,100
Rapeseed	1,209	1,280	1,320	1,300	1,190	1,230	1,665	1,490	1,585
Sesameseed	590	590	530	585	590	600	605	565	615
Safflowerseed	89	125	140	155	220	235	205	220	290
Olive oil	4/ 1,091	1,300	1,480	1,475	1,020	1,875	1,080	1,330	1,420
Corn oil	170	195	210	225	240	255	270	265	275
Total	12,281	13,720	14,360	15,235	15,475	16,460	17,235	17,435	18,370
Palm oils 5/:									
Coconut	2,286	2,240	2,395	2,325	2,420	2,435	2,360	2,475	2,400
Palm kernel	464	455	440	405	410	420	405	415	425
Palm	1,394	1,455	1,410	1,365	1,390	1,400	1,405	1,410	1,420
Babassu kernel 6/	51	64	57	66	50	66	70	85	85
Total	4,195	4,214	4,302	4,161	4,270	4,321	4,240	4,385	4,330
Industrial oils 3/:									
Linseed	1,138	1,075	1,110	1,080	1,150	1,190	1,150	1,210	1,060
Castorbean	235	295	265	295	320	390	320	295	330
Oiticica	9	22	18	28	6	19	22	24	25
Tung	128	136	120	108	103	123	130	109	147
Total	1,510	1,528	1,513	1,511	1,579	1,722	1,622	1,638	1,562
Animal fats:									
Butter (fat content)	4,014	4,250	4,295	4,375	4,375	4,455	4,615	4,660	4,780
Lard 7/	3,727	4,000	4,045	4,085	4,065	3,845	3,940	4,000	4,020
Tallow and grease	3,243	3,440	3,640	3,745	4,085	4,405	4,285	4,285	4,350
Total	10,984	11,690	11,980	12,205	12,525	12,705	12,840	12,945	13,150
Marine oils:									
Whale	427	418	428	390	295	249	218	175	155
Sperm whale	119	122	120	130	149	165	170	170	175
Fish (including liver)	427	512	662	734	684	836	875	935	940
Total	973	1,052	1,210	1,254	1,128	1,250	1,263	1,280	1,270
Estimated world total	29,943	32,204	33,365	34,366	34,977	36,458	37,200	37,683	38,682

1/ Years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil or fat was produced from its related raw material. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimates of U.S. oil production include actual oil produced plus the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds; estimates for other countries are based upon the production of various oilseeds times the estimated normal proportions crushed for oil. 4/ 1955-58 average. 5/ Estimated on the basis of exports and information available on consumption in the various producing areas. 6/ Figures for 1960-67 represent mill production only. 7/ Rendered lard only in most countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Production of pressed olive oil, chiefly from the Mediterranean Basin countries, will increase by an estimated 90,000 tons, reflecting the larger 1966 olive crop. Factors highlighting the 1966 crop include: a marked rise in Spanish production due to favorable growing conditions, following two successive years of below-average production; a record production in Turkey due to the cyclic on-year in that area, together with favorable growing conditions; and, an above-average production in Greece because of good weather and improved cultural practices. These increases were somewhat offset by substantial declines in Italy, Portugal and Tunisia.

Peanut oil production in 1967 is not expected to be significantly different from last year's level. Peanut production in 1966 increased only slightly from that of 1965 and failed to reach the 1964 record. India's crop was up sharply from the reduced level of 1965, but there were significant declines in the major exporting areas of West Africa. Brazil harvested a record crop, but Argentina's declined somewhat from the all-time high of 1965. In Mainland China, peanut production is believed to have increased slightly from the levels of the 2 previous years.

The substantial reduction foreseen in cottonseed oil is due to the decline of almost 10 percent in 1966-67 world production of cottonseed. U.S. cottonseed production was down more than one-third from the previous year's level as a result of heavy grower participation in the new cotton program in effect for 1966-69 crops. Moreover, estimates of cottonseed production in Brazil, Argentina, Central America, Iran, the United Arab Republic and Mainland China also are substantially below the levels of the previous year. Only partially offsetting these declines were the larger crops in India, Turkey and the U.S.S.R.

Production of sesame, safflower and corn oils in 1967 is expected to be above 1966. The indicated increase in sesameseed oil stems mainly from larger sesameseed crops in India, the Sudan and Mexico. The increase foreseen in safflowerseed oil is attributed to larger production in the United States and the emergence of Mexico as an important producer. The estimated gain in corn oil reflects the expected increase in the United States.

World production of the palm oils in 1967 is expected to be slightly below the high volume of 1966. Reduced rainfall in the main coconut producing areas of the Philippines from late 1965 through early fall 1966 indicates a possible decline in coconut and copra production through the first half of 1967 from that in 1966. However, increases in the number of productive palms in 1967 through replantings and new plantings will mitigate this decline to some extent. Production of palm oil and palm kernel oil may increase, reflecting the expectation of somewhat larger output in the Congo (Kinshasa) and in Malaysia.

Production of industrial oils in 1967 is expected to be moderately less than in 1966 with the decline in linseed oil exceeding the increases foreseen in castor and tung oils.

World flaxseed production in 1966 was the smallest since 1954 because of reduced crops in all major producing countries, with the possible exception of the Soviet Union. Aggregate production in the United States, Canada and Argentina, the major exporting countries, was almost 20 million bushels less than in 1965. However, there were sizable carry-in stocks--8.3 million bushels more than a year earlier in the United States and Canada alone.

An increased volume of castor oil should be available in 1967 if present indications of larger castorbean crops materialize. Brazil's crop is expected to recover from the reduced level of 1966 but probably will not exceed the 1965 level. Favorable prices to producers and the Brazilian government's program of diversification from coffee to other commodities are expected to stimulate increased plantings for the 1967 harvest. Moreover, some coffee producers in the southern states probably will plant castorbeans between rows of frost-damaged coffee trees. Present indications are that India's 1966-67 crop will be at a more-normal level than last year's drought-reduced harvest.

Tung oil production in major producing countries is expected to increase by about one-third from the small volume of last year. This forecast reflects estimates of sharp increases in production in the United States, Argentina and, to a lesser extent, Paraguay. No significant change in output from that in recent years is expected to occur in Mainland China.

The outlook for world production of animal fats in 1967 indicates a further increase from last year, to an all-time high. Butter production is expected to set a new record with increases in Western Europe and North America and, to some extent, in Eastern Europe.

Lard production is expected to increase slightly from the 1966 level. Most of the increase will take place in the United States, where hog slaughter is expected to be up sharply. Smaller lard yields per hog will be more than offset by an increase in hog numbers. A slight decrease in hog slaughter is expected in Western Europe.

Production of tallow and greases during 1967 is expected to rise slightly from last year. The gain reflects prospective increased cattle slaughter in Western Europe and Argentina and increased hog slaughter in the United States. Cattle slaughter is expected to remain about the same for the world as a whole.

World production of marine oils in 1967 is expected to decline slightly because of a further cutback in the Antarctic baleen whale oil quota. A drop in Japanese production will be the chief factor. Sperm oil production likely will be fractionally larger. Increased output by the Soviet Union and the Republic of South Africa is expected to be offset largely by further declines in Japan, Norway and Peru. Fish oil production, which was at a record volume in 1966, probably will continue its upward trend in 1967. With record availabilities in 1966 prices broke sharply and created financial difficulties within the industry. In November and December fishermen in Norway and Peru went on strike, and the aggregate output was less than anticipated earlier.

DRY PEA PRODUCTION IN 1966
DOWN IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

Dry pea production in 19 reporting countries in 1966 is estimated at 31 million cwt., 1.7 million cwt. below last year and 4.3 million below the 1960-64 average. Data for Communist China and the USSR are not available but each produces more dry peas than the 19 reporting countries combined.

Production in India is estimated at 19,700 thousand cwt., about one million cwt. less than the 1965 production and 2.8 million less than the 1960-64 average. Though India's production is sizeable, it is consumed domestically and therefore is not as important to the trade situation as are the other reporting countries.

The United States and the Netherlands are the principal exporters of dry peas. The United Kingdom, EEC countries and several Latin American countries are the major importers.

The United States dry pea production in 1966 was 3,721 thousand cwt. This was 9 percent below last year's 4,076 thousand cwt., and 14 percent below the 1960-64 average of 4,335 thousand cwt. The production of Alaska peas amounted to 1,988 thousand cwt. - 15 percent less than both a year ago and the 1960-64 average. The production of Canada peas at 724 thousand cwt. was up 3 percent from 1965, but approximately a third less than the 1960-64 average. Other kinds, principally wrinkled peas for seed totaled 1,009 thousand cwt., down 3 percent from 1965 but 7 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Production in the Netherlands in 1966 is estimated at 843,000 cwt., 14 percent below last year and 49 percent below the 1960-64 average. This continues a downward trend from approximately 2.8 million cwt. in the early 1950's. The Netherlands reports a decline of pea consumption also, especially of Dunn and grey peas.

During the eighteen months ending June 30, 1966, nearly 10 million cwt. of peas were imported by the Netherlands from the USSR and 310,000 cwt. from Rumania. These imports were valued at approximately $3.50 per cwt., and were used by Dutch feed compounders in substitution for more expensive protein meals. The use of peas by feed manufacturers increased from nearly 450,000 cwt. in the early 1960's to approximately 8 million cwt. in 1965-66, due to an abundance of low quality, low priced peas. Dutch imports of peas for feed are projected much lower for 1966-67. The USSR reports an excellent quality crop for 1966, most of which is being kept at home for human consumption.

The 1966 reduction of domestic food pea production will reduce Dutch pea exports in 1966-67. The prospect is for 500,000 cwt. or less. Dutch exports ran to almost 2 million cwt. a year in the early 1960's, exceeding U.S. exports. Currently U.S. dry pea exports are four times larger than Dutch exports.

Production in the U.K. is estimated at 986,000 cwt. for 1966, 5 percent below a year ago and 27 percent below the 1960-64 average. While a long downward trend in the U.K. seems to be arrested or possibly reversed, the current output is much below the 2.8 million cwt. reported in the early 1950's. The U.K. is turning to the production of fodder peas and is importing dry peas for canning. The canning of dry peas, principally U.S. Alaskas, went up 6 percent in the U.K. in the first half of 1966 to 750 thousand cwt. (dry weight equivalent) compared with 708 thousand cwt. during the first half of 1965. In 1965 a total of 1,161 thousand cwt. (dry weight) of dry peas were canned.

PEAS, DRY EDIBLE: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 1/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
North America:									
Canada	60	55	59	1,122	1,350	1,182	678	746	702
United States	318	223	239	1,364	1,828	1,557	4,335	4,076	3,721
Total	378	278	298	1,326	1,735	1,484	5,013	4,822	4,423
South America:									
Argentina	47	49	49	1,046	1,561	1,482	496	771	727
Chile	40	38	30	502	533	653	199	203	198
Colombia	111	111	116	493	515	522	546	573	606
Venezuela	9	7	12	455	460	462	40	33	53
Total	207	205	207	619	771	765	1,281	1,580	1,584
Europe:									
Belgium-Luxembourg	17	16	15	2,976	2,730	2,543	506	431	379
France	27	16	27	1,933	2,038	1,950	517	326	518
Germany, West	11	5	5	1,849	2,118	2,118	211	97	97
Italy	33	23	22	690	791	832	225	182	183
Netherlands	56	40	35	3,243	2,448	2,409	1,829	979	843
Spain	76	72	67	689	521	658	525	375	441
Sweden	21	17	13	1,173	1,249	1,346	252	216	173
United Kingdom	33	34	35	2,446	3,028	2,817	797	1,033	986
Yugoslavia	27	31	32	892	765	1,030	245	238	331
Total	301	254	251	1,696	1,526	1,574	5,107	3,877	3,951
Asia:									
India	3,028	2,799	2,660	742	741	741	22,466	20,732	19,700
Japan	31	20	17	1,037	990	1,053	318	198	179
Turkey	7	12	12	946	1,071	1,160	66	132	143
Total	3,066	2,831	2,689	745	744	744	22,850	21,062	20,022
Africa:									
Morocco	149	168	140	489	596	469	727	1,001	658
Grand Total	4,101	3,736	3,585	853	866	855	34,978	32,342	30,638

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Production has dropped slightly in Argentina this past year to 727,000 cwt. compared with 771,000 cwt. in 1965. In 1965 Argentina exported 65,000 cwt. of peas, two-thirds of which went to other Latin American countries and one-third to Western Europe.

Dry pea production in Canada was 6 percent below last year. This together with a much smaller carry-over from 1965 is the basis for predicting a 20 percent reduction in dry pea exports in 1966-67. Exports totaled 390,000 cwt. last season. The U.K., West Germany, and Caribbean Commonwealth countries, especially Trinidad, have been the major importers of Canadian dry peas in past years.

DRY BEAN PRODUCTION IN 1966 DOWN IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

The 1966 bean output in 33 reporting countries, including the United States, is currently estimated at 112.4 million cwt., down 7 percent from the 120.7 million cwt. reported for these same countries last year.

Estimates are not yet available for Communist areas and a number of African countries. Probably 20 to 30 million cwt. remain unreported.

The total production reported for the 33 countries revealed some substantial changes in several of the larger producing areas. These changes have had, and may continue to have significant impact on international bean trade in 1966-67. The three current largest dry bean producers are Brazil, Mexico, and the United States.

Brazil, the world's largest bean producer, has an estimated production of 34 million cwt. in 1966, down 32 percent or 16 million cwt. from last year. Brazil began in July to import beans from Mexico. This trade had reached 1.3 million cwt. at the end of November, probably the largest bean imports in Brazilian history.

Mexico, currently the second largest producer, produced 5 percent more beans in 1966 than in 1965 and 37 percent more than the 1960-64 average. Until recently Mexico was a net importer of beans, principally from the United States. However, Mexico during the past two years has emerged as a significant bean exporter. During the last two seasons Mexican black beans have gone to Venezuela in competition with United States beans.

The United States was the world's third largest producer in 1966 with 20.3 million cwt., up 3.8 million cwt., or 23 percent from the previous year; with an exportable supply of possibly 3.5 million cwt. U.S. beans have been moving into export at near record volume following the 1966 harvest. Shipping facilities for beans in the Great Lakes were booked to capacity until the winter closing of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Export movement of white beans has also been good from Western States.

Canada produced 1.2 million cwt. in 1966, only slightly more than last year but 40 percent above the 1960-64 average. An export of 600,000 cwt. is contemplated in 1966-67. This would place Canada among the world's largest exporters of beans - triple the usual Canadian annual export.

Canada is making a strong effort to expand bean exports. Officials of the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners visited bean processors in Britain last summer. Executives of British bean processors also toured Canadian bean producing areas. The British bean canning industry is using increasing quantities of Canadian beans. In calendar year 1965 Britain imported 483,000 cwt. of Canada's total export of 502,000 cwt. In 1961 this trade was only 100,000 cwt.

Chile harvested 2.2 million cwt. in 1966, 35 percent more than last year. Production of export classes was estimated at 275,000 cwt. of arroz beans, 110,000 cwt. of cristales and 200,000 cwt. of red kidney beans.

Bean stocks in Chile were estimated at the beginning of this season (April 1, 1966) at 150,000 cwt. compared with 400,000 a year earlier. Due to lower stocks, exports for 1966-67 were forecast at 330,000 cwt.

The Malagasy Republic reports production virtually unchanged from a year ago. The usual export of 2 to 3 hundred thousand cwt. of butter beans to Western Europe may be expected.

Turkey estimates its 1966 output at 3.1 million cwt., the same as last year. It was once an exporter of beans to Western Europe but recently has been consuming most of its beans domestically. It is estimated however, that 110,000 cwt. may be available for export in 1966-67.

In Western Europe seven of ten reporting countries have estimated 1966 bean production larger than last year. The aggregate outturn is 16.2 million cwt., or 17 percent larger than last year's poor crop. Western Europe, including non-producing England and small producer West Germany, constitutes the world's largest bean importing market. Import needs of Western Europe have not been indicated for 1966-67 but stocks reportedly were low at the beginning of the season due to short supplies and high prices in major exporting countries last year. Europe has taken upward of 5.5 million cwt. of beans annually in recent years, principally white beans.

The United Kingdom imports dry beans principally for canning. During the first half of 1966, 846.6 thousand cwt. (dry weight equivalent) were canned, 15 percent more than in the first half of 1965.

Spain also reports an upsurge in the canning of dry beans. Whereas formerly there were only one or two Spanish firms canning dry beans, there are now about fifteen firms.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE [1/]: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 2/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
North America:									
Canada	68	86	91	1,248	1,386	1,320	849	1,192	1,196
Costa Rica	113	113	116	333	265	265	375	299	307
Dominican Republic	49	53	55	990	945	945	486	500	520
El Salvador	61	58	58	477	628	628	291	365	365
Guatemala	140	151	220	797	586	506	762	883	1,114
Honduras	237	267	268	394	406	420	934	1,084	1,128
Mexico	4,133	5,189	5,436	367	384	384	15,176	19,908	20,830
Nicaragua	108	123	127	620	661	661	668	816	838
Panama Republic	52	54	62	238	263	275	124	144	170
United States	1,397	1,484	1,519	1,323	1,109	1,334	18,476	16,457	20,271
Total	6,358	7,578	7,952	600	550	588	38,141	41,648	46,739
South America:									
Argentina	69	93	90	936	908	913	646	844	822
Brazil	6,904	8,085	8,646	580	624	398	40,036	50,481	34,369
Chile	227	214	211	875	765	1,052	1,987	1,639	2,216
Colombia	262	257	251	497	446	440	1,301	1,147	1,102
Peru	102	108	115	883	756	805	901	816	926
Venezuela	237	230	312	443	398	381	1,049	916	1,190
Total	7,801	8,987	9,625	589	621	422	45,920	55,843	40,625
Europe:									
Belgium-Luxembourg	1	1	1	2,213	1,589	1,962	21	23	20
France	190	127	180	935	979	980	1,777	1,246	1,764
Germany, West	4	4	4	1,861	1,965	1,965	80	71	71
Greece	124	121	120	3/ 1,014	3/ 1,064	3/ 1,173	1,259	1,284	1,409
Italy	845	695	665	488	516	600	4,125	3,587	3,988
Netherlands	7	9	9	2,388	1,725	1,963	168	156	183
Portugal	1,014	1,063	1,087	132	97	114	1,337	1,036	1,235
Spain	258	242	242	1,140	1,074	1,092	2,937	2,601	2,646
Sweden	3	2	2	634	1,517	1,359	42	34	29
Yugoslavia	530	464	490	3/ 757	3/ 812	3/ 990	4,014	3,770	4,850
Total	2,976	2,728	2,800	535	507	579	15,760	13,808	16,195
Asia:									
Japan	220	228	235	1,175	1,300	957	2,586	2,963	2,249
Lebanon	4	4	4	1,047	1,323	1,323	39	53	53
Syria	3	4	4	931	781	781	32	31	31
Turkey	281	278	290	1,084	1,125	1,080	3,046	3,131	3,131
Total	508	514	533	1,126	1,202	1,025	5,703	6,178	5,464
Africa:									
Angola	190	295	295	410	450	450	775	1,323	1,400
Malagasy Republic	107	138	138	780	783	796	838	1,080	1,099
South Africa-Rep. of.	200	170	175	500	500	500	1,016	844	882
Total	497	603	608	529	538	556	2,629	3,247	3,381
Grand Total	18,140	20,410	21,518	596	591	522	108,153	120,724	112,404

1/ Includes generally all beans of the species "phaseolus vulgaris" (haricot or kidney-shaped beans) and "phaseolus lunatus" (lima beans). 2/ Preliminary. 3/ For non-interplanted acreage.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Sweden produced 15 percent less beans in 1966 than in 1965, continuing the long time trend of pulse production in that country. Sweden imports up to 3 times as many beans as is produced domestically. Most imports are brown beans from the Netherlands or, as a substitute when brown beans are unavailable, red kidney beans from Chile. Bean production in the Netherlands is also declining which could shift the Swedish imports toward more red kidney beans. Swedish import duties for dry beans are unusually high at nearly $5.00 per cwt., or approximately 50 percent ad valorem for many classes of beans. U.S. red kidney interests should take note of the Swedish and other nearby markets.

France produced an unusually good quality bean crop this year. Losses through sorting are expected to be 3 to 3.5 percent compared with 10 to 25 percent last year.

Greece produced 1.4 million cwt., compared with 1.3 million cwt. in 1965. The country usually is a small net importer of beans but expects to import few if any beans in 1966-67.

Japan produced 2.2 million cwt. of kidney type beans this year, 24 percent below a year ago. Production of Azuki beans, mung and broad beans, dry peas and cow peas was also down due to a cool wet growing season. Japan is expected to import up to 4 million cwt. of pulses in 1966-67 compared with 3.5 million in calendar year 1965. Import needs for kidney and lima type beans are estimated at 2.2 million cwt. in 1966-67.

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WORLD COCOA BEAN CROP
BELOW EARLIER EXPECTATIONS

World cocoa bean production in 1966-67 is now estimated at 1,327,000 metric tons, up 8 percent over the previous season and the second largest of record. Early season prospects had indicated a somewhat larger outturn; however, a sharp reduction in Ghanaian post-Christmas harvesting has resulted in a downward revision from the previous December estimate. North American, Asian, and Oceanian crops will still be up slightly, while South American production is expected to be down 4 percent because of a smaller Brazilian harvest.

A sharp reduction in recent Marketing Board purchases from farmers now indicates that Ghana's 1966-67 main crop will be well under the 402,000-ton level (396,000 long tons) of last year. Ghana had the potential for a much larger crop this year but the low grower price of 10.69 cents per pound made it unprofitable for farmers to hire additional labor to aid in harvesting and encouraged the movement of a substantial tonnage of cocoa into the Ivory Coast where prices were more attractive.

Production for Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, and Nigeria is still expected to approximate previous forecasted levels. Prospects continue to improve for the Brazilian crop, which is now anticipated to reach 155,000 tons.

For the second consecutive year, consumption will exceed production, thus resulting in a further reduction in world inventories. World grind approximated a record 1.38 million tons in 1966 and will be at about the same level, or possibly smaller this year if prices continue to move higher. Taking a 1-percent adjustment in production figures for shrinkage, world stocks were reduced by about 167,000 tons last season; and if production and grind forecasts are realized, a further drawdown of approximately 66,000 will occur in 1967.

Reflecting the deficit in the world cocoa statistical position, prices (New York spot Accra) rose to an average of 24.4 cents per pound in 1966, 7.1 cents over the 1965 level. Prices are expected to continue to strengthen in 1967, and thus far have averaged 27.5 cents during January and have risen even higher in February, averaging approximately 29 cents per pound.

However, it must be borne in mind that as cocoa bean prices move higher, manufacturers will accordingly adjust their grind schedules downward. The higher cocoa bean prices have already been reflected in lower 1965 fourth quarter grind reports of several major consuming countries. Many manufacturers have reduced the size of their chocolate bars and have limited expansion of chocolate usage in confectionery and bakery products.

COCOA BEANS: World total production for crop year 1966-67
with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	3rd Estimate 1966-67
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
North America:								
Costa Rica	9.4	11.1	12.3	11.0	11.8	11.0	8.3	10.0
Cuba	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dominican Republic	34.0	35.2	35.0	37.0	38.9	39.0	34.0	34.0
Grenada	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.8
Haiti	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.2
Jamaica	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.0
Mexico	13.8	16.5	21.0	26.0	17.9	20.3	22.5	23.8
Panama	1.5	1.4	1.2	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8
Trinidad and Tobago	8.4	7.0	6.5	6.4	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4
Other North America 2/	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
Total North America	77.1	82.5	86.8	91.9	84.6	87.9	81.3	84.8
South America:								
Bolivia	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Brazil	173.4	122.0	116.0	111.0	122.7	118.6	171.0	155.0
Colombia	12.5	14.3	15.0	13.5	14.5	16.0	17.0	17.5
Ecuador	32.0	41.6	40.0	42.0	36.0	47.0	35.0	42.0
Peru	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
Surinam	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Venezuela	15.5	12.1	12.4	14.6	22.3	20.4	21.4	20.5
Total South America	237.9	194.9	188.2	186.1	200.5	207.0	249.3	240.0
Africa:								
Angola	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4
Cameroon 3/	60.7	71.5	73.7	76.4	87.9	90.0	78.1	83.0
Congo, Brazzaville	.3	.6	.9	.7	.9	1.1	.7	.9
Congo, Kinshasa	4.5	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.2	4.2	5.0	5.0
Fernando Po and Rio Muni	23.0	25.3	26.0	31.5	33.4	34.7	35.0	38.0
Gabon	2.6	4.0	2.4	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.8
Ghana	258.4	439.2	416.0	428.4	4/445.2	4/563.3	415.6	405.0
Ivory Coast 5/	61.6	93.6	81.0	103.0	98.2	147.5	113.3	150.0
Liberia	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Malagasy Republic	.4	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Nigeria	127.0	198.4	193.9	178.7	219.6	298.7	184.5	250.0
Sao Tome and Principe	9.0	10.5	10.5	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Sierra Leone	2.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.0
Togo 5/	6.6	12.6	11.4	11.0	13.9	17.6	15.3	16.0
Total Africa	558.0	866.8	827.4	855.0	922.7	1,176.0	865.8	966.8
Asia and Oceania:								
Ceylon	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2
Indonesia	1.4	1.0	.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
New Guinea and Papua	3.6	7.6	10.7	14.2	17.0	21.7	18.0	24.0
New Hebrides	.9	.7	.8	.8	.4	.5	.5	.5
Philippines	2.0	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.5
Western Samoa	3.8	3.6	4.4	3.6	4.9	3.2	2.3	3.2
Total Asia and Oceania	14.4	19.1	22.3	25.6	28.9	32.6	28.2	35.4
World total	887.4	1,163.3	1,124.7	1,158.6	1,236.7	1,503.5	1,224.6	1,327.0

1/ Estimates are based on a crop year of October 1 to September 30. 2/ Includes Dominica, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, and St. Lucia. 3/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 4/ Disagrees with official Ghanaian statistics which apparently include 17,495 tons carried forward from the 1963-64 crop. 5/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officer, results of office research and related information. Estimates are based on latest data available as of February 15, 1967.

The world cocoa economy is on a more sound basis than it has been in many years. Prices (N.Y. Spot) are now at their highest levels since 1960 and no surpluses are foreseen on the horizon. Consumption, at least for the next few years, is expected to keep abreast of the rising trend in world production. Rising income levels in the USSR and Eastern Europe have made this area a new and rapidly expanding market for cocoa usage, while consumption in the traditional areas of Western Europe and North America will probably increase at a slower rate. However, if prices continue to move to much higher levels, consumption may become limited by the use of cocoa butter extenders and substitutes.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION DOWN SHARPLY IN 1966-67

World production of cotton in 1966-67 is now estimated at 47.5 million bales (480 pounds net), 0.8 million below the estimate of last November. The Russian crop is now placed at 9.3 million bales, up 1.0 million from the November estimate, while the U.S. crop is now estimated at 9.6 million bales, down from 10.7 million indicated at the earlier date. Crops were also revised downward sharply in Mexico, Brazil, Egypt, Syria, Guatemala, and a few other countries. Conversely, larger crops than initially expected are now forecast for El Salvador and Peru.

This season's world cotton crop of 47.5 million bales is 5.7 million bales, or 11 percent, below the record 1965-66 outturn of 53.2 million and 2 percent below the 1960-64 average. Most of the reduction occurred in the United States. Production in the foreign Free World is 0.8 million bales lower than in 1965-66. Production in Communist countries increased 0.4 million bales from 1965-66, mostly because of the sharp increase in the Russian crop.

Total area devoted to the world cotton crop in 1966-67 is placed at 76.0 million acres--down 5.6 million from the 1965-66 level and 4.4 million from the 1960-64 average of 80.4 million. Harvested area in the United States was 30 percent below last season, mainly because producers diverted over 4.5 million acres to soil conserving uses, but also because adverse weather caused larger than normal abandonment and reduced yields. World average yield per acre in 1966-67 is estimated at 300 pounds, compared with 313 last season.

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 2/		
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
United States	14,957	13,615	9,595	477	526	482	14,860	14,956	9,627
Costa Rica	6	17	---	640	593	---	8	21	20
El Salvador	219	240	125	642	480	672	293	240	175
Guatemala	157	285	230	673	665	626	220	395	300
Honduras	18	38	35	667	606	686	25	48	50
Mexico	2,043	1,960	1,750	518	643	576	2,206	2,625	2,100
Nicaragua	236	385	360	698	630	733	343	505	550
Total 4/	17,740	16,645	12,217	486	542	505	17,978	18,812	12,844
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina	1,253	1,070	950	211	215	227	552	480	450
Brazil	5,500	5,500	5,000	195	218	192	2,235	2,500	2,000
Colombia	395	410	425	407	351	373	335	300	330
Ecuador	48	60	---	160	200	---	16	25	25
Paraguay	184	138	136	138	150	176	53	43	50
Peru	648	600	550	468	428	480	632	535	550
Venezuela	86	110	---	218	284	---	39	65	65
Total 4/	8,124	7,902	7,245	228	240	230	3,867	3,956	3,478
EUROPE:									
Greece	469	335	350	386	487	535	377	340	390
Italy	49	35	---	225	274	---	23	20	20
Spain	680	490	620	301	362	329	427	370	425
Bulgaria	147	115	---	206	250	---	63	60	75
Yugoslavia	26	20	20	203	192	240	11	8	10
Total 4/	1,431	1,055	1,200	312	372	376	930	818	940
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,855	6,100	6,000	604	692	744	7,370	8,800	9,300
AFRICA:									
Angola	104	100	---	115	144	---	25	30	---
Cameroon	146	180	---	197	240	---	60	90	---
Central African Republic	395	370	---	57	52	---	47	40	60
Chad	695	740	---	100	88	---	145	135	150
Kenya	125	135	---	50	71	---	13	20	25
Malawi	55	75	---	192	128	---	22	20	22
Morocco	28	50	56	326	480	428	19	50	50
Mozambique	750	900	---	105	101	---	164	190	---
Nigeria	800	800	---	130	120	---	217	200	210
Rhodesia	12	60	---	320	320	---	8	40	---
South Africa, Republic of	59	85	---	391	395	---	48	70	---
Sudan	1,084	1,090	---	299	330	---	675	750	750
Tanzania	475	500	---	189	298	---	187	310	360
Uganda	1,916	2,200	2,100	72	81	80	288	370	350
United Arab Republic	1,817	1,972	1,930	538	579	527	2,037	2,380	2,120
Total 4/	9,062	9,899	9,738	218	236	233	4,121	4,862	4,717
ASIA AND OCEANIA:									
Adan	49	42	40	245	183	240	25	16	20
Afghanistan	253	300	---	235	240	---	124	150	---
Australia	36	50	50	227	864	768	17	90	80
Burma	484	600	600	85	72	72	86	90	90
China, Mainland	10,780	11,500	11,250	220	243	243	4,940	5,800	5,700
India	19,426	19,800	19,800	117	112	121	4,741	4,600	5,000
Iran	943	940	965	251	329	249	494	645	500
Iraq	86	75	---	195	288	---	35	45	---
Israel	33	42	53	945	1,143	1,042	65	100	115
Korea, Republic of	88	53	---	147	154	---	27	17	---
Pakistan	3,499	3,875	3,715	227	237	258	1,656	1,915	2,000
Syria	663	730	630	475	542	495	656	825	650
Thailand	136	170	---	226	212	---	64	75	---
Turkey	1,600	1,690	1,738	327	426	470	1,091	1,500	1,700
Total 4/	38,216	39,980	39,579	177	191	196	14,073	15,911	16,198
World total 4/	80,428	81,581	75,979	288	313	300	48,339	53,159	47,477
Foreign Free World 4/	48,545	50,106	48,874	208	225	223	21,053	23,500	22,732
Communist countries 4/	16,926	17,860	17,510	352	395	414	12,426	14,703	15,118

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1. 2/ Bales of 480 pounds net. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not shown above and allowances for countries where data are not yet available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Cotton production in the foreign Free World in 1966-67 is estimated at 22.7 million bales, down 0.8 million from last year's record high. The decrease from last season was the result of reduced plantings and/or unfavorable growing conditions in several major producing countries, including Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Brazil, the United Arab Republic, Iran, and Syria. The sharp drop in Mexico's cotton harvest resulted from an 11 percent cut in acreage and poor yields in several regions, especially in Tampico, where hurricane Inez caused extensive damage. Reduced acreage is responsible for the 24 percent drop in El Salvador's production from a year ago. In Guatemala, where acreage was reduced by nearly 20 percent, insects and unfavorable weather cut yields sharply. The Brazilian crop is down because of a sharp reduction in acreage in the South. Smaller crops in Syria and the UAR were due to moderate decreases in acreage and to lower yields. Iran's crop suffered from insufficient moisture in certain regions and heavy insect infestations in others.

Countries where 1966-67 production is expected to be higher than last season include Nicaragua, Greece, India, Turkey, Pakistan, and Spain. In Nicaragua, growing conditions have been favorable this year and, despite a cut in planted area, a near-record crop of 550,000 bales is expected. Both Greece and Turkey increased area in cotton this season, and yields are at record levels. Timely rains in India's central belt have enhanced prospects for a 5.0 million-bale crop, up from last year's 4.6 million-bale level. Pakistan's crop is a record 2.0 million bales, despite a 4 percent reduction in planted area.

Cotton production in the USSR, as measured by final procurements, reached a record 9.3 million bales, one-half million above the previous record of 8.8 million last season, despite reports of adverse weather and earthquake damage earlier in the season.

Production of all types of cotton in the United States this season is placed at 9,627,000 bales (December crop report), about 36 percent smaller than last season's and the smallest crop since 1946. The area for harvest this season, at 9,595,000 acres, was the smallest in nearly a century. Average yield of 482 pounds per harvested acre is down sharply from last year's record high of 526 pounds.

Free world production of extra-long staple cotton in 1966-67 is estimated at 1.9 million bales, compared with 2.0 million in 1965-66. In the UAR, production this season was 863,000 bales, down from 1,028,000 a year ago and the smallest crop since 1961. In Sudan, where harvest is just beginning, the ELS crop is expected to be at least as large as last season's 670,000-bale outturn. Peru's ELS crop, at 215,000 bales, was up from the 180,000-bale crop in 1965. U.S. production of extra-long staple cotton totaled 76,000 bales, down from 88,000 in 1965.

NEAR AVERAGE
FIG PACK

The 1966 commercial dried fig output in the 5 countries with important commercial production was larger than in the previous 2 years, but still a shade below average. The 1966 pack is estimated at 138,600 short tons, up 7,800 tons from 1965. Both foreign and U.S. production were higher. Though foreign production was up, the quantity available for edible use was no larger than in 1965 because of rain damage to Greek and Turkish fruit in late August and early September.

Spain is also a commercial producer of dried figs and has been an important exporter of fig paste in recent years. However, information on Spain's commercial production is limited. It has been roughly estimated at 8,800, 8,300 and 7,700 tons in 1964, 1965, and 1966, respectively.

Exports in 1965-66 by 4 traditional exporting countries--Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Turkey--totaled 58,500 short tons. Though this represented an increase over the depressed 1964-65 volume (a year of short production), it was still 5 percent below the 1960-64 average of 61,700 tons. These export figures include dried whole figs, fig paste, and "industrial" figs (not eaten as such but processed into another product, principally a coffee substitute). Turkey was again by far the most important exporter, shipping out 35,900 tons in 1965-66, including 27,800 tons of whole dried figs, 4,500 tons of paste and 3,600 tons of industrial grade. Traditionally, Turkey has been the world's largest shipper of paste by a wide margin. However, in 1965-66, Portugal, for the second consecutive season, was the leading exporter of fig paste. Portugal's paste exports attained an alltime high in 1965-66 of 6,200 tons. Over 90 percent of Portugal's paste sales are to the United States. (Cont. on page 8)

FIGS, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1962-66

Country	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Greece	28.9	28.0	32.0	25.3	24.5	24.0
Italy	35.4	33.2	34.3	30.3	28.4	29.8
Portugal	10.7	11.2	13.6	10.5	10.5	10.0
Turkey	49.0	47.0	50.0	41.0	49.0	55.0
Total foreign	124.0	119.4	129.9	107.1	112.4	118.8
United States	18.7	20.2	18.5	19.0	18.4	19.8
Grand total	142.7	139.6	148.4	126.1	130.8	138.6

FIGS, DRIED: Exports from specified countries
average 1960-64, annual 1962-66 season beginning September

Country	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	Forecast 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Greece	15.1	14.8	16.0	14.6	12.6	11.0
Italy	3.0	3.2	2.9	1.8	1.4	1.8
Portugal	6.6	6.3	8.2	7.2	8.6	7.5
Turkey	37.0	36.6	36.0	30.5	35.9	36.0
Total	61.7	60.9	63.1	54.1	58.5	56.3

FIGS, DRIED: United States imports by country of origin,
average 1960-64, annual 1962-65 year beginning September 1

Origin	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Figs, dried:					
Italy	144	110	102	48	32
Greece	2,083	2,162	2,128	2,202	1,567
Portugal	37	36	44	36	23
Turkey	256	298	262	180	183
Others	6	---	24	5	2
Total	2,526	2,606	2,560	2,471	1,807
Fig paste:					
Belgium-Luxembourg	1	1	2	---	---
Italy	20	---	---	---	---
Greece	328	74	442	669	348
Portugal	3,503	2,229	5,404	4,207	5,886
Spain	1,204	1,003	1,831	2,405	2,866
Turkey	4,736	1,507	2,397	1,660	1,066
Others	8	---	229	41	28
Total	9,800	4,814	10,305	8,982	10,194
Figs, prepared or preserved:					
Greece	1	5	2	---	1
Italy	162	135	169	124	81
Total	163	140	171	124	82
Grand total	12,489	7,560	13,036	11,577	12,083

Though complete Spanish export data on dried figs are unavailable, it is determinable that Spain is an exporter of some significance. Spanish statistics show exports of several hundred tons of dried whole figs annually. In addition, U.S. import figures show Spain shipping between 2,000 and 2,900 tons of fig paste per year to the United States the last 3 seasons. Algeria has also been a major exporter of dried figs--virtually exclusively to France--but Algerian export statistics have been unavailable for some years.

U.S. imports of dried figs, in all forms, totaled 12,083 tons in 1965-66, about 500 tons heavier than in 1964-65. Imports of whole figs were down nearly 700 tons but imports of paste were up by 1,200 tons. Paste imports from Portugal and Spain were well above average for those countries, while imports from Turkey, for the fourth consecutive season, were much below average. In aggregate, U.S. paste imports were about 400 tons above the 1960-64 average.

Industry tabulation through early February of arrivals--not fully equivalent to imports--indicates paste imports to be sharply lower than in the corresponding period of 1965-66. Heavy sales of 1965-crop California paste, at unusually low prices, are held responsible for the low demand for imports.

DRIED CURRANT
ESTIMATE SAME

Latest estimates of the 1966 combined dried currant pack of Australia, Greece, and South Africa place the tonnage at 109,900 short tons--practically the same as indicated in October. At 109,900 tons, the 1966 pack was 9,000 tons larger than the 1965 pack and close to average.

A sharp drop in Australian production was more than offset by an increase in the Greek pack. The larger Greek pack, however, did not result in increased export availabilities because quality was below average: August and September rains hampered drying and part of the crop was damaged by mold. Thus, a larger volume than last year graded out as culls, which are turned over to the alcohol distillation industries. All in all, Greek export availabilities are probably about as large as last year.

World exports of currants should be well below average this season. Calendar 1966 Australian exports have been estimated at 4,500 tons (average 6,100) and 1966-67 Greek exports have been forecast at 60,000 tons (average 72,000). At 60,000 tons, Greek exports would be the lowest since 1953-54. The exceptionally high level of currant prices is believed to be the main reason for the slow movement this season. Greek prices rose for the fourth consecutive season in 1966-67. Currants have traditionally been cheaper than raisins; but in the 1965-66 season, this relationship was reversed and in the 1966-67 season, with currant prices increasing further while raisin prices continued relatively unchanged, the disparity has been accentuated.

DRIED CURRANTS: Commercial production
average 1960-64, annual 1963-66

Country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia	10.4	7.5	12.4	13.5	8.1
Greece	100.0	85.0	86.0	86.5	101.0
South Africa, Republic of	.9	.8	.9	.9	.8
Total	111.3	93.3	99.3	100.9	109.9

DRIED CURRANTS: Exports from specified countries
average 1960-64, annual 1962-66

Country	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	Forecast 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia:						
(Year beginning Jan. 1)	6.1	4.8	3.6	7.8	8.6	4.5
Greece:						
(Year beginning Sept. 1)	72.0	81.7	66.1	68.9	64.8	60.0

GREEK DRIED CURRANTS: Prices, c & f London,
average, January 1962-67

Type	January price					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
Vostizza (Aegion)	13.6	13.2	16.0	17.6	18.8	19.6
Pygros	11.8	11.7	15.1	16.0	17.7	18.2
Kalamata	11.7	11.3	14.8	16.0	17.6	18.1

RAISIN ESTIMATE HIGHER

The 1966 world raisin pack is now estimated at 639,000 short tons--34,000 tons above October indications. At 639,000 tons the pack is 53,000 tons smaller than the record-large 1965 pack but 104,000 tons above average.

Foreign production and California production have been revised upward 16,000 and 28,000 tons, respectively. The Greek estimate has been raised 10,000 tons and the Turkish 7,000 tons since October. There was little change in other foreign estimates. At 278,000 tons, the California pack is the largest since 1952.

Not only was the 1966 harvest well above average but beginning stocks (September 1, 1966) were the largest in many years. Stocks in the producing countries of the Northern Hemisphere countries totaled 131,000 tons on that date as against 51,000 tons a year earlier (revised figures). Beginning stocks in the 10 seasons preceding 1965 ranged between 20,000 and 49,000 tons. In Australia beginning 1966 stocks (January 1) were also heavier than usual--19,800 tons; on January 1, 1965 they were 14,100 tons. A substantial tonnage of old crop Northern Hemisphere raisins (in Greece, Turkey, and United States) will likely be diverted for alcohol distillation.

World exports in the 1966 marketing season (calendar year for the Southern Hemisphere countries) will be lower than in the 1965 season. It appears that exports may approximate 340,000 tons, representing a 6 percent decline from the record-high 362,800 tons exported in 1965. At 340,000 tons, 1966-season exports would be among the heaviest on record. Of the 5 major producers, only Iran is not expected to suffer an export decline this season. Iran had below-average packs the previous 2 seasons.

None of the above statistics include the exports of minor exporters such as Argentina and Chile nor the exports of Afghanistan which are often substantial but not readily ascertainable.

World prices are much the same as a year ago. Australian, Greek, and Turkish 1966-crop prices for the higher grades continue unchanged from those of a year earlier in accordance with the international agreement. However, there have been appreciable sales this season of old-crop and lower grade fruit from these 3 countries which have probably resulted in a lower overall average price. Also, Iranian prices are materially lower than those of the preceding 2 years. The California price, as reflected in the London market, is the lowest in 5 years though but a shade lower than last year.

RAISINS: Commercial production,
average 1960-64, annual 1963-66

Country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia					
Lexias	8.8	7.8	8.9	11.9	11.2
Sultanas	74.1	61.8	94.6	92.7	78.3
Cyprus	8.9	2.0	8.4	9.0	1/ 8.9
Greece	65.5	59.0	77.5	107.0	97.0
Iran	54.2	65.0	39.0	47.0	70.0
South Africa, Rep. of	7.9	8.5	9.5	9.7	10.9
Spain	11.7	11.6	12.7	11.0	7.7
Turkey	82.3	66.0	78.3	132.0	77.0
Foreign total	313.4	281.7	328.9	420.3	361.0
United States	221.8	2/266.0	230.0	272.0	278.0
Grand total	535.2	547.7	558.9	692.3	639.0

1/ 1960-64 average; estimate unavailable.
2/ Includes 41,000 substandard rain-damaged raisins.

RAISINS: Exports from 8 leading producing countries,
average 1960-64, annual 1962-65 seasons 1/

Country	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	Preliminary 1965
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia	63.0	74.2	57.7	78.1	79.2
Greece	58.7	87.0	57.3	69.7	85.4
Iran	37.9	34.0	45.5	19.6	29.5
Turkey	71.5	91.1	55.0	64.7	82.3
Cyprus, S. Africa, Spain	16.2	19.0	9.3	13.7	15.8
Foreign total	247.3	305.3	224.8	245.8	292.2
United States	56.7	45.0	56.1	55.6	70.6
Grand total	304.0	350.3	280.9	301.4	362.8

1/ Marketing season beginning August and September for Northern Hemisphere countries and January for Southern Hemisphere countries.

RAISINS: Prices, landed, duty paid London, average, January 1961-67

Origin and type	January price						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	- - - - - U.S. cents per pound - - - - - -						
Turkey:							
No. 9	16.4	14.2	12.4	17.0	17.2	16.6	16.6
No. 10	16.6	14.0	12.6	17.4	17.6	17.0	17.2
Greece:							
No. 2	17.0	14.3	13.1	17.2	17.4	--	--
No. 4 Natural	16.5	13.9	12.7	17.0	17.0	--	--
Australia:							
4-Crown	17.6	13.6	12.8	18.6	17.4	17.2	17.2
5-Crown	17.8	14.0	13.2	19.0	17.6	17.6	17.6
Iran:							
Maragha/Urmia	15.6	12.3	12.1	13.4	15.4	14.8	13.9
California:							
Natural Thompson Seedless	16.6	15.0	19.8	19.4	18.6	18.0	17.9

SUGAR STOCKS HIGHER
IN 1965-66

Sugar stocks in 46 selected countries totaled 11.0 million short tons at the beginning of the 1966-67 season. These countries held 10.2 million tons of stocks at the beginning of the 1965-66 season. The carryover stocks are estimated for each country at the beginning of their individual crop year.

The countries included in this report account for about 60 percent of the world production of sugar. Communist Bloc nations, accounting for about one-third of world production, are believed to have had a small stock increase during 1965-66. On a world basis, production exceeded consumption in 1965-66 by some 3 million tons.

The most significant stock changes in 1965-66 were increases for Brazil and India. Sizable declines took place for the consuming countries of West Germany and the United States. World sugar carryover stocks at the beginning of 1966-67 were more than ample in relation to demand.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Stocks beginning of grinding season in 46 countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 and 1966-67

Continent and country	Date 1/	Sugar-making season		
		Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 2/
		1,000 short tons, raw value		
North America:				
Canada	September 1	141	253	276
Costa Rica	October 1	11	22	6
El Salvador	November 1	2	16	27
Guatemala	November 1	4	6	11
Mexico	November 1	316	278	394
Nicaragua	January 1	5	1	3/
U.S. and Insular Areas	October 1	1,220	1,612	1,350
Caribbean:				
Barbados	January 1	5	10	3
Dominican Republic	December 1	71	58	109
Haiti	January 1	14	36	29
Jamaica	January 1	13	6	13
Trinidad and Tobago	January 1	3	4	4
Total		1,805	2,302	2,222
South America:				
Argentina	June 1	204	99	432
Brazil	June 1	506	831	1,828
Chile	April 1	50	78	86
Colombia	May 1	41	59	41
Ecuador	July 1	55	112	140
Guyana	August 1	10	30	30
Peru	January 1	85	176	143
Uruguay	October 1	3	14	30
Venezuela	September 1	66	140	174
Total		1,020	1,539	2,904
Europe:				
Austria	October 1	67	105	26
Belgium	October 1	30	118	109
Denmark	October 1	76	78	38
Finland	August 1	51	83	74
France	October 1	496	597	748
Germany, West	October 1	465	803	437
Greece	July 1	55	77	66
Ireland	October 1	52	14	36
Italy	August 1	371	285	204
Netherlands	October 1	107	131	120
Spain	July 1	158	129	141
Sweden	October 1	127	90	49
Switzerland	October 1	159	132	143
United Kingdom	September 1	680	515	560
Yugoslavia	September 1	159	322	360
Total		3,053	3,479	3,111
Africa:				
Mauritius	June 1	9	19	8
U.A.R. (Egypt)	November 1	105	38	41
South Africa, Republic of	May 1	129	59	11
Total		243	116	60
Asia:				
India	November 1	704	913	1,153
Iran	October 1	421	590	566
Japan	October 1	169	551	312
Philippines	October 1	202	136	24
Thailand	November 1	108	123	116
Turkey	August 1	145	270	240
Total		1,749	2,583	2,411
Australia	June 1	192	169	270
Total of above		8,072	10,188	10,978

1/ All stock carryover dates, except for January 1 and April 1, apply to the first year mentioned at the head of each column. 2/ Preliminary. 3/Under 500 tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

STONE FRUIT
PRODUCTION FOR 1966

Apricots--Smaller crops in the United States, France, and Iran were largely responsible for total production decreasing to 791,400 short tons in 1966. This is about 12 percent below the previous year's record output and the smallest since 1962.

Sizable reductions in California left the 1966 U.S. crop at 197,900 tons, 13 percent below 1965. The most significant production decrease however was registered in France, where frosts and heavy rains reduced the crop to only 35 percent of 1965's large output and about one-half of the 1960-64 average. Iran also suffered severely from frosts, producing a crop only 12 percent of that in 1965.

Cherries--Production showed some recovery from the relatively small 1965 crop. The 1966 output of 1,247,900 short tons was 7 percent above 1965 but 6 percent below the 1960-64 average.

Freezing temperatures sharply reduced the U.S. sour cherry crop for 1966, leaving total cherry production 24 percent below 1965 and about one-half the size of the large 1964 crop. More favorable weather conditions in Europe led to a marked recovery from the short 1965 crop in this area, although production remained below the 1960-64 average. West Germany and Italy, the two largest producers, experienced increases of 43 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

Peaches--Production for 1966, 206.8 million bushels, was only fractionally below 1965 but 6 percent above the 1960-64 average.

The peach crop in the United States, although only 3 percent below 1965, was the smallest since 1958, as freezing temperatures severely damaged the crop in many areas. However, production in both Canada and Argentina rebounded from short 1965 crops.

Production in Europe declined for the second straight year, but still remained 15 percent above the 1960-64 average. The steadily increasing production trend in France was interrupted in 1966 as production fell 36 percent from the record 1965 output and marked the smallest crop since 1958. Output in Italy for 1966 was at a record 63.1 million bushels--25 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Plums and Prunes--Total production increased to 2,827,300 short tons in 1966, 17 percent above 1965 but slightly under the 1960-64 average.

The U.S. crop for 1966, estimated at 487,000 tons, was 20 percent below that of a year earlier, but an increase in European output more than offset this reduction. Each of the four largest producers in Europe--Yugoslavia, West Germany, Italy, and France--registered increases in 1966, with Yugoslavia recording the largest single gain--an 83 percent increase over the very short 1965 crop.

APRICOTS, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1960-64 and annual 1964-66

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons
North America:				
Canada	6.8	9.7	2/	7.2
Mexico	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.0
United States	205.0	224.2	227.2	197.9
Total	218.4	240.6	234.2	212.1
South America:				
Argentina	15.5	13.3	14.0	20.1
Chile	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4
Total	19.9	17.7	18.2	24.5
Europe:				
EEC				
France	89.2	39.7	121.3	43.0
Germany, West	3.2	3.5	2.0	1.8
Italy	56.8	71.5	78.7	84.9
Total	149.2	114.7	202.0	129.7
Other Europe				
Austria	29.4	20.0	14.3	20.5
Greece	17.6	26.3	22.2	29.3
Spain	119.7	131.0	170.4	166.7
Switzerland	8.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Yugoslavia	30.9	38.5	19.0	21.7
Total	206.1	221.3	231.4	243.7
Total Europe	355.3	336.0	433.4	373.4
Africa:				
South Africa, Rep. of	34.3	40.0	33.5	39.2
Asia:				
Iran	45.8	41.5	44.0	5.5
Turkey 3/	93.0	112.0	97.0	82.7
Total	138.8	153.5	141.0	88.2
Oceania:				
Australia	41.6	47.2	36.9	49.5
New Zealand	4.8	5.5	5.5	4.5
Total	46.4	52.7	42.4	54.0
Total Specified Countries	813.1	840.5	902.7	791.4

1/ Preliminary
2/ Negligible
3/ Includes wild apricots.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

CHERRIES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1960-64 and annual 1964-66

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons
SWEET				
Canada	9.5	14.0	6.0	10.7
United States	94.6	120.4	87.5	112.9
Austria	34.5	34.0	21.3	31.4
Germany, West	176.6	193.6	126.0	184.2
Greece	11.6	15.3	13.9	18.5
Turkey	46.6	48.5	51.8	49.6
Yugoslavia	63.6	62.1	45.7	58.4
SOUR				
Canada	9.7	15.1	11.1	7.0
United States	162.7	274.2	176.9	88.9
Austria	3.3	2.9	3.3	4.4
Germany, West	88.3	100.3	70.8	96.7
Greece	2.7	4.1	4.1	5.0
Turkey	25.6	28.7	26.5	24.3
Yugoslavia	34.4	35.8	25.9	30.9
ALL CHERRIES 2/				
North America:				
Canada	19.2	29.1	17.1	17.7
United States	257.3	394.6	264.4	201.8
Total	276.5	423.7	281.5	219.5
South America:				
Argentina	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.1
Chile	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.9
Total	6.1	6.3	5.6	6.0
Europe:				
EEC				
Belgium-Luxembourg	26.4	27.6	4.4	7.7
France	109.9	117.9	117.9	104.7

(Continued)

(Continued)

CHERRIES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1960-64 and annual 1964-66

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons
ALL CHERRIES 2/				
Europe:				
EEC (continued)				
Germany, West	264.9	293.9	196.8	280.9
Italy	233.0	253.6	216.5	249.6
Netherlands	9.8	10.7	2.6	7.7
Total	644.0	703.7	538.2	650.6
Other Europe				
Austria	37.8	36.9	24.6	35.8
Denmark	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.3
Greece	14.3	19.4	18.0	23.5
Norway	5.0	4.5	3.3	3.4
Spain	53.7	57.2	52.3	54.0
Sweden	11.7	13.2	6.6	6.8
Switzerland	63.1	57.3	50.7	56.2
United Kingdom	20.9	19.2	14.6	10.0
Yugoslavia	98.0	97.9	71.6	89.3
Total	306.3	307.9	243.5	280.3
Total Europe	950.3	1,011.6	781.7	930.9
Asia:				
Japan	7.4	6.6	8.8	8.8
Syria	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
Turkey	72.2	77.2	78.3	73.9
Total	80.8	85.2	88.4	84.0
Oceania:				
Australia	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.5
Total Specified Countries	1,321.5	1,534.3	1,164.7	1,247.9

1/ Preliminary
2/ Includes countries shown separately in categories covering sweet and sour varieties.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

PEACHES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1960-64 and annual 1964-66

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 1/
	Million Bushels 2/	Million Bushels 2/	Million Bushels 2/	Million Bushels 2/
North America:				
Canada	2.6	2.9	1.6	2.2
Mexico	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4
United States	75.2	74.5	73.9	71.4
Total	81.0	80.8	78.8	77.0
South America:				
Argentina	8.7	10.9	5.2	8.9
Chile	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
Total	10.5	12.7	7.1	10.9
Europe:				
EEC				
France	16.6	19.1	21.1	13.4
Germany, West	1.5	1.6	.7	1.2
Italy	50.4	61.5	59.7	63.1
Netherlands	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total	68.6	82.3	81.6	77.8
Other Europe				
Austria	.4	.4	.3	.4
Greece	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.4
Spain	5.5	7.0	7.8	6.4
Yugoslavia	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.1
Total	10.7	13.5	13.8	13.3
Total Europe	79.3	95.8	95.4	91.1
Africa:				
South Africa, Rep. of	3/ 5.9	6.4	6.8	6.9
Asia:				
Japan	8.9	9.5	10.5	11.7
Turkey	3.7	5.1	3.1	2.3
Total	12.6	14.6	13.6	14.0
Oceania:				
Australia	4.0	5.1	5.3	5.7
New Zealand	.8	.9	1.1	1.2
Total	4.8	6.0	6.4	6.9
Total Specified Countries	194.1	216.3	208.1	206.8

1/ Preliminary
2/ 48 pounds
3/ Three year average, 1962-64.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

PLUMS and PRUNES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1960-64 and annual 1964-66

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons
North America:				
Canada	14.5	16.7	12.6	14.4
Mexico	11.7	12.1	8.1	8.7
United States	531.2	649.1	605.4	487.0
Plums	103.3	127.5	125.3	106.0
Prunes	427.9	521.6	480.1	381.0
Total	557.4	677.9	626.1	510.1
South America:				
Argentina	46.7	48.2	45.4	70.8
Chile	24.3	24.6	24.6	25.6
Total	71.0	72.8	70.0	96.4
Europe:				
EEC				
Belgium-Luxembourg	20.7	25.9	7.2	7.7
France	177.0	105.0	135.6	143.3
Germany, West	546.4	345.5	491.6	640.0
Italy	123.7	133.5	151.6	155.8
Netherlands	14.3	13.2	9.7	9.0
Total	882.1	623.1	795.7	955.8
Other Europe				
Austria	100.9	89.5	85.3	82.1
Greece	11.2	13.6	14.0	14.0
Norway	17.8	17.1	8.4	15.3
Spain	63.3	80.9	98.7	64.9
Sweden	23.4	26.5	19.8	19.5
Switzerland	45.4	39.7	55.0	46.3
United Kingdom	73.3	57.1	50.3	50.3
Yugoslavia	815.9	837.7	439.8	803.0
Total	1,151.2	1,162.1	771.3	1,095.4
Total Europe	2,033.3	1,785.2	1,567.0	2,051.2
Africa:				
South Africa, Rep. of	2/ 18.6	20.0	17.7	18.4
Asia:				
Japan	49.1	35.2	40.8	54.0
Turkey	97.2	109.0	100.3	93.7
Total	146.3	144.2	141.1	147.7
Oceania:				
New Zealand	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.5
Total Specified Countries	2,830.2	2,703.6	2,425.9	2,827.3

1/ Preliminary
2/ Three year average, 1962-64.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION
DOWN 15 PERCENT

The second estimate of world flaxseed production in 1966 is 121 million bushels. This is 15 percent less than production in 1965, 8 percent less than the 1960-64 average and the smallest crop since 1959. This estimate, however, is 4 million bushels above the first estimate (World Agricultural Production and Trade, November 1966) because of the recent indication of a sharp increase in production in the Soviet Union. Aside from the USSR, flaxseed production declined from the 1965 level in all major producing and exporting countries.

Production in North America was 17 million bushels less than in 1965. The U.S. crop at 23.9 million bushels was down one-third from the previous year and almost one-sixth from the 1960-64 average. While harvested acreage declined 5 percent, the reduced production resulted mainly from the smaller average yield--9.1 bushels per acre against the record 12.8 bushels in 1965. Seeding of the 1966 crop was delayed by cool, wet weather throughout most of the major producing area. Then serious moisture supplies developed during July and August causing a decline in yields.

Canada produced 23.6 million bushels, almost one-fifth less than in the previous year but one-fourth above the 1960-64 average. Acreage declined 11 percent from a year earlier, and average yields 10 percent. Acreage reductions were primarily a response to low flaxseed prices relative to returns possible by shifting to wheat or feed grains. Yields in Saskatchewan and Alberta, where growing weather was excellent, were well above average, but in Manitoba the late wet spring and poor growing weather reduced yields sharply. The crop is reported to be of excellent quality. Most of it is expected to grade No. 1 C.W.

Flaxseed crops harvested late in 1966 in South America were slightly below the previous year's reduced level. The second official estimate of Argentina's production is 21.3 million bushels, down 5 percent from the relatively small crop in 1965 but 29 percent below the 1960-64 average. Seedings at 2.5 million acres declined 23 percent from a year earlier, reportedly the result of low temperatures and lack of moisture plus a strong interest in wheat as an alternative crop. Drought during the growing season reduced yields, then excessive rains in December caused further damage and delayed harvesting.

Preliminary indications are that Brazil's production approximated 1.6 million bushels or 5 percent less than a year earlier. Acreage declined one-fifth compared with 1965, but average yields reflect a substantial increase. In contrast, preliminary estimates place Uruguay's crop at about 1.8 million bushels, one-fifth above the previous year. The increase largely reflects the 8 percent expansion in seedings.

The 12 percent decline estimated for flaxseed production in Europe is attributed mainly to an indicated reduction in Poland, by far the major producing country. However, some decline also occurred in the Netherlands and Belgium.

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre and production in specified countries and the world, average 1960-64, annual 1964-66 1/

Continent and country	Harvested acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 2/	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 2/	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	1,940	1,978	2,320	2,070	9.7	10.3	12.6	11.4	18,904	20,313	29,254	23,616
United States	2,932	2,825	2,775	2,627	9.6	8.6	12.8	9.1	28,050	24,401	35,401	23,871
Mexico	57	60	60	60	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.9	715	748	787	827
Total	4,929	4,863	5,155	4,757	9.7	9.3	12.7	10.2	47,669	45,462	65,443	48,314
South America:												
Argentina	2,839	2,679	2,482 3/	2,145	10.6	12.0	9.0	9.4	29,956	32,085	22,440	21,259
Brazil 4/	132	167	172	138	10.5	12.7	9.6	11.4	1,384	2,114	1,659	1,575
Chile 4/	13	11	11	10	13.6	12.1	11.8	11.8	172	138	134	122
Uruguay 4/	329	279	186	200	9.1	10.1	7.9	8.8	2,996	2,808	1,482	1,770
Total	3,313	3,136	2,851	2,493	10.4	11.8	9.0	9.9	34,508	37,145	25,715	24,726
Europe:												
Belgium 5/	80	97	67	57	10.1	10.2	9.7	9.6	809	987	649	543
Denmark	2	1	1	6/	15.5	17.0	14.5	---	36	17	9	---
France 7/	154	195 8/	146 8/	150	12.4	10.1 8/	10.7 8/	10.5	1,899	1,972 8/	1,560 8/	1,585
Italy 5/	16	13	11	---	12.6	13.9	13.5	---	202	175	154	---
Netherlands 5/	63	76	53	45	15.8	18.4	16.2	10.9	1,000	1,397	871	490
Spain	9/ 21	---	---	---	9/ 9.2	---	---	---	9/ 190	---	---	---
Sweden	2	1	6/	6/	17.2	19.0	15.7	15.9	41	13	7	4
Other	12	12	12	8	8.0	7.3	6.3	6.3	98	99	95	94
Estimated total West Europe 10/	350	415	310	290	12.2	11.6	11.3	10.6	4,275	4,815	3,500	3,075
Czechoslovakia 5/	126	130	---	---	4.6	---	---	---	577	---	---	---
Germany, East 5/	54	30	36	35	5.6	5.8	7.0	6.4	302	174	250	225
Hungary	17	20	17	---	10.7	7.9	18.2	---	176	154	315	---
Poland 5/	286	310	281	---	8.2	7.0	10.8	---	2,348	2,165	3,031	---
Romania	84	116	126	---	7.1	8.1	10.9	---	598	937	1,374	---
Other	18	14	10	12	1.6	1.1	1.0	.8	29	15	10	10
Estimated total East Europe 10/	585	620	580	595	6.9	6.5	9.4	8.1	4,030	4,045	5,480	4,825
Estimated total Europe 10/	935	1,035	890	885	8.9	8.6	10.1	8.9	8,305	8,860	8,980	7,900
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/	4,690	4,820	4,400	4,500	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.8	18,700	17,600	17,000	21,500
Africa:												
Ethiopia 11/	9/ 255	262	267	---	9/ 7.9	8.3	8.3	---	2,000	2,126	2,205	---
Morocco	35	35	46	35	7.1	9.0	9.1	7.1	250	315	413	300
U.A.R. 5/	28	34	27	27	15.7	16.1	15.1	16.0	447	555	405	435
Other	22	19	20	16	4.0	3.4	3.4	4.1	88	64	67	65
Estimated total 10/	340	350	360	345	8.2	8.7	8.7	8.7	2,785	3,060	3,090	3,005
Asia:												
Iraq	27	32	40	---	8.6	8.6	11.9	---	228	276	472	---
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 4/5/	75	64	59	59	10.0	10.7	9.3	9.3	746	689	551	550
India 4/	4,767	4,958	5,089	4,360	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.0	16,683	14,920	19,806	12,948
Japan 4/5/	25	20	13	7	4.9	3.2	6.1	3.2	124	65	79	24
Pakistan 11/	63	74	67	69	7.3	8.0	7.1	7.4	459	591	472	512
Other	78	77	77	75	4.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	380	279	280	278
Estimated total 10/	5,035	5,225	5,345	4,610	3.7	3.2	4.1	3.2	18,620	16,820	21,660	14,782
Oceania:												
Australia 11/	101	134	25	32	10.1	13.9	9.9	12.9	1,024	1,864	243	408
New Zealand	18	21	22	22	20.2	20.0	20.0	20.0	360	420	440	440
Total	119	155	47	54	11.6	14.7	12.5	16.6	1,384	2,284	683	848
Estimated world total 10/	19,361	19,584	19,048	17,645	6.8	6.7	7.5	6.9	131,971	131,231	142,571	121,075

1/ Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1966 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began late in 1966 and ended early in 1967. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimate of harvested area based on seeded area officially estimated at 2.5 million acres. 4/ Planted area. 5/ Includes fiber flax area and seed production. 6/ Less than 500 acres. 7/ Acreage includes that harvested for seed and that portion of fiber acreage which is harvested for seed as well as fiber. Production includes seed from fiber flax. 8/ Estimate based on incomplete data. 9/ Less than 5 years. 10/ Includes estimates for countries for which data are not available. 11/ Flaxseed from acreage grown for seed only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

In the Soviet Union, production of oilseed crops, including flaxseed, increased sharply in 1966 from the previous year's level. Flaxseed production from both fiber flax and flaxseed grown for oil is estimated at 21.5 million bushels compared with 17 million in 1965.

The major portion of flaxseed production in Africa is in Ethiopia, but 1966 data for that country are not yet available. Most of the remainder is in Morocco and the United Arab Republic. The decline in Morocco, where the crop was seriously affected by drought, was partially offset by increased production in the United Arab Republic.

The sharp drop in Asia's flaxseed production was due to the small output in India. At the official estimate of 12.9 million bushels, India's crop was one-third less than the previous year's record and the smallest since the 10.2 million bushels produced in 1958. Failure of rains in September-October 1965 adversely affected sowings. India's 1967 crop, now being harvested, is expected to approximate a more normal level of 16 to 17 million bushels. Because of a continuation through September of last summer's rains, seedings are reported to have increased by about 10 percent from the reduced acreage of 1966. There were additional rains in December and, as of early January, the crop was reported to be growing well.

In Australia, the large carryover of flaxseed from the 1964-65 season caused seed crushers to maintain limitations on planting contracts for the 1966-67 crop. In view of the uncertainty of the market and the lower guaranteed price offered by crushers, many growers apparently switched from flaxseed to wheat or safflowerseed. While seedings were above those of the previous year, they were only one-fourth the 1964 acreage. Average yields were relatively good, and production is estimated at about 400,000 bushels, up two-thirds from last year.

INTERNATIONAL DRY PEA TRADE
UP SHARPLY IN 1965

Dry pea imports of 20 reporting countries amounted to 11.6 million cwt. in calendar year 1965, over twice the amount reported for those countries in 1964. The 1965 exports from these countries were 5.3 million cwt. compared with 4.7 million cwt. the previous year. The balance of world exports originates in a number of countries for which trade data are not available. For 1965, the Netherlands reported imports of 5.1 million cwt. of dry peas from the USSR and 188 thousand cwt. from Rumania. The United States exports about 200 thousand cwt. annually to countries which do not report their trade.

United States exports in 1965 were 2.2 million cwt., down 11 percent from the 2.4 million exported in 1964. Canada's exports of dry peas in 1965 totaled 207 thousand cwt., more than triple the 1964 figure. The United Kingdom took 59 percent of the Canadian exports with the balance going mainly to West Germany, and Trinidad and Tobago. Canada also exported 78 thousand cwt. of split peas - of which 74 thousand cwt. went to Caribbean Commonwealth countries.

While 76 percent of the reported dry pea imports were by the Netherlands, United Kingdom and West Germany, the most dramatic importer was Japan which took 515 thousand cwt. - 2 1/2 times the 1964 level of 198 thousand cwt. The U.S. supplied 76 percent of Japan's imports in 1965, replacing the Netherlands as principal supplier.

PEAS, DRY EDIBLE: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1963, 1964 and 1965

Continent and country	Average 1955-59		1963		1964		1965	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
North America:								
Canada	212	51	124	130	133	135	285	162
United States	1,119	57	2,363	19	2,428	30	2,170	37
Total	1,331	108	2,487	149	2,561	165	2,455	199
South America:								
Argentina	52	--	85	--	29	--	68	--
Brazil	--	79	--	88	--	98	--	103
Chile	16	--	34	--	4	--	--	--
Colombia	--	6	--	--	--	22	--	--
Peru	--	10	--	31	--	40	--	72
Venezuela	--	81	--	223	--	353	--	236
Total	68	176	119	342	33	513	68	411
Europe:								
Belgium-Luxembourg	320	228	457	362	390	279	532	491
France	82	294	137	433	145	431	281	270
Germany, West	--	1,137	98	1,042	55	1,000	79	1,328
Italy	--	90	5	258	8	228	2	285
Netherlands	1,634	452	1,416	517	1,104	498	1,050	5,911
Norway	--	162	--	155	--	148	--	150
Sweden	75	13	5	78	6	63	5	77
Switzerland	--	82	2	85	4	78	1	88
United Kingdom	--	1,538	--	1,828	--	1,603	--	1,571
Total	2,111	3,996	2,120	4,758	1,712	4,328	1,950	10,171
Asia:								
Japan	--	79	--	233	--	198	--	515
Malaysia	--	329	--	202	36	234	90	291
Total	--	408	--	435	36	432	90	806
Africa:								
Morocco	402	--	334	--	368	--	715	--
Grand Total	3,912	4,688	5,060	5,684	4,710	5,438	5,278	11,587

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

ARGENTINE GRAIN
EXPORTS DOWN 27%

Grain exports from Argentina during July-December 1966 totaled 4.1 million metric tons, compared to 5.6 million tons for the same period of 1965. Sorghum grain showed the largest gain in exports along with a substantial increase in corn. However, this was more than off-set by large decreases in exports of the other grains.

Wheat exports were down 70% during July-December 1966, or 2.8 million metric tons under the last six months of 1965. The largest market for wheat was Brazil--538,000 tons--which is still receiving approximately 1,000,000 tons per year under a 3-year agreement. The second largest market was Mainland China with 323,000 tons. This completed the contract between them and Argentina. The contract with USSR has also been completed, and due to limited supplies additional exports will be on a much smaller scale to all countries.

Corn shipments increased substantially from 1.5 million metric tons in July-December 1965 to 2.3 million tons-an increase of 35%. Italy, as usual, was the major importer, taking 1.6 million tons or 29% of the total exported. Shipments to Spain, West Germany, United Kingdom, and Japan increased substantially. These increases were partially off-set by decreased shipments to Peru, Switzerland, Hungary, and the USSR.

Sorghum exports for July-December 1966 was 622,000 metric tons as compared to 36,000 tons exported for the same period of 1965. Spain and the United Kingdom were the largest importers with 209,000 and 122,000 tons respectively, or 47% of all sorghum shipments. Other countries with substantial increases were Belgium-Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Japan.

Oats and Barley exports totaled 39,000 metric tons as compared to 142,000 tons for the same period last year. This was due to the poor 1965-66 crops, and unlike wheat there was little carry over to be used for exports. Italy remains the major market for these commodities receiving 22,000 tons or 57% of the total.

Rye exports were nil during the July-December 1966 period, compared with 46,000 metric tons for July-December 1965.

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS
DECLINE 8 PERCENT

Exports of United States feed grains totaled 11.5 million metric tons during July-December 1966--8 percent less than the 12.5 million tons shipped during the same months of the previous year. All feed grain exports declined except sorghum which showed a substantial increase of 44 percent. Exports of corn, oats and barley were down to most major destinations, especially the European countries. This was due largely to better feed grain crops as a result of good weather conditions.

GRAIN: Argentine Exports by Country of Destination, July-December 1965 and July-December 1966

	July-December 1965							July-December 1966						
	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
North America:														
United States	--:	--:	48:	--:	--:	--:	48:	--:	--:	5,796:	--:	--:	--:	5,796
Barbados	261:	--:	557:	--:	--:	245:	1,063:	75:	--:	610:	60:	--:	389:	1,134
Martinique	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	2,022:	--:	--:	--:	2,022
Mexico	--:	--:	--:	100:	--:	--:	100:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Trinidad	--:	--:	589:	--:	--:	47:	636:	--:	--:	76:	--:	--:	86:	162
Total	261:	--:	1,194:	100:	--:	292:	1,847:	75:	--:	8,504:	60:	--:	475:	9,114
South America:														
Bolivia	3,999:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	3,999:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Brazil	821,341:	--:	--:	4,650:	4,217:	162:	830,370:	537,945:	--:	--:	5,700:	--:	3,790:	547,435
Chile	67,625:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	67,625:	80:	--:	--:	--:	--:	325:	405
Colombia	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	50:	--:	--:	50
Paraguay	13,310:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	13,310:	13,063:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	13,063
Peru	217,243:	--:	2,000:	--:	--:	--:	219,243:	141,532:	--:	--:	182:	--:	10:	141,724
Total	1,123,518:	--:	2,000:	4,650:	4,217:	162:	1,134,547:	692,620:	--:	--:	5,932:	--:	4,125:	702,677
Western Europe:														
EEC:														
Belgium-Luxembourg	9,745:	4,300:	74,163:	950:	--:	1,206:	90,364:	2,800:	--:	76,602:	--:	--:	70,754:	150,156
France	84,923:	--:	3,890:	--:	--:	701:	89,514:	--:	--:	11,640:	--:	--:	11,302:	22,942
Germany, West	59,271:	6,667:	35,315:	2,200:	4,320:	2,994:	110,767:	--:	--:	65,288:	2,584:	--:	38,686:	106,558
Italy	202,130:	--:	1,121,419:	66,196:	44,499:	3,997:	1,438,241:	72,453:	--:	1,603,326:	13,472:	8,783:	29,243:	1,727,277
Netherlands	65,692:	18,180:	111,353:	9,198:	450:	11,402:	216,275:	2,928:	--:	126,522:	3,136:	--:	56,374:	188,960
Total	421,761:	29,147:	1,346,140:	78,544:	49,269:	20,300:	1,945,161:	78,181:	--:	1,883,378:	19,192:	8,783:	206,359:	2,195,893
Other Western Europe:														
Austria	--:	10,216:	1,203:	--:	--:	--:	11,419:	--:	--:	2,349:	--:	--:	375:	2,724
Cyprus	10,292:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	10,292:	10,380:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	10,380
Denmark	--:	1,300:	50:	--:	--:	--:	1,350:	--:	--:	75:	--:	--:	40:	115
Finland	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	500:	--:	--:	--:	500
Norway	27,319:	965:	--:	--:	--:	--:	28,284:	--:	--:	4,370:	--:	--:	--:	4,370
Portugal	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	7,010:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	7,010
Spain	55,689:	--:	43,262:	--:	3,429:	1,000:	103,380:	--:	--:	229,182:	--:	--:	208,639:	437,821
Switzerland	4,205:	--:	10,116:	1,438:	400:	723:	16,882:	--:	--:	7,006:	206:	--:	885:	8,097
Sweden	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	60:	60:	--:	--:	25:	--:	--:	55:	80
United Kingdom	187,009:	51:	10,816:	--:	--:	2,072:	200,848:	31,739:	--:	67,570:	--:	--:	121,538:	220,847
Total	285,414:	12,532:	65,447:	1,438:	3,829:	3,855:	372,515:	49,129:	--:	311,077:	206:	--:	331,532:	691,944
Eastern Europe:														
Bulgaria	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	4,740:	4,740
Hungary	--:	--:	21,041:	--:	--:	--:	21,041:	--:	--:	11,725:	3,265:	1,850:	--:	16,840
Poland	9,500:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	9,500:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
U.S.S.R.	1,004,658:	--:	20,965:	--:	--:	--:	1,025,623:	21,413:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	21,413
Total	1,014,158:	--:	42,006:	--:	--:	--:	1,056,164:	21,413:	--:	11,725:	3,265:	1,850:	4,740:	42,993
Total Europe	1,721,333:	41,679:	1,453,593:	79,982:	53,098:	24,155:	3,373,840:	148,723:	--:	2,206,180:	22,663:	10,633:	542,631:	2,930,830
Asia:														
China, Mainland	992,900:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	992,900:	323,494:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	323,494
Iran	38,014:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	38,014:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Israel	--:	--:	--:	200:	--:	--:	200:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Japan	--:	4,244:	2,500:	--:	--:	11,477:	18,221:	--:	--:	25,904:	--:	--:	74,627:	100,531
Taiwan	27,928:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	27,928:	--:	--:	10,301:	--:	--:	--:	10,301
Total	1,058,842:	4,244:	2,500:	200:	--:	11,477:	1,077,263:	323,494:	--:	36,205:	--:	--:	74,627:	434,326
Africa:														
Angola	17,336:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	17,336:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Mozambique	22,820:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	22,820:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
South Africa, Republic of	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	25:	25:	23,397:	--:	--:	--:	--:	83:	23,480
Tanzania	6,659:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	6,659:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Total	46,815:	--:	--:	--:	--:	25:	46,840:	23,397:	--:	--:	--:	--:	83:	23,480
World Total	3,950,769:	45,923:	1,459,287:	84,932:	57,315:	36,111:	5,634,337:	1,188,309:	--:	2,250,889:	28,655:	10,633:	621,941:	4,100,427

Compiled from El Cerealista.

Corn exports of 6.8 million metric tons were 21 percent less than the 8.6 million tons shipped during July-December 1965. Exports of corn to Venezuela for the first six months of the current fiscal year dropped drastically from the 35,000 tons shipped during the same period last year. The main reason for this was increased production of 10 percent during 1965, and an additional 10 percent in 1966. The shift of production from yellow to white corn resulted in surplus supplies. To alleviate this matter, a temporary restriction was imposed on feed wheat imports. A very sharp drop in exports of corn to Austria was due to the excellent crop during 1966, thereby reducing their requirements. Substantially less shipments also went to Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia. However, these reduced shipments to Europe were partly offset by larger shipments to Switzerland, East Germany and Poland. Considerably smaller exports went to Asia and African countries, namely; Japan, Israel and Kenya. In contrast, substantial increases occurred in shipments to India, Lebanon and Pakistan.

Exports of oats totaled 219,000 tons--down 33 percent from a similar period a year ago. Oats exports declined in most countries of the Western Hemisphere and Europe. Substantial increases occurred to Japan, Algeria and Tunisia compared with none during July-December 1965.

Barley shipments totaled 523,000 tons and were 37 percent less than the 836,000 tons shipped during July-December 1965. A very sharp drop in exports to Spain and the United Kingdom, reflects a large increase in barley production for 1966. Reduced shipments to Mexico, Colombia, Israel, Japan and most European markets accounted for the decrease. Shipments to Cyprus, Lebanon, Algeria, and Morocco totaled 75,000 tons during July-December 1966 compared to none for the same months a year earlier.

Sorghum exports totaled 4.0 million metric tons compared with 2.7 million tons last year, showing a sizeable increase of 44 percent. This was due largely to increased shipments to Canada, Portugal, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, India, Israel and Japan. All sorghum exports to India and about 50 percent to Israel were shipped under the PL-480 program. In contrast, substantially less exports went to the Common Market countries, Spain and the United Kingdom. (Table on p. 27)

INTERNATIONAL DRY BEAN TRADE INCREASED IN 1965

Dry bean exports from 35 reporting countries totaled 6.1 million cwt. in calendar year 1965 - a 7 percent increase over the 5.7 million cwt. exported in 1964 and 19 percent more than the 1955-59 average of 5.1 million cwt. The 1965 export level is exceeded only by 1963 when exports of 7.7 million cwt. were reported.

The same 35 countries reported their dry bean imports at 8.5 million cwt., - or 2.4 million cwt. more than the reported exports. Japan - for example - imported 525 thousand cwt. of Adzuki beans, 83 percent of which came from Communist China. Also, Japan imported one million cwt. of beans from Burma; these are classified as kidney beans, but probably are mostly white and butter beans used in making a sweet bean (Anko) paste for use in Japanese-type confections.

FEED GRAINS: U.S. Exports to Principal Countriee, July-December 1965 and July-December 1966

Destination	July-December 1965					July-December 1966				
	Corn 1/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn 1/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tone	Metric tone	Metric tons	Metric tone	Metric tone	Metric tone	Metric tone	Metric tone	Metric tone
Western Hemishpere:										
Canada 2/	330,738	--	--	2,010	332,748	172,421	--	--	38,251	210,672
Mexico	5,372	5,634	54,914	16,778	82,698	4,523	3,307	31,945	6,697	46,472
Jamaica	11,655	199	--	2,565	14,419	16,843	167	--	2,755	19,765
Trinidad and Tobago	6,339	72	--	3,092	9,503	16,218	36	--	91	16,345
Brazil	2,000	--	--	6,386	8,386	2,441	--	--	4,140	6,581
Colombia	--	27	13,131	62	13,220	20	20	--	29	69
Peru	1,037	--	--	--	1,037	1,250	--	--	7,440	8,690
Venezuela	35,112	274	--	--	35,386	497	55	--	--	552
Others	11,585	273	106	1,481	13,445	29,416	339	2,700	1,043	33,498
Total	403,838	6,479	68,151	32,374	510,842	243,629	3,924	34,645	60,446	342,644
Western Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	580,475	29,337	27,841	437,510	1,075,163	504,402	23,276	15,717	373,353	916,748
France	28,404	620	--	7,915	36,939	48,325	--	--	--	48,325
Germany, West	602,922	70,874	146,069	199,692	1,019,557	575,647	69,828	54,592	133,492	833,559
Italy	1,482,924	51,162	166,290	6,043	1,706,419	613,727	31,602	134,627	606	780,562
Netherlands	1,147,105	145,200	71,218	528,945	1,892,468	1,398,718	52,053	5,009	418,409	1,874,189
Total	3,841,830	297,193	411,418	1,180,105	5,730,546	3,140,819	176,759	209,945	925,860	4,453,383
Other Western Europe:										
Austria	83,315	3,500	--	3,295	90,110	128	--	--	--	128
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	224	--	18,215	--	18,439
Denmark	2,276	--	21,174	213	23,663	3,587	--	4,597	--	8,184
Greece	97,256	--	--	--	97,256	79,216	--	--	--	79,216
Ireland	52,688	--	2,926	6,147	61,761	38,215	--	--	5,634	43,849
Norway	58,652	--	10,750	15,596	84,998	40,065	--	--	33,223	73,288
Portugal	37,804	--	--	17	37,821	37,337	--	--	24,216	61,553
Spain	765,806	--	38,508	29,504	833,818	472,552	--	15	--	472,567
Sweden	1,598	--	--	--	1,598	1,633	--	--	--	1,633
Switzerland	43,494	18,003	3,998	15,342	80,837	64,982	19,860	8,534	1,930	95,306
Turkey	1,000	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	1,142,583	--	21,970	73,616	1,238,169	987,328	--	--	51,273	1,038,601
Others	362,238	--	892	--	363,130	5,401	--	472	1,497	7,370
Total	2,648,710	21,503	100,218	143,730	2,914,161	1,730,668	19,860	31,833	117,773	1,900,134
Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria	--	--	--	10,142	10,142	--	--	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	64,691	--	47,500	261,355	373,546	8,000	--	--	196,748	204,748
Germany, East	15,477	--	--	18,899	34,376	32,678	--	--	60,598	93,276
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,332	39,332
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	51,842	--	--	113,415	165,257
Yugoslavia	12,639	--	--	--	12,639	15,042	--	--	--	15,042
Total	92,807	--	47,500	290,396	430,703	107,562	--	--	410,093	517,655
Total Europe	6,583,347	318,696	559,136	1,614,231	9,075,410	4,979,049	196,619	241,778	1,453,726	6,871,172
Asia:										
India	54,065	--	--	22,352	76,417	107,414	--	--	972,119	1,079,533
Ierael	85,788	--	27,434	98,592	211,814	78,022	--	--	196,715	274,737
Japan	1,325,191	--	170,787	931,240	2,427,218	1,115,329	11,265	142,102	1,227,531	2,496,227
Jordan	359	--	--	--	359	28,482	--	--	--	28,482
Korea, Republic of	21	--	3,000	--	3,021	3,071	--	--	--	3,071
Lebanon	13,465	--	--	732	14,197	23,577	--	25,568	4,077	53,222
Pakistan	10	--	--	--	10	135,771	--	--	--	135,771
Vietnam, South	12,552	--	--	--	12,552	18,519	--	--	--	18,519
Others	20,453	46	9	3,119	23,627	12,301	--	--	209	12,510
Total	1,511,904	46	201,230	1,056,035	2,769,215	1,522,486	11,265	167,670	2,400,651	4,102,072
Africa:										
Algaria	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,258	9,398	--	14,656
Canary Islands	37,232	--	--	3,200	40,432	35,755	--	--	1,650	37,405
Kenya	71,772	--	--	7,198	78,970	72	--	--	--	72
Morocco	5,000	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	21,337	--	21,337
Senegal	2,080	--	--	400	2,480	2,024	--	--	19,450	21,474
South Africa, Republic of	60	9	--	855	924	5,335	--	--	3,008	8,343
Tunisia	5,000	--	7,828	--	12,828	6,734	2,148	38,433	--	47,315
West Africa, n.e.c.	1,032	--	--	5,179	6,211	350	--	--	--	350
Others	2,456	--	--	17,734	20,190	7,545	--	9,503	15,952	33,000
Total	124,632	9	7,828	34,566	167,035	57,815	7,406	78,671	40,060	183,952
Oceania:	1,026	--	--	5	1,031	31	--	--	--	31
World Total	8,624,747	325,230	836,345	2,737,211	12,523,533	6,803,010	219,214	522,764	3,954,883	11,499,871

1/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief. 2/ Transhipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination.

Foreign Agriculture Service: Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Despite a decrease of 431 thousand cwt. from the 1964 export of 3 million cwt., the United States continued to be the world's largest bean exporter with 42 percent of the total. Of the reported world bean exports the United States supplied 53 percent in 1964, 59 percent in 1963 and 51 percent of the 1955-59 average. Canada was the second largest exporter in 1965, with an export total of 502 thousand cwt.; 96 percent went to the United Kingdom. The third ranking exporter, the Malagasy Republic, exported 446 thousand cwt. - mostly butter beans to Western Europe.

Japan was the largest dry bean importer with a total of 1.9 million cwt., followed by the United Kingdom, West Germany and France. The United States supplied 46 percent of the United Kingdom's imports with Canada and Chile the principal suppliers of the balance. West Germany is reported to have imported large quantities of low cost beans for animal feed. The 239 thousand cwt. which West Germany imported from the United Arab Republic were probably broad beans. The United States supplied 353 thousand cwt. of France's 784 thousand cwt. import. Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Argentina, Malagasy Republic and the Netherlands were France's other principal suppliers. (Table on back page)

UNITED STATES WHEAT AND
FLOUR SHOW 12 PERCENT GAIN

United States exported 441 million bushels of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) during July-December 1966 compared with 392 million bushels exported during July-December 1965. This represents a gain of 12 percent.

Shipments of wheat to all destinations totaled 401 million bushels compared with 353 million bushels the same period last year. The largest market of 84 million bushels was to India; however, this was considerably less than the 117,000 bushels shipped during July-December 1965. The largest part of the wheat exports to India were donated under the PL-480 program. Shipments to Brazil, Japan, Algeria, Morocco, Republic of South Africa and United Arab Republic showed substantial increases. This was partly offset by smaller shipments to Turkey and Pakistan.

U.S. flour exports (grain equivalent) totaled 40 million bushels and showed an increase of 4 percent over the 39 million shipped during July-December 1965. This increase was attributed by greater shipments to Ceylon, South Vietnam and United Arab Republic.

Total wheat and wheat flour exports for July 1966-January 1967 are estimated to be about 9 percent more than the 452 million bushels shipped during July 1965-January 1966. (Table on page 29)

WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. Exports by Country of Destination, July-December 1965 and July-December 1966

Country of Destination	July-December 1965				July-December 1966			
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total		Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons
Western Hemisphere:								
Canada	3/	64	64	2	3/	43	43	1
Mexico	--	31	31	1	877	10	887	24
Central America	2,468	687	3,155	86	3,183	665	3,848	105
Dominican Republic	720	170	890	24	1,056	62	1,118	30
Haiti	1,307	33	1,340	36	430	12	442	12
Trinidad and Tobago	157	517	674	18	929	11	940	26
Jamaica	5	394	399	11	8	386	394	11
Bolivia	14	2,805	2,819	76	292	2,853	3,145	85
Brazil	16,604	464	17,068	465	29,918	524	30,442	828
Chile	6,920	613	7,533	205	10,198	264	10,462	285
Colombia	2,535	1,545	4,080	111	3,465	82	3,547	97
Ecuador	469	42	511	14	819	82	901	24
Guyana	--	498	498	14	--	518	518	14
Peru	3,257	239	3,496	95	5,886	306	6,192	169
Venezuela	5,896	107	6,003	164	7,968	33	8,001	218
Others	225	592	817	22	599	502	1,101	30
Total	40,577	8,801	49,378	1,344	65,628	6,353	71,981	1,959
Western Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,869	5	3,874	105	3,594	8	3,602	98
France	5,706	11	5,717	156	5,527	3	5,530	151
Germany, West	7,657	11	7,668	209	9,854	4	9,858	268
Italy	2,045	542	2,587	70	3,328	478	3,806	104
Netherlands	15,529	334	15,763	429	11,845	326	12,171	331
Total	34,706	903	35,609	969	34,148	819	34,967	952
Other Western Europe:								
Greece	301	222	523	14	4/	58	58	2
Ireland	810	--	810	22	1,204	--	1,204	33
Norway	643	3	646	18	801	9	810	22
Portugal	1,829	191	2,020	55	1,137	121	1,258	34
Spain	--	247	247	7	669	35	704	19
Switzerland	3,312	1	3,313	90	3,594	4/	3,594	98
Turkey	3,576	656	4,232	115	--	390	390	11
United Kingdom	9,635	170	9,805	267	13,585	144	13,729	373
Sweden	93	6	99	3	--	--	--	--
Others	329	188	517	14	824	195	1,019	28
Total	20,528	1,684	22,212	605	21,814	952	22,766	620
Eastern Europe:								
Germany, East	1,642	--	1,642	45	--	--	--	--
Poland	--	348	348	9	5,017	338	5,355	146
Yugoslavia	10,579	327	10,906	297	6,875	39	6,914	188
Total	12,221	675	12,896	351	11,892	377	12,269	334
Total Europe	67,455	3,262	70,717	1,925	67,854	2,148	70,002	1,906
Asia:								
Ceylon	--	438	438	12	--	2,938	2,938	80
Hong Kong	249	81	330	9	317	144	461	13
India	117,407	108	117,515	3,198	83,689	25	83,714	2,278
Iran	8,604	355	8,959	244	3,643	7	3,650	99
Iraq	31	156	187	5	--	129	129	4
Israel	7,583	35	7,618	207	6,954	48	7,002	191
Japan	33,143	11	33,154	902	44,016	12	44,028	1,198
Jordan	1	1,268	1,269	35	1,370	1,458	2,828	77
Korea, South	9,924	3,741	13,665	372	12,234	1,744	13,978	380
Lebanon	4,423	583	5,006	136	1,153	531	1,684	46
Pakistan	30,617	9	30,626	834	24,837	14	24,851	676
Pbilippines	6,593	235	6,828	186	9,218	160	9,378	255
Saudi Arabia	542	2,476	3,018	82	407	2,011	2,418	66
Taiwan	6,516	223	6,739	183	6,172	25	6,197	169
South Vietnam	--	2,254	2,254	61	--	4,829	4,829	131
Others	2,015	1,027	3,042	83	5,617	672	6,289	171
Total	227,648	13,000	240,648	6,549	199,627	14,747	214,374	5,834
Africa:								
Algeria	1,331	671	2,002	54	20,495	230	20,725	564
Canary Islands	447	--	447	12	--	--	--	--
Congo (Kinshasa)	28	2,294	2,322	63	--	967	967	26
Kenya	441	27	468	13	969	3	972	26
Madeira Islands	--	15	15	4/	443	31	474	13
Morocco	2	792	794	22	9,362	1,537	10,899	297
Nigeria	1,930	18	1,948	53	2,614	18	2,632	72
Rhodesia	--	--	--	--	446	--	446	12
South Africa, Republic of	--	2	2	4/	8,993	17	9,010	245
Sudan	590	1,455	2,045	56	1,070	1,834	2,904	79
Tunisia	1,302	81	1,383	38	2,836	228	3,064	83
United Arab Republic	11,518	7,188	18,706	509	17,993	10,457	28,450	774
Others	72	984	1,056	29	2,266	1,382	3,648	99
Total	17,661	13,527	31,188	849	67,487	16,704	84,191	2,291
Oceania:	--	26	26	1	--	34	34	1
World Total	353,341	38,616	391,957	10,668	400,596	39,986	440,582	11,991

1/ Data includes shipments for relief, of ultimate destination. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ Transhipments through Canada have been included in data for countries 4/ Less than 500 bushels.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

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BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1963, 1964 and 1965

Continent and country	Average 1955-59		1963		1964		1965	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
North America:								
Canada	72	91	296	68	336	63	502	58
Costa Rica	6	50	--	39	--	40	--	59
El Salvador	--	93	13	320	13	354	24	379
Guatemala	--	24	--	19	--	52	--	91
Mexico	89	378	697	191	443	--	364	4
Nicaragua	39	14	24	2	58	3	60	9
Panama	--	9	--	31	--	54	--	39
United States	2,610	141	4,608	2	3,008	41	2,577	78
Total	2,816	800	5,638	672	3,858	607	3,527	717
South America:								
Argentina	35	--	216	--	83	--	368	--
Brazil	7	--	--	23	--	7	--	17
Chile	496	--	347	--	488	--	263	--
Colombia	--	133	--	--	--	70	--	9
Peru	--	6	7	4	5	3	40	11
Venezuela	--	34	--	348	--	417	--	362
Total	538	173	570	375	576	497	671	399
Europe:								
Belgium-Luxembourg	99	241	110	310	83	195	51	296
France	139	399	54	811	46	641	28	784
Germany, West	14	589	48	1,193	26	1,215	62	1,181
Greece	3	179	8	106	5	116	9	21
Italy	142	149	58	274	84	171	12	263
Netherlands	258	281	265	504	101	466	188	389
Portugal	80	81	99	60	116	63	120	63
Spain	2	37	15	285	37	170	56	86
Sweden	--	57	--	53	--	63	--	59
Switzerland	--	73	2	67	1	85	1	72
United Kingdom	--	1,520	--	2,063	--	1,490	--	1,837
Yugoslavia	140	69	7	69	8	111	173	119
Total	877	3,675	666	5,795	507	4,786	700	5,105
Aeia:								
Japan 1/	115	624	11	1,307	56	1,314	15	1,882
Lebanon	4	14	--	51	--	32	2	39
Malaysia	--	329	22	291	11	298	22	314
Turkey	81	--	24	--	11	--	77	--
Total	200	967	57	1,649	78	1,644	116	2,235
Africa:								
Angola	266	--	243	11	89	--	355	--
Malagasy Republic	312	--	266	--	375	--	446	--
Morocco	8	2	6	16	14	1	47	6
Sudan	97	--	223	--	160	--	179	--
United Arab Republic	4	63	21	108	69	97	66	46
Total	687	65	759	135	707	98	1,093	52
Grand Total	5,118	5,680	7,690	8,626	5,726	7,632	6,107	8,508

1/ Adzuki and kidney beans only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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March 1967

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

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LARGE INCREASE IN 1966 WORLD
BREADGRAIN CROP CONFIRMED

World production of breadgrains in 1966 was 1 percent higher than the December estimate and far surpassed the previous record crop of 1964, according to the third estimate of Foreign Agricultural Service. High harvest yields resulted in upward crop revisions for both wheat and rye.

World wheat and rye crops combined are estimated at 307 million metric tons, 26 million more than the 281 million tons produced in 1965. Production was 7 percent above the previous largest breadgrain crop of 1964, and 17 percent more than average in 1960-64.

The world wheat crop is estimated at 275 million metric tons (10.1 billion bushels) compared with 247 million tons (9.07 billion bushels) in 1965. The near-record crop of 1964 was 255 million tons (9.4 billion bushels), and average production in 1960-64 was 231 million tons (8.47 billion bushels).

By far the major increase occurred in the USSR, where beneficial crop conditions and increased use of fertilizer and improved farming practices resulted in a pronounced increase in outturn per acre over the preceding season's poor yields. Countries of Eastern Europe increased wheat acreage, and production was slightly larger than the 1965 previous record crop. Output of Communist China was lower due mainly to reduced acreage from lack of rainfall during the planting of winter wheat.

World wheat production in other than Communist countries increased only slightly over the two preceding unusually large crops. Their estimated production in 1966--57 percent of the world crop--totaled 157.1 million tons compared with the previous record of 156.3 million attained both in 1964 and 1965. However, their 1966 harvest was 10 percent above the average of 142.5 million tons in 1960-64.

Sharp increases in the 1966 wheat production of North America and Oceania, as well as a modest gain in South America, were offset by severe production declines in Western Europe and Africa. Also, output in Asia was below the 1965 record crop.

North America's harvest increased nearly 9 percent over the large 1965 harvest. Revised estimates for the United States show an acreage increase of nearly 300,000 acres over 1965 and crop yields per acre that were the third largest on record. Thus, production was only slightly below the bumper 1965 crop and 7 percent above the average.

Mexico reduced acreage 24 percent; even with higher yields harvested the crop was sharply below the large 1965 harvest, but at about the 1960-64 average level. Canada's record crop is unrevised at 22.98 million tons, 5.3 million more than in 1965.

(Cont. on page 4)

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/	1965	1966 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million 4/ bushels	Million 4/ bushels
North America:											
Canada	26,785	28,282	30,298	20.1	22.9	27.9	14,649	17,661	22,982	648.9	844.4
United States	48,481	49,560	49,843	25.2	26.5	26.3	33,254	35,806	35,670	1,315.6	1,310.6
Mexico	1,971	2,056	1,569	29.4	35.7	36.3	1,577	2,000	1,550	73.5	57.0
Total 5/	77,325	80,015	81,806	23.5	25.5	27.1	49,505	55,496	60,233	2,039.0	2,213.1
South America:											
Argentina	11,651	11,349	13,093	22.6	20.1	18.8	7,164	6,200	6,700	227.8	246.2
Brazil	1,395	768	--	6.5	11.0	--	247	230	350	8.5	12.9
Chile	2,090	1,938	1,829	21.3	22.2	22.3	1,213	1,172	1,110	43.0	40.8
Colombia	350	297	272	13.1	17.3	16.9	125	140	125	5.1	4.6
Ecuador	166	156	161	13.7	13.0	13.0	62	55	57	2.0	2.1
Peru	377	370	370	14.6	14.7	13.9	150	148	140	5.4	5.1
Uruguay	1,107	979	929	14.1	20.5	12.9	424	547	325	20.1	11.9
Total 5/	17,378	16,106	17,902	20.0	19.6	18.3	9,467	8,576	8,893	315.0	326.8
Europe:											
Austria	683	681	775	38.3	35.6	42.5	712	661	897	24.3	33.0
Belgium	513	562	525	57.1	55.8	45.5	798	854	650	31.4	23.9
Denmark	299	314	232	59.8	66.0	61.8	487	564	390	20.7	14.3
Finland	598	660	516	25.9	27.9	26.3	422	501	369	18.4	13.6
France	10,459	11,171	9,862	41.3	48.5	42.0	11,746	14,760	11,272	542.3	414.2
Germany, West	3,430	3,489	3,431	50.7	45.8	48.5	4,731	4,348	4,533	159.7	166.6
Greece	2,690	2,776	2,515	23.5	26.5	28.7	1,722	1,999	1,962	73.4	72.1
Italy	11,009	10,602	10,561	27.6	33.9	32.7	8,260	9,777	9,406	359.2	345.6
Luxembourg	48	45	47	34.4	37.6	29.3	45	46	38	1.7	1.4
Netherlands	326	392	366	65.8	64.8	60.0	583	691	597	25.4	22.0
Norway	21	10	4	38.0	43.3	36.8	22	12	4	0.4	0.1
Portugal	1,754	1,552	1,211	11.0	14.5	9.3	526	612	306	22.5	11.2
Spain	10,251	10,512	10,380	14.8	16.5	17.0	4,120	4,715	4,813	173.2	176.9
Sweden	713	684	466	43.4	55.8	46.2	842	1,038	586	38.1	21.5
Switzerland	258	256	259	48.9	48.1	45.4	343	335	320	12.3	11.8
United Kingdom	2,064	2,535	2,240	58.6	60.5	58.2	3,293	4,171	3,551	153.3	130.5
Total Western Europe 5/	45,416	46,428	43,523	31.6	35.9	33.7	39,045	45,320	39,883	1,665.2	1,466.0
Albania	273	--	--	12.5	--	--	92	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	3,057	2,829	2,820	25.2	37.9	41.1	2,100	2,921	3,173	107.3	116.6
Czechoslovakia	1,739	2,041	2,125	35.5	35.9	37.2	1,682	1,992	2,150	73.2	79.0
Germany, East	1,027	1,213	1,186	46.1	54.6	52.0	1,288	1,802	1,680	66.2	61.7
Hungary	2,594	2,674	2,518	26.2	32.2	30.9	1,849	2,347	2,120	86.2	77.9
Poland	3,626	4,102	4,225	28.2	30.7	30.2	2,787	3,422	3,471	125.7	127.5
Romania	7,256	7,371	7,497	19.5	29.6	25.5	3,823	5,937	5,200	218.1	191.1
Yugoslavia	5,135	4,151	4,522	25.9	30.6	37.5	3,618	3,460	4,620	127.1	169.8
Total Eastern Europe 5/	24,707	24,631	25,143	25.6	32.8	32.9	17,239	21,966	22,499	806.9	826.7
Total Europe 5/	70,123	71,059	68,666	29.5	34.8	33.4	56,284	67,286	62,382	2,472.1	2,292.7
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	160,000	173,500	172,000	11.5	9.9	16.0	50,000	46,500	75,000	1,700.0	2,755.0

Africa:												
Algeria	4,641	5,416	3,656	10.1	9.0	7.3	1,270	1,323	722	48.6	26.5
Morocco	3,900	4,095	4,043	9.7	11.8	7.4	1,034	1,316	812	48.4	29.8
Sudan	47	141	141	23.0	14.6	16.5	30	56	63	2.1	2.3
Tunisia	2,661	2,726	2,088	6.0	7.0	6.2	432	520	350	19.1	12.9
United Arab Republic	1,440	1,427	1,495	38.4	41.2	39.8	1,504	1,600	1,620	58.8	59.5
Kenya	265	300	325	17.2	16.3	17.6	124	133	156	4.9	5.7
South Africa, Republic of	2,830	3,130	2,600	11.2	7.9	7.9	862	670	559	24.5	20.5
Total 5/	17,526	19,075	16,270	11.9	11.7	10.8	5,689	6,067	4,772	222.9	175.3
Asia:											
Cyprus	178	162	152	11.0	18.0	13.5	54	80	56	2.9	2.1
Iran	4,925	5,000	5,300	20.4	21.3	22.1	2,740	2,900	3,190	106.6	117.2
Iraq	3,060	--	--	8.6	--	--	718	856	550	31.5	20.2
Israel	128	178	203	19.5	31.0	15.0	68	150	83	5.5	3.0
Jordan	604	689	620	8.1	14.8	7.8	133	278	101	10.2	3.7
Lebanon	142	146	160	9.8	13.7	13.8	38	55	60	2.0	2.2
Turkey	16,000	17,600	17,700	16.0	15.5	17.0	6,980	7,430	8,200	273.0	301.3
Syria	2,750	3,000	2,800	9.7	11.0	5.2	728	900	400	33.1	14.7
China, Mainland	62,500	61,800	60,500	12.2	13.1	12.2	20,700	22,000	20,100	808.4	738.5
Afghanistan	5,700	5,800	5,800	14.3	14.5	12.8	2,200	2,282	2,023	83.8	74.3
India	33,123	33,260	31,624	12.0	13.6	12.5	10,809	12,290	10,720	451.6	393.9
Japan	1,475	1,176	1,014	34.4	40.2	37.1	1,381	1,287	1,024	47.3	37.6
Pakistan	12,301	13,272	13,167	12.1	12.8	11.1	4,065	4,625	3,971	169.9	145.9
Total 5/	144,032	146,777	143,628	13.0	13.9	13.1	51,119	55,715	51,096	2,047.2	1,877.4
Oceania:											
Australia	15,805	17,515	20,517	19.3	14.8	21.9	8,298	7,067	12,205	259.7	448.5
New Zealand	197	196	216	46.3	53.0	51.9	248	283	305	10.4	11.2
Total	16,002	17,711	20,733	19.6	15.3	22.2	8,546	7,350	12,510	270.1	459.7
World Total 5/	502,450	524,200	521,000	16.9	17.3	19.4	230,600	247,000	274,900	9,075.0	10,100.0

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1966 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1966 and end early in 1967. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Metric tons converted to bushels at 36.7433. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Production of Western Europe declined 12 percent from the 1965 record crop and was only 2 percent above the average. Adverse weather during planting reduced acreage by about 3 million acres below the record 46 million acres planted in the preceding year. Per acre yields, though higher than the average, were substantially below the 1965 record yields. Principal declines were in France, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Portugal, Belgium, Finland, and Denmark. However, good crops were produced in Italy, Spain, and Austria.

South America had another poor year for wheat. Argentina's acreage harvested increased by 15 percent, according to the first official estimate, and the outlook was for a bumper crop. However, dry weather in September and October affected the crop, which is reported to be considerably below expectations. Smaller acreages in the other South American countries resulted in reduced crops, except in Brazil and Ecuador.

Australia increased 1966 acreage 17 percent, or 3 million acres, and record yields per acre were harvested. Thus, production is officially estimated at 12.2 million metric tons compared with the drought reduced crop of 7,067,000 tons in 1965 and the previous record harvest of 10,037,000 tons in 1964.

Total production of the five wheat exporting countries--Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, and the United States--increased 9 percent. Their combined crops add to nearly 89 million tons compared with 81.5 million in 1965, and the average of 75 million tons in the 5 years ended 1964. Record crops of Canada and Australia were 30 and 73 percent, respectively, larger than in 1965. U.S. production was more than expected and Argentina's crop exceeded the poor 1965 harvest. Only in France was there a significant drop in production.

World production of rye is revised upward to 32.3 million metric tons, about 4 percent below the 1965 harvest and approximately at the average level during 1960-64. The crop was larger than expected earlier in the season due chiefly to estimated increases in rye area and yield of the USSR and above average harvest yields in regions of East Europe. Production increased over the previous estimates in East Germany, Poland, and Romania.

Total acreage of East Europe decreased 1 percent from 1965 and was 5 percent below the average, with all countries except Poland sharing in the decline. As the harvest progressed, near-record yields for the Bloc countries as a whole resulted in an upward crop revision of 6 percent above the December estimate. Therefore, East Europe's rye crop was not much below the record 1965 harvest and as much as 5 percent above the average. Best crops were in Poland, East Germany, and Yugoslavia.

World rye acreage continued the declining trend of the last decade. Estimated at 65.8 million acres, the acreage was 1.2 million less than in 1965 and about 4 million below the 1964 acreage. The drop in rye plantings occurred in such important countries as Argentina, the United States, West Germany, Spain, and Portugal. However, two principal growers of rye--Turkey and Canada--have increased acreage in recent years.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/	1965	1966 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million 4/ bushels	Million 4/ bushels
North America:											
Canada	616	746	635	17.5	22.4	23.9	274	424	386	16.7	15.2
United States	1,699	1,469	1,283	19.2	22.6	21.8	827	844	709	33.2	27.9
Total	2,315	2,215	1,918	18.7	22.5	22.5	1,101	1,268	1,095	49.9	43.1
South America:											
Argentina	1,553	898	--	12.0	10.7	--	474	245	304	9.6	12.0
Europe:											
Austria	451	387	356	35.0	32.1	40.2	401	316	363	12.4	14.3
Belgium	112	85	74	48.4	45.2	40.2	138	98	76	3.8	3.0
Denmark	356	216	114	46.3	48.3	48.0	418	265	139	10.4	5.5
Finland	230	273	230	24.0	27.4	20.3	140	190	119	7.5	4.7
France	620	546	507	23.7	27.9	30.0	373	387	387	15.2	15.2
Germany, West	2,905	2,787	2,522	43.7	39.9	42.1	3,225	2,825	2,696	111.2	106.2
Greece	59	40	32	15.9	18.7	18.5	24	19	15	0.7	0.6
Italy	139	118	115	25.2	27.8	28.5	89	83	83	3.3	3.3
Luxembourg	8	12	10	34.1	31.3	--	7	7	--	0.3	--
Netherlands	291	242	183	47.9	40.7	41.0	354	250	190	9.8	7.5
Norway	3	2	1	39.0	31.5	37.1	3	2	1	0.1	--
Portugal	745	782	645	8.6	10.5	10.3	163	209	168	8.2	6.6
Spain	1,155	971	961	13.4	13.8	14.6	393	340	357	13.4	14.1
Sweden	169	149	95	36.7	45.3	35.3	158	171	85	6.7	3.4
Switzerland	37	44	40	55.5	52.3	55.1	52	58	56	2.3	2.2
United Kingdom	13	18	9	42.1	46.7	49.0	20	21	11	0.8	0.4
Total Western Europe 5/	7,303	6,674	5,896	32.1	30.9	31.8	5,960	5,243	4,754	206.2	187.3
Bulgaria	160	114	104	15.6	18.0	21.2	64	52	56	2.0	2.2
Czechoslovakia	1,071	1,016	964	33.5	31.9	32.0	911	822	784	32.4	30.9
Germany, East	2,088	2,031	2,026	33.6	37.0	35.0	1,784	1,910	1,800	75.2	70.9
Hungary	621	607	549	17.3	18.6	17.4	273	288	242	11.3	9.5
Poland	11,615	11,105	11,120	25.1	29.4	28.7	7,405	8,289	8,100	326.3	318.9
Romania	216	253	225	16.5	19.5	19.2	91	125	110	4.9	4.3
Yugoslavia	437	361	351	16.6	17.0	19.7	185	156	176	6.1	6.9
Total Eastern Europe 5/	16,233	15,509	15,361	26.0	29.6	28.9	10,719	11,648	11,274	458.4	443.8
Total Europe 5/	23,536	22,183	21,257	27.9	30.0	29.7	16,679	16,891	16,028	664.6	631.1
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	40,340	39,500	39,500	13.0	14.5	14.0	13,330	14,500	14,000	570.8	551.2
Asia:											
Turkey	1,560	1,800	1,809	17.0	15.3	17.0	672	700	780	27.6	30.7
World Total 5/	69,660	67,000	65,800	18.3	19.8	19.3	32,350	33,700	32,300	1,327.0	1,272.0

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop in the Northern Hemisphere in 1966 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1966 and end early in 1967. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Metric tons converted to bushels at 39.368. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

RECORD WORLD FILBERT CROP
PRODUCED IN 1966

According to present estimates, the 1966 commercial filbert harvest in the four main producing countries totaled 297,700 tons in-shell basis. This would exceed the record 1964 crop by nearly 24,000 tons and the 1960-64 average crop by 59 percent. There were still a few unsold stocks of 1964 crop and some 1965 crop Turkish filberts estimated at 20,000 tons at the beginning of the season, but these have virtually all been disposed of now.

Turkey's crop was about 200,000 tons--nearly double the 1960-64 average and nearly three times as large as last year's. However, it was slightly smaller than the record 1964 harvest which is now estimated at 215,000 tons. Italy and the United States also harvested above average crops and all except Spain had larger crops than last year. Spain's crop was slightly smaller than average and sharply below last year's bumper harvest.

Exports from the three Mediterranean countries during the 1965-66 (October-September) marketing year totaled 173,100 tons in-shell basis according to preliminary data. This drop of 8 percent from the record 1964-65 level reflects the smaller 1965 crop. Turkey more than accounted for the drop, as both smaller exportable supplies and relatively high prices contributed to a 29 percent fall in Turkish filbert exports from the 1964-65 season. Italy, on the other hand, exported an alltime high of 48,100 tons from the record 1965 crop, while Spain, with a bumper 1965 crop, also enjoyed above average exports. Exports from the three Mediterranean countries are forecast at over 200,000 tons for 1966-67 as a result of the record crop.

FILBERTS, IN-SHELL: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1960-64 and 1964-66 crop years

Country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Italy	46.4	33.0	64.0	70.0
Spain	17.0	18.0	24.0	16.0
Turkey	114.8	215.0	75.0	200.0
Total foreign	178.2	266.0	163.0	286.0
United States	8.7	8.1	7.7	11.7
Grand total	186.9	274.1	170.7	297.7

U.S. imports of shelled filberts totaled 2,377 tons during the year ending September 30, 1966 as compared with 2,723 tons during the preceding marketing year. There were no in-shell filberts imported into the United States in the past year. Imports during the first third (October-January) of the current marketing year totaled 1,087 tons--all shelled as compared with 992 during the same period a year ago.

Prices for 1966 crop shelled Kerassundes (f.o.b. Turkish port) rose from a low of 48.3 cents per pound last September to a high of 52.1 cents in early November 1966. They have stabilized between 51.4 and 52.1 cents per pound ever since.

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1960-64 and 1963-66 marketing years[1]

Type and Country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	Preliminary 1965	Forecast 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
In-Shell					
Italy	13.2	14.3	12.8	15.4	2/
Spain	.9	1.3	.6	2/	2/
Turkey	1.3	.7	3.2	4.4	2/
Total	15.4	16.3	16.6	--	2/
Shelled					
Italy	8.3	7.1	5.9	14.8	2/
Spain	6.8	5.9	7.9	2/	2/
Turkey	50.3	52.6	70.8	49.2	2/
Total	65.4	65.6	84.6	--	2/
In-Shell Equivalent					
Italy	31.5	29.8	25.9	48.1	46.0
Spain	15.9	14.2	18.0	22.2	13.3
Turkey	103.4	105.8	144.7	102.8	145.0
Total	150.8	149.8	188.6	173.1	204.3

1/ Marketing year beginning September 1 for Spain and October 1 for Turkey and Italy.
2/ No separation into shelled and in-shell available yet.

FILBERTS, SHELLED, KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port first week each month 1962-66 marketing seasons

First week of	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
October	62.5	60.3	45.1	54.6	49.8
November	64.1	58.1	45.7	53.3	52.1
December	62.9	53.3	44.8	54.9	51.4
January	62.5	55.2	45.1	54.9	52.1
February	61.6	52.7	46.7	56.5	52.1
March	61.0	50.8	44.8	56.5	51.4
April	60.6	48.9	44.1	56.5	--
May	58.4	46.4	43.5	54.9	--
June	57.2	48.3	47.0	54.9	--
July	57.8	47.6	48.3	54.9	--
August	57.5	46.7	48.9	48.9	--
September	60.3	45.7	51.1	48.3	--

WORLD WALNUT
PRODUCTION UP

The 1966 commercial walnut crop in the main producing countries (exclusive of the Soviet-oriented countries and Communist China) is currently estimated at 177,900 short tons in-shell basis. This is 11 percent above the 1965 harvest and 6 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Both foreign and U.S. production were up from last year, but the foreign crop was marginally below average, while U.S. output was 15 percent above the 1960-64 average. The French crop bounced back above average after a poor 1965 harvest. India also had a larger crop than either the 1965 or average but Italian production was off substantially from 1965 and average. Production in Iran was down, but it showed no change in Turkey and Syria from the 1965 level.

World exports (for the seven specified exporting countries and exclusive of the Soviet-oriented countries and Communist China) in 1965-66 were well below the previous year and sharply below average. While foreign exports were down 21 percent, U.S. exports increased sharply for the second successive year. Because of the larger crops in France and India (the largest and third largest exporters on an average), 1966-67 exports by the seven foreign countries will probably exceed the past season's level, and may total nearly 38,000 tons. This would still be well below average.

Communist China seems to be becoming a more important walnut exporter. According to import statistics in Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Switzerland--the leading Free World walnut importers--China has ranked a steady fourth among world walnut exporters, averaging 6,700 tons sold to these markets. In 1965-66, China appears to have jumped into first place with over 15,000 tons shipped during the season. This compares with total exports of 14,400 tons from second ranking Italy during the same season.

United States exports totaled a record 4,900 tons (in-shell basis) in 1965-66 after a much-above average 1964-65 season total of 3,600 tons--the 1960-64 average was 1,900 tons. This increase in sales was mostly the result of a program of increased emphasis on exports by the California walnut industry. It was also helped along by the short crop and smaller exports from foreign competitors--particularly from France. The U.S. exports consisted of 3,919 tons of in-shell and 404 tons of kernels as against 2,866 tons in-shell and 291 tons of kernels in 1964-65. Because of the larger French crop this year, U.S. walnut exports are expected to be down slightly from last year's level.

United States imports of walnuts totaled only 1,700 tons in-shell basis in 1965-66 as compared with 3,327 tons in 1964-65. Virtually all imports are in kernel form. October 1966-January 1967 walnut imports totaled 549 tons in-shell basis as against 399 tons during the same period a year earlier.

WALNUTS, IN-SHELL BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1960-64 and annual 1963-66

Country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
France.....	28.6	31.0	33.8	18.0	32.0
India.....	14.0	13.0	15.0	15.0	18.0
Iran.....	4.4	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.0
Italy.....	24.9	22.0	20.0	27.0	18.0
Syria.....	4.8	7.5	3.9	5.0	5.0
Turkey.....	8.4	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.0
Yugoslavia.....	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.6
Foreign total	88.8	88.0	86.7	80.0	87.6
United States	78.7	83.1	90.2	80.3	90.3
Grand total..	167.5	171.1	176.9	160.3	177.9

Foreign walnut prices in October 1966 were mixed. French and Turkish kernels (l.d.p. London) were considerably higher than in October 1965--reflecting the very low level of supplies of 1965 crop nuts at the end of the season in those countries. By January 1967, both French and Turkish prices had dropped sharply below the 1966 level as a result of the heavy 1966 French crop.

Indian prices, on the other hand, were down in October 1966 and stayed down through January of this year as a result of the devaluation of the rupee. Only a very strong home market in India, because of generally tight food supplies, has kept Indian exports from rising sharply in response to devaluation.

WALNUTS, IN-SHELL BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1960-64 and 1963-66 crop years 1/

Country	Average 1960-64	1963-64	1964-65	Preliminary: 1965-66	Forecast 1966-67
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
France	16.8	15.9	19.4	8.2	16.5
India	11.2	9.2	9.0	6.1	7.7
Iran	2/ 2.6	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.2
Italy	14.1	10.1	9.9	14.4	7.2
Turkey	4.7	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.9
Yugoslavia	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.2	1.3
Foreign total.	50.4	42.5	44.3	34.8	37.8
United States ..	1.9	1.7	3.6	4.9	4.5
Grand total ..	52.3	44.2	47.9	39.7	42.3

1/ Crop year beginning October 1 in France, Italy, Turkey, Yugoslavia and the United States, and September 23 in Iran. 2/ Four year average 1961-64.

WALNUTS: Prices, landed, duty paid, London

Type	October		January	
	1965	1966	1966	1967
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
SHELLED:				
French light halves ...	118.6	141.8	158.8	110.8
Turkish light halves ..	---	106.7	113.0	88.3
Turkish amber halves ..	69.8	83.6	89.2	55.6
Turkish light pieces ..	---	---	71.3	---
Indian light halves ...	63.5	48.9	60.3	50.8
Indian light pieces ...	49.5	36.2	47.1	36.7
IN-SHELL:				
Sorrentos 1/	---	---	27.2	---

1/ F.o.b. Italy.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS
DECREASE 5 PERCENT

The United States exported 669,000 metric tons of rice during July-December 1966 compared with 702,000 tons during July-December 1965. The sharpest decline was in shipments to Japan which had previously been one of the largest markets for U.S. rice. This reflects an unusually good rice crop in Japan during 1966 which lessened their needs greatly.

Exports to the Western Hemisphere totaled 57,000 tons compared with 84,000 tons during the same period a year earlier. Smaller shipments to Mexico, Dominican Republic and Peru accounted largely for the decrease.

Shipments to the European countries totaled 79,000 tons during July-December 1966 as compared with 70,000 tons during July-December 1965. West Germany, Netherlands, Greece and the United Kingdom showed substantial increases. However, this was partly offset by smaller shipments to most other European countries. Portugal has not received any rice during this period since they have returned to almost normal growing conditions. Their water supply has been sufficient to refill the irrigation dams which were exhausted during last summer's drought.

The largest markets of U.S. rice during July-December 1966 were South Vietnam, Indonesia, and India, respectively. Shipments to these countries totaled 360,000 metric tons, 54 percent of the world total.

Approximately 20 percent less rice was exported to the African countries during the last six months of 1966 than during the same period a year earlier. This decline was attributed largely to smaller shipments to the Congo (Kinshasa), Guinea, Liberia and Senegal.

GARBANZO PRODUCTION DOWN,
CHIEFLY IN INDIA

Garbanzo production in 17 reporting countries totaled 123,457 thousand cwt. in 1966, down 22 percent from the 1965 production of 157,990 thousand cwt. and 18 percent below the 1960-64 average of 150,394 thousand cwt.

Garbanzos, also known as chickpeas, are a high-protein pulse crop which has been cultivated for food in southern Europe and the Middle East for centuries.

The decrease in 1966 production occurred principally in India which accounts for 79 percent of the total reported production. Pakistan, the world's second largest producer, also reports a decrease in 1966.

Spain, the largest producer in Europe, shows a sizable increase over 1965, but is still down 5 percent from the 1960-64 average of 2,900 thousand cwt.

RICE, MILLED 1/: U.S. Exports by Country of Destination, July-December 1965 and July-December 1966

Destination	July-December 1965	July-December 1966
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Western Hemisphere:		
Canada	17,753	17,493
Mexico	16,215	1,720
British Honduras	1,134	715
Costa Rica	2,313	3,099
El Salvador	912	1,828
Guatemala	67	541
Honduras	6	709
Nicaragua	4,871	8,882
Panama	180	68
Bahamas	2,076	2,011
Barbados	24	14
Bermuda	131	172
Dominican Republic	6,734	10
French West Indies	1,138	559
Haiti	--	11
Jamaica	10,360	7,971
Leeward and Windward Islands	224	112
Netherlands Antilles	2,833	2,720
Trinidad and Tobago	48	1
Bolivia	23	126
Guyana	25	231
French Guiana	1	--
Chile	2,809	5,136
Colombia	443	538
Ecuador	--	36
Peru	11,911	606
Uruguay	12	--
Venezuela	1,316	1,631
Total	83,558	56,940
Western Europe:		
EEC:		
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,447	4,865
France	3,990	6,357
Germany, West	17,375	26,246
Italy	2	7
Netherlands	7,936	14,547
Total	32,750	52,022
Other Western Europe:		
Austria	303	59
Cyprus	45	18
Denmark	1,105	903
Finland	461	74
Gibralta	3	6
Greece	903	2,091
Iceland	247	82
Ireland	187	149
Malta	44	20
Norway	74	61
Portugal	9,619	--
Sweden	2,622	1,862
Switzerland	5,130	2,131
United Kingdom	16,877	19,532
Total	37,620	26,988
Eastern Europe:		
Yugoslavia	2	--
Total	2	--
Total Europe	70,372	79,010

Destination	July-December 1965	July-December 1966
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Asia:		
Aden	5,355	7,099
Afghanistan	6	--
Arabia States	225	1,812
Bahrein	195	152
Burma	--	6
Hong Kong	6	272
India	10,090	62,736
Indonesia	--	76,459
Iran	27	25
Iraq	--	182
Israel	8,945	6,408
Japan	131,388	514
Jordan	288	91
Kuwait	10,672	4,534
Korea, South	8	--
Lebanon	140	230
Malaysia	1,121	--
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	28,117	13,792
Pakistan	1	2
Philippines	35,066	11
Saudi Arabia	31,941	36,921
Vietnam, South	161,819	220,880
Total	425,410	432,126
Africa:		
Angola	1,670	460
Burundi and Rwanda	12	31
Cameroon	2,510	1,537
Congo (Kinshasa)	10,982	3,839
Ethiopia	38	67
French Somaliland	91	370
Gambia	1	2
Gabon	81	292
Ghana	11,118	18,643
Guinea	12,984	6,511
Ivory Coast	7,134	5,983
Kenya	67	24
Liberia	18,947	15,000
Libya	134	352
Madeira Islands	--	36
Malagasy	--	957
Mauritania	--	180
Mauritius	144	14
Morocco	--	4
Mozambique	100	253
Nigeria	732	895
Rhodesia	--	30
Sierra Leone	385	2,451
Senegal	10,155	--
Somali Republic	160	439
South Africa, Republic of	36,293	32,172
Spanish Africa	43	576
Sudan	--	4
Tanzania	1,190	9
Togo	75	158
Uganda	1,186	373
United Arab Republic	63	480
Western Africa, n.e.c.	548	2,022
Western Portuguese Africa, nec	265	627
Zambia	800	148
Total	117,908	94,939
Oceania	5,052	5,884
World Total	702,300	668,899

1/ Includes a small quantity of rough rice milled equivalent.

GARBANZOS (CHICKPEAS), DRY EDIBLE: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 1/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 1/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Americas:									
Argentina	15	15	10	863	875	854	144	132	85
Chile	28	32	30	470	611	416	132	196	123
Colombia	14	55	62	603	402	428	87	220	265
Mexico	329	279	268	778	830	393	2,558	2,317	1,052
United States	6	12	12	750	750	750	44	87	92
Total	394	393	382	753	751	423	2,965	2,952	1,617
Europe:									
Greece	47	52	45	625	838	977	293	436	443
Italy	172	148	142	524	608	627	902	900	888
Portugal	167	148	173	310	224	223	520	331	386
Spain	610	568	544	476	318	507	2,900	1,808	2,756
Total	996	916	904	463	379	495	4,615	3,475	4,473
Asia:									
India	23,642	21,996	18,748	513	581	517	121,206	127,867	97,002
Lebanon	2	3	4	751	896	900	14	29	33
Pakistan	2,989	3,118	2,778	486	501	463	14,524	15,635	12,858
Syria	74	162	161	521	621	453	384	1,008	728
Turkey	213	210	217	913	934	965	1,990	1,962	2,094
Total	26,920	25,489	21,908	513	575	514	138,118	146,501	112,715
Africa:									
Ethiopia	675	684	680	533	544	544	3,625	3,721	3,700
Morocco	198	193	203	453	1,182	360	894	1,143	732
United Arab Republic	12	12	12	1,469	1,593	1,770	177	198	220
Total	885	889	895	531	569	520	4,696	5,062	4,652
Grand Total	29,195	27,687	24,089	515	571	513	150,394	157,990	123,457

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION
APPROXIMATES 1.3 BILLION BUSHELS

The second estimate of world production of soybeans is a record of almost 1.3 billion bushels, 7 percent above the 1965 level, one-fourth above the 1960-64 average and almost 5 million bushels above the first estimate (World Agricultural Production and Trade, October 1966.) Most of the net gain from 1965 of 88 million bushels occurred in the United States. Estimated production in Mainland China is held at the previous year's level. Production in the Soviet Union rose to a record high, but the crop in Brazil was moderately below the record set in 1965.

Soybean production in the United States exceeded 931 million bushels 10 percent above the previous record in 1965 and more than 40 percent above the 1960-64 average. The record production resulted from a record acreage harvested for beans and a record yield of 25.4 bushels per acre.

Canada produced a record 8.7 million bushels of soybeans in 1966, 8 percent above the 1965 crop and 43 percent above the 1960-64 average. Acreage increased only 1 percent, but average yields at 32.3 bushels per acre were 2 bushels above the average of the 2 previous years and well above the 1960-64 average.

The limited information available on soybean production in Mainland China does not justify any change in the first estimate of 250 million bushels, the same as in 1965. Early claims by the Chinese of a larger harvest in the Northeast, the main area producing for export, were discounted because of the severe frost which covered most of this area in mid-September. Moreover, in the end-of-year claims (December 1966) of record grain and cotton harvests, no specific mention was made of soybeans. It is believed that at best 1966 production no more than equaled the 1965 level.

The final official estimate of Japan's 1966 soybean production is 7.3 million bushels, down 13 percent from the 1965 crop, and the smallest crop in almost two decades. The decline from the previous year's level is attributed to the 8 percent reduction in planted area and especially unfavorable weather in the main growing area, including low temperatures in the growing season, early frost damage, and rains in the harvest season. Last year was the twelfth successive year of declining soybean acreage in Japan. Increased damage from diseases and insects has resulted in low average yields that have discouraged soybean production.

The Soviet Union had excellent oilseed crops in 1966 and produced record quantities of soybeans, sunflowerseed and cottonseed. The weather in the Far East, the major soybean growing area, was exceptionally good at harvest time, and the crop was harvested with unusual ease and in record time. This factor contributed to a significant increase in bean yields, which normally are extremely low.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, average 1960-64, annual 1964-66 1/

	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 3/	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 3/	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	224	231	265	268	27.0	30.2	30.3	32.3	6,044	6,976	8,030	8,656
United States 4/	27,535	30,793	34,449	36,644	24.0	22.8	24.0	25.4	660,582	700,921	845,608	931,491
Mexico	27	40	62	124	26.1	33.1	35.7	35.7	699	1,315	2,205	4,410
South America:												
Argentina	21	30	26	39	15.9	17.0	14.0	17.1	338	514	360	661
Brazil	704	889	1,067	1,112	15.1	12.6	18.0	16.1	10,657	11,203	19,223	17,930
Colombia	44	65	83	99	22.1	22.4	22.3	22.3	978	1,470	1,837	2,205
Paraguay	8	15 5/	28	---	23.7	24.0	23.8	---	179	367	660	515
Europe:												
Italy	6/	6/	6/	6/	28.0	27.6	---	---	13	10	9	---
Romania	27	9	6	---	6.5	7.4	7.1	---	178	66	44	---
Yugoslavia	26	14	20	20	17.1	24.9	17.9	25.3	443	351	355	500
Other Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	10	4	7	3					114	45	43	45
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	1,835	2,200	2,125	2,050	6.6	4.6	8.6	9.7	7/ 12,129	10,290	18,300	19,840
Africa:												
Nigeria 8/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	638	714	694	450
Rhodesia 5/9/	1	1	2	---	8.2	3.5	2.8	---	12	5	7	7
Tanzania	14	---	---	---	5.3	---	---	---	10/ 104	10/ 165	---	---
Asia:												
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	14	15	15	17	13.3	12.4	12.4	10.0	184	184	184	173
China:												
Mainland	20,650	20,510	20,015	19,765	13.4	12.4	12.6	12.6	278,000	255,000	250,000	250,000
Taiwan	5/ 139	126	131	---	14.3	16.8	18.3	---	1,983	2,117	2,414	----
Cambodia	29	30	30	30	13.6	12.3	12.2	12.2	397	367	364	364
Indonesia	1,488	1,483	---	---	9.9	9.9	---	---	14,778	14,697	13,071	12,983
Japan 5/	647	535	455	417	19.3	16.5	18.6	18.0	12,478	8,811	8,440	7,319
Korea, South	700	695	761	---	8.1	8.6	8.4	---	5,660	5,984	6,410	---
Thailand	68	84	5/ 87	5/ 87	15.5	13.7	13.9	13.9	1,060	1,151	1,213	1,213
Total, excluding Romania, "Other Europe", U.S.S.R., Mainland China, and North Korea 11/	31,910	35,300	39,235	41,535	22.5	21.5	23.2	24.0	717,900	757,925	912,025	998,060
Estimated world total 11/	55,695	59,355	62,715	64,690					1,019,290	1,033,325	1,190,410	1,277,990

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Acreage harvested for beans. 5/ Planted area. 6/ Less than 500 acres. 7/ Less than 5 years. 8/ Quantities purchased by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export. 9/ European farms only. 10/ Sales. 11/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The third official estimate places Brazil's 1966 soybean crop at 17.9 million bushels, considerably below earlier estimates and 7 percent less than production in 1965. The 1967 crop, harvesting of which extends from March through June, is expected to reach an alltime high of 33 million bushels, with significant increases in all three producing states. Soybean acreage has expanded sharply in Brazil in recent years, reportedly as a result of the increasing acceptance of soybean oil as an edible oil. Because of the large crop this year, exports are expected to reach a record 7 million bushels or more, depending on the final outturn of the crop.

Soybean production in Indonesia has been reported at 13 million bushels in 1966, virtually the same as that of the previous year but 12 percent less than the 1960-64 average.

Estimates of soybeans grown in the relatively minor producing countries remain virtually unchanged from those reported in October 1966.

WORLD COFFEE CROP
ESTIMATE DOWN SLIGHTLY

The Foreign Agricultural Service's fourth estimate (March) of the 1966-67 world coffee crop is for a total crop of 62.7 million bags, of which 47.3 million are estimated to be exportable production. This estimate is down about 1.4 million bags from the December estimate and still below the world's consumption needs. World stocks remain more than adequate to meet the deficit, however.

The decrease from the December figure is due to slightly lower estimates for a number of countries including El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Brazil, Ivory Coast, and Uganda. Estimates are up for only a few of the smaller producing countries.

World trade has been below normal levels during the first half of the 1966-67 coffee marketing year. Consumption needs have been met by the heavy shipments during the last quarter of 1965-66 and by some drawdown in stocks in importing countries.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for marketing year 1966-67, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	4th estimate 1966-67
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	734	1,100	825	1,025	1,175
Cuba	713	475	600	460	500
Dominican Republic	549	690	675	615	560
El Salvador	1,436	2,000	2,060	1,800	1,900
Guatemala	1,357	1,790	1,630	2,050	1,700
Haiti	600	530	550	575	500
Honduras	321	395	450	460	425
Mexico	1,716	2,855	2,650	3,000	2,800
Nicaragua	376	450	575	500	550
Panama	3/ 27	80	75	70	85
Trinidad and Tobago	44	75	75	50	55
Other 4/	427	322	381	304	294
Total North America	8,300	10,762	10,546	10,909	10,544
South America:					
Brazil	28,300	28,200	10,000	37,400	20,400
Colombia	7,360	8,200	7,600	8,200	7,800
Ecuador	521	700	935	935	835
Peru	324	815	880	885	890
Venezuela	835	890	790	825	825
Other 5/	63	128	128	158	130
Total South America	37,403	38,933	20,333	48,403	30,880
Africa:					
Angola	1,443	2,800	3,100	2,800	3,500
Burundi 6/	(7/)	250	200	240	225
Cameroon 8/	405	800	870	1,000	1,100
Central African Republic	3/ 41	210	150	200	200
Congo (Kinshasa)	1,195	1,100	950	1,000	1,100
Ethiopia	1,100	1,600	1,650	1,600	1,700
Guinea	9/ 114	175	150	160	150
Ivory Coast	2,130	4,350	3,375	4,550	2,900
Kenya	415	740	660	875	950
Malagasy Republic	902	835	1,050	825	950
Rwanda 6/	(7/)	145	175	155	150
Tanzania	375	545	575	800	750
Togo	122	230	200	225	200
Uganda	1,508	2,900	2,450	2,600	2,600
Other 10/	332	429	432	458	470
Total Africa	10,082	17,109	15,987	17,488	16,945
Asia and Oceania:					
India	712	1,240	1,100	1,150	1,200
Indonesia	1,343	1,900	2,200	2,000	2,000
Philippines	199	655	735	715	710
Yemen	88	80	90	75	60
Other 11/	179	319	337	337	352
Total Asia and Oceania	2,521	4,194	4,462	4,277	4,322
World total production	58,306	70,998	51,328	81,077	62,691

1/ Coffee marketing season begins during second half of the calendar year starting some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior 1959-60, which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ Sixty kilograms or 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior 1962-63, was shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Shown in Congo (Leopoldville) prior 1959-60. Combined exports Rwanda and Burundi in 1959-60 totaled 160,000 bags. 8/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and production included with Nigeria. 9/ 3-year average. 10/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 11/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and South Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for marketing year 1966-67, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	4th estimate 1966-67
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	658	980	700	895	1,040
Cuba	207	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	421	540	520	455	395
El Salvador	1,327	1,885	1,935	1,670	1,765
Guatemala	1,158	1,580	1,420	1,835	1,480
Haiti	435	365	385	405	325
Honduras	262	320	370	375	340
Mexico	1,369	1,855	1,550	1,800	1,500
Nicaragua	334	405	525	445	490
Panama	3/ 10	26	20	15	25
Trinidad and Tobago	37	68	65	40	45
Other 4/	171	55	59	46	41
Total North America	6,389	8,079	7,549	7,981	7,446
South America:					
Brazil	23,360	21,200	3,000	30,200	13,000
Colombia	6,550	7,200	6,500	7,000	6,560
Ecuador	422	525	750	745	640
Peru	251	630	680	680	680
Venezuela	472	395	275	290	275
Other 5/	44	77	72	102	74
Total South America	31,099	30,027	11,277	39,017	21,229
Africa:					
Angola	1,427	2,750	3,045	2,740	3,440
Burundi 6/	(7/)	245	195	235	220
Cameroon 8/	396	775	840	970	1,070
Central African Republic	3/ 37	205	145	195	195
Congo (Kinshasa)	1,164	1,050	900	950	1,045
Ethiopia	850	1,250	1,300	1,245	1,335
Guinea	9/ 105	160	135	145	135
Ivory Coast	2,063	4,300	3,325	4,500	2,845
Kenya	399	720	640	855	925
Malagasy Republic	812	735	950	725	845
Rwanda 6/	(7/)	140	170	150	145
Tanzania	369	530	560	785	735
Togo	121	225	195	220	195
Uganda	1,454	2,885	2,440	2,585	2,585
Other 10/	308	396	398	424	436
Total Africa	9,505	16,366	15,238	16,724	16,151
Asia and Oceania:					
India	223	620	460	540	585
Indonesia	1,120	1,600	1,850	1,650	1,640
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen	74	70	80	65	50
Other 11/	63	139	147	147	162
Total Asia and Oceania	1,480	2,429	2,537	2,402	2,437
World exportable production	48,473	56,901	36,601	66,124	47,263

1/ Coffee marketing season begins during the second half of calendar year starting some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ Sixty kilograms or 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior 1962-63, was shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Shown in Congo (Leopoldville) prior 1959-60. Combined exports Rwanda and Burundi in 1959-60 totaled 160,000 bags. 8/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and production included with Nigeria. 9/ 3-year average. 10/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 11/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and South Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

LENTIL PRODUCTION
DOWN SLIGHTLY IN 1966

Lentil production in 18 reporting countries in 1966 calendar year is estimated at 19,823 thousand cwt. slightly less than in 1965 but 9 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Excluded from the estimate is unreported production in several African countries, East Europe and the USSR.

Major decreases occurred in Jordan, Morocco, and Syria; but, of the 18 reporting countries the 6 Asian countries still produced nearly 66 percent of the total output.

The United States is the largest lentil producer in the Western Hemisphere. Estimated 1966 production is 628 thousand cwt. compared with the 1960-64 average of 515 thousand cwt., and the 1955-59 average of 111 thousand cwt.

Chile, formerly the leading producer and exporter in the Americas reported a production of only 224 thousand cwt., down 25 percent from the previous year and 40 percent from the 1960-64 average.

BUMPER WORLD
ALMOND CROP

The 1966 world commercial almond crop is now estimated at 137,200 short tons shelled basis, 6 percent above the 129,100 ton 1965 crop, 22 percent above average, and is the largest crop since 1961. Total supplies for the 1966-67 marketing year (including carryover stocks) are estimated to have totaled 150,900 tons--also the largest supply since 1961. The total supply was 146,900 tons at the beginning of the 1965-66 season against a 1960-64 average of 131,900 tons.

The foreign production, at 90,700 was the largest since 119,800 tons were produced in 1961, and was 15 percent above average. However, it was only marginally above the 1965 total. Spain's almond crop was the largest on record but Italian production was unchanged from the moderately good 1965 harvest and other foreign producers had much smaller harvests than a year ago. The U.S. crop--now estimated at a record 46,500 tons--was 17 percent above the 1965 level and 41 percent above average.

Carryover stocks in producing countries on August 1, 1966 are now believed to have totaled only about 13,700 tons as against 17,800 tons a year earlier and a 19,700 ton 1960-64 average.

Exports by the six major producing nations during the 1965-66 marketing season totaled 77,600 tons shelled basis according to preliminary data. This was only marginally above the previous season's total, and only 6 percent above average. Heavier domestic consumption--particularly in Italy--has been responsible for the small gains in exports as compared to production. During the current season, world exports are expected to rise to nearly 79,000 tons.

LENTILS: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 1/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 1/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Americas:									
Argentina	32	41	41	600	886	843	195	364	343
Chile	82	83	61	463	359	367	377	298	224
Colombia	29	37	40	419	416	446	121	154	176
Mexico	13	15	15	754	785	803	95	118	122
United States	56	53	66	920	1,100	952	515	583	628
Total	212	229	223	615	662	670	1,303	1,517	1,493
Europe:									
France	30	33	34	680	987	1,252	203	322	430
Greece	41	31	28	622	729	786	253	228	218
Italy	52	44	44	598	623	578	312	277	254
Spain	110	124	136	577	391	567	638	485	772
Total	233	232	242	603	566	692	1,406	1,312	1,674
Asia:									
India	1,406	2,024	1,966	265	407	413	6,720	8,234	8,112
Jordan	62	96	50	358	672	348	222	642	174
Lebanon	2	2	2	1,408	1,365	1,575	23	29	33
Pakistan	379	328	313	507	490	471	1,922	1,608	1,474
Syria	178	229	235	651	632	441	1,157	1,448	1,036
Turkey	256	247	259	820	803	851	2,099	1,984	2,205
Total	2,283	2,926	2,825	532	477	461	12,143	13,945	13,034
Africa:									
Ethiopia	382	390	380	533	536	535	2,038	2,090	2,050
Morocco	66	75	60	429	554	341	285	415	205
United Arab Republic	80	92	93	1,325	1,462	1,470	1,059	1,345	1,367
Total	528	557	533	641	691	680	3,382	3,850	3,622
Grand Total	3,256	3,944	3,823	560	523	519	18,234	20,624	19,823

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

U.S. exports during the year ending July 31, 1966 totaled a record 11,300 tons--up 19 percent from a year earlier and nearly two-thirds larger than average. The 1965-66 total consisted of 10,979 tons of shelled and 654 tons of in-shell almonds. Although the U.S. crop is larger, an increase in carryover stocks from last year's below average level will probably absorb most of the increase. As a result, U.S. exports are forecast at 11,000 tons--about the same as last year.

U.S. imports of almonds were again negligible in 1965-66 with only 190 tons of shelled and 52 tons of blanched almonds entering. During the current season, imports are not expected to be significant.

Prices of foreign almonds are somewhat below their level of a season ago as a result of the large crop. Unselected Baris average 61.4 cents per pound (f.o.b. Bari) in February, 1967 as against 64.2 cents a year earlier. In October and November the price fell below 60 cents for the first time since April 1963, but the market has strengthened somewhat since. In spite of the record Spanish crop, the price of Unselected Valencias has dropped only 1.1 cents from 66.2 cents in February 1966 to 65.1 cents in February 1967 (f.o.b. Reus, Spain).

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1960-64 and 1964-66 crop years

Country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Iran	6.6	6.6	6.6	2.5
Italy	35.1	39.0	41.0	41.0
Morocco	3.3	4.4	6.6	4.5
Portugal	3.4	3.5	4.1	1.7
Spain	30.8	35.0	31.0	41.0
Total foreign	79.2	88.5	89.3	90.7
United States 1/	33.0	41.3	39.8	46.5
Grand total	112.2	129.8	129.1	137.2
Beginning stocks	19.7	10.1	17.8	13.7
Total supplies	131.9	139.9	146.9	150.9

1/ Source: Almond Control Board.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1960-64 and 1963-66 marketing years 1/

Country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	Preliminary: 1965	Forecast 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Iran	4.2	1.8	2.9	2.5	1.5
Italy	30.5	33.4	28.3	31.3	31.0
Morocco	2.5	2.7	4.4	4.9	3.0
Portugal	3.3	2.6	2.5	3.6	2.2
Spain	25.7	23.1	27.5	24.0	30.0
Total foreign	66.2	63.6	65.6	66.3	67.7
United States	6.9	9.5	9.5	11.3	11.0
Grand total	73.1	73.1	75.1	77.6	78.7

1/ Iran--year beginning September 23; Morocco--calendar year following year shown; all others--year beginning August 1.

ALMONDS, SHELLED, UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b. Bari, Italy marketing seasons 1962-66

Month	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
August	62.8	61.1	66.2	67.9	62.1
September	65.2	64.4	64.7	64.5	61.4
October	66.0	69.3	63.7	62.9	59.8
November	69.6	66.6	61.9	62.0	59.6
December	68.5	62.6	62.0	63.8	61.0
January	69.0	64.9	63.1	64.2	62.1
February	67.0	63.2	63.2	64.2	61.4
March	60.9	62.5	62.5	63.9	--
April	58.9	61.2	61.2	63.9	--
May	62.3	63.5	63.0	65.5	--
June	65.0	65.2	65.2	65.4	--
July	61.9	65.1	66.3	63.4	--

GRAIN SUPPLIES DOWN 5 PERCENT
IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Stocks of grain on January 1, 1967 in the four principal exporting countries totaled 202 million metric tons according to estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Supplies of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia were 5 percent below the aggregate of a year earlier and were just one percent below the 1955-59 level.

Wheat stocks dropped 2 percent as declines in the United States and Argentina were largely balanced by gains in Canada and Australia. Rye supplies were unchanged, and barley went up 10 percent, mainly in Canada and Australia. Oats were down 7 percent, with declines in the United States and Canada and increases in Argentina and Australia. Corn stocks declined 9 percent, mainly in the United States.

January 1 stocks of the five grains in the United States totaled 138.1 million tons, 12 percent below the 1966 level as production held steady and exports continued at high levels. The 1967 stock figure is the lowest since 1954 although 24 percent above the 1950-54 average. U.S. wheat stocks at 28.5 million tons were down 22 percent from a year earlier and just above the average during 1950-54. Rye stocks were at a relatively high 715 thousand tons, although down 2 percent. Barley supplies of 6.3 million tons were down 3 percent but still 48 percent over the 1950-54 average. Stocks of oats at 9.6 million tons were 13 percent below 1966 and 23 percent less than in 1950-54 to continue a long downtrend. Corn stocks which declined 9 percent, to 93.0 million tons on January 1, 1967, were 42 percent above the 1950-54 five-year average. In addition, the United States held grain sorghum stocks of 20.9 million tons, down 16 percent from a year earlier.

Canada's grain stocks were at a record high of 39.4 million tons, up 12 percent. Wheat stocks gained 14 percent, after a bumper crop, to 26 million tons, 2 percent over the previous record supply of 1961. Barley stocks increased 24 percent on a good crop. Rye and oats were off moderately and corn gained slightly.

Argentina's grain supplies dropped 15 percent, principally because of a short wheat crop in the previous season. Wheat stocks at 6.6 million tons declined 24 percent as exports continued actively. Stocks of corn were 1.6 million tons, up 38 percent, following a large harvest and substantial exports. Stocks of other grains were moderately larger.

Grain stocks in Australia went up 62 percent to 15.1 million tons, a result of greatly improved production. Wheat supplies were at 12.2 million tons, up 68 percent, after a record harvest. Barley stocks advanced 35 percent and oats 43 percent.

GRAIN: Estimated stocks in principal exporting countries, January 1, 1950-67 1/

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn	Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
United States:						
Average 1950-54	28,304	406	4,267	12,425	65,583	110,985
Average 1955-59	42,140	605	7,146	13,812	85,308	149,011
1960	51,029	508	7,860	11,118	110,337	180,852
1961	56,282	660	7,794	12,367	119,050	196,153
1962	53,968	483	7,315	11,249	114,173	187,188
1963	49,451	610	7,533	11,177	107,112	175,883
1964	43,926	381	7,250	11,220	111,354	174,131
1965	39,446	540	6,747	10,310	100,479	157,522
1966	36,360	732	6,549	11,067	102,650	157,358
1967 2/	28,469	715	6,325	9,585	93,030	138,124
Canada:						
Average 1950-54	15,322	508	4,224	5,413	3/	25,467
Average 1955-59	23,759	549	5,613	5,774	3/	35,695
1960	23,133	305	5,704	5,090	3/	34,232
1961	25,446	356	5,400	5,398	3/	36,600
1962	18,234	203	3,484	4,318	3/	26,239
1963	20,820	229	3,767	6,354	3/	31,170
1964	24,603	305	5,334	6,710	3/	36,952
1965	22,260	376	4,480	5,726	1,003	33,845
1966	22,725	495	5,125	5,689	1,186	35,220
1967 2/	25,990	475	6,340	5,334	1,219	39,358
Argentina:						
Average 1950-54	5,906	813	784	987	890	9,380
Average 1955-59	7,838	853	1,206	958	1,016	11,871
1960	7,076	965	1,160	1,016	1,397	11,614
1961	5,307	560	870	943	635	8,315
1962	5,715	533	827	870	1,143	9,088
1963	4,900	203	435	508	890	6,936
1964	9,335	533	1,197	1,030	890	12,985
1965	11,630	655	805	840	950	14,880
1966	8,807	256	400	486	1,160	11,109
1967 2/	6,656	292	429	525	1,595	9,497
Australia:						
Average 1950-54	5,688	3/	653	668	3/	7,009
Average 1955-59	5,900	3/	949	964	3/	7,813
1960	6,668	3/	870	1,452	3/	8,990
1961	8,573	3/	1,415	1,626	3/	11,614
1962	6,940	3/	893	1,350	3/	9,183
1963	8,410	3/	1,002	1,524	3/	10,936
1964	8,790	3/	1,100	1,600	3/	11,490
1965	10,342	3/	1,168	1,850	3/	13,360
1966	7,275	3/	925	1,140	3/	9,340
1967 2/	12,225	3/	1,247	1,633	3/	15,105
Total:						
Average 1950-54	55,220	1,727	9,928	19,493	66,473	152,841
Average 1955-59	79,637	2,007	14,914	21,508	86,324	204,390
1960	87,906	1,778	15,594	18,676	111,734	235,688
1961	95,608	1,576	15,479	20,334	119,685	252,682
1962	84,857	1,219	12,519	17,787	115,316	231,698
1963	83,581	1,042	12,737	19,563	108,002	224,925
1964	86,654	1,219	14,881	20,560	112,244	235,558
1965	83,678	1,571	13,200	18,726	102,432	219,607
1966	75,167	1,483	12,999	18,382	104,996	213,027
1967 2/	73,340	1,482	14,341	17,077	95,844	202,084

1/ Data for Northern Hemisphere countries represent stocks remaining on January 1; estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include the recently harvested new crop of small grains as well as stocks of old grain on January 1. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production small and stocks are of minor importance.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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FDP 5-67 U.S. Lentil Exports in 1966 Down Slightly

Reports

FAS-M-152 Revised TERMS USED IN INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL TRADE. 105 pages.

FAS-M-183 THE HOPS INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. March 1967. 28pp. illus. The United Kingdom, though world's third largest hops producer and third ranking consumer, has a largely self-contained hops economy.

FAS-M-185 LIVESTOCK AND MEAT INDUSTRY OF MEXICO. By John E. Riesz. 7 pp. Livestock and meat production is an important segment of Mexico's agricultural economy. This report deals with the production conditions, and marketing of this industry.

WORLD PRUNE
ESTIMATE UNCHANGED

The 1966 dried prune pack in the 8 countries which account for nearly all of the world's prune exports is currently estimated at 190,400 short tons, virtually the same as reported last November. This is 7 1/2 percent below the previous year's average-sized pack.

There have been significant changes since November in the estimates for some countries. Foreign production, as a whole, is lower and U.S. production higher than indicated in November. Australian, French, and Yugoslav estimates have been reduced. At 24,000 tons, the Yugoslav pack is considerably higher than the near crop failure of 1965 but is still below average. French production at 13,500 tons, though slightly smaller than anticipated, is the largest since 1930, and begins to reflect the recently expanded acreage. The U.S. production figure for 1966 has been increased from 123,000 to 131,900 tons, but remains appreciably below average and much below the large crops of 1964 and 1965.

Statistics on prune production and trade for Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Iran are not included in FAS summaries. Reliable data for the first two are not available, while tonnage in the latter two is negligible.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in selected countries, average 1960-64, annual 1962-66

Country	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Argentina.....	7.8	7.7	6.9	10.5	5.5	8.3
Australia.....	4.8	3.7	5.9	5.4	6.0	3.5
Chile.....	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.9
France.....	8.2	13.2	8.3	8.3	9.3	13.5
Italy.....	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.9
South Africa, Rep. of.	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.7	1.4
Yugoslavia.....	27.0	31.0	24.0	34.0	6.4	24.0
Foreign total....	56.4	64.4	54.1	66.8	37.2	58.5
United States.....	149.6	152.5	133.0	181.6	168.6	131.9
Grand total.....	206.0	216.9	187.1	248.4	205.8	190.4

Exports in 1965-66 from the 7 countries listed totaled 83,700 tons, the largest since the 1957-58 marketing year and the fourth consecutive year of above-average world trade. Exports by the 6 foreign countries were actually below average in 1965-66, having declined sharply from the previous year; this was primarily due to the short 1965 Yugoslav crop and reduced export availabilities. At the same time, U.S. exports climbed to their highest level since 1949-50.

Exports in 1966-67 by the same 7 countries may total less than 70,000 tons, representing a sharp drop from 1965-66. Though foreign countries' exports will be moderately higher--particularly Yugoslavia's--U.S. exports will decline so much as to more than offset the gains by foreign countries. If present prospects are borne out, "world" exports will be the lowest since 1960-61. The decline in U.S. exports this season is a consequence of the reduced export availabilities stemming from the short California crop coupled with increases in California prices and decreases in foreign producers' prices. In February 1967, however, California slashed its prices in an effort to stimulate export sales.

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries average 1960-64, annual 1962-65 1/

Country	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Argentina	4.6	4.4	4.3	6.5	3.9
Australia	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	4.7
Chile	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.9
France	.8	.9	1.0	.4	.3
South Africa, Republic of	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1
Yugoslavia	20.5	29.5	24.3	18.7	8.0
Foreign total	31.3	40.5	34.5	30.5	19.9
United States	43.1	42.5	40.1	51.9	63.8
Grand total	74.4	83.0	74.6	82.4	83.7

1/ Year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and the Republic of South Africa; August 1, 1960-64 average, subsequent years October 1 in France; September 1 in the United States and October 1 in Yugoslavia.

CALIFORNIA DRIED PRUNES: Monthly average prices, c.i.f., London

Date	Size			
	40/50	50/60	60/70	70/80
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
October 1964.....	21.9	19.3	18.8	18.0
January 1965.....	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0
October 1965.....	18.5	17.7	16.7	16.2
January 1966.....	19.2	18.5	17.5	17.0
October 1966.....	24.0	22.8	21.7	22.2
January 1967.....	24.7	23.7	22.7	22.4
Mid-Feb. 1967.....	21.5	20.8	19.4	19.2

WORLD TABLE OLIVE PACK LARGER

The 1966 combined production of Greek and Spanish table olives is estimated at 108,300 short tons--up slightly from the previous year's level of 103,500 tons. The larger pack was due entirely to heavy Greek production. An estimate of 1966 U.S. table olive production is not yet available.

Exports from Spain and Greece during the 1966-67 season are forecast at 47,700 tons, or 23,000 below the previous year. Shipments from the 3 countries during the 1965-66 season were 72,200 tons--up 14,700 from one year earlier and 5,300 from the 1960-64 average. The United States is the world's leading olive importer, taking 43,700 tons during 1965-66 (November-October)--more than 2,600 tons above 1964-65.

Spain's 1966 olive pack has been estimated at 32,400 tons--sharply lower than the previous year's 53,000 tons and 24,200 below the 1960-64 average. Besides being an "off" year crop, the current pack suffered from heavy fly infestation and adverse weather conditions. Exports are expected to reflect the smaller pack and total only 30,100 tons--down 25,000 from one year earlier and 17,900 from the 1960-64 average. The tonnage of olives classified as exportable to the United States is sharply lower and may total only 28,200 tons in 1966-67, down 21,700 tons from the 1965-66 level.

(Cont. on page 5).

TABLE OLIVES: Production in selected countries, average 1960-64, annual 1963-66

Country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	Revised 1965	Estimate 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Greece	43.6	59.0	31.6	50.5	75.9
Spain 1/.....	56.6	69.4	45.3	53.0	32.4
United States 2/.....	47.6	49.5	47.8	46.2	--
Total	147.8	177.9	124.7	149.7	--

1/ Of this production, "exportable to the U.S." quality averaged 38,800 tons between 1960-64; and totaled 58,400 tons in 1963; 19,500 tons in 1964; 48,500 in 1965; and 27,200 in 1966.

2/ Total production minus amount crushed for oil. Total 1966 pack was 58,000 tons.

Note: Italian production is no longer reported because only an insignificant quantity enters commercial channels. Approximately 10 percent of the reported Greek production does not enter commercial channels; however, Spanish olive data reported are entirely commercial.

TABLE OLIVES: Exports from selected countries, average 1960-64 and annual 1/ 1963 through 1966

Country	Average 1960-64	1963-64	1964-65	Preliminary: 1965-66	Forecast 1966-67
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Greece	17.5	18.9	18.6	15.6	17.6
Spain 2/.....	48.0	50.1	37.5	55.1	30.1
United States	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.5	--
Total	66.9	70.7	57.5	72.2	--

1/ United States and Greece--year beginning November; Spain--year beginning December.

2/ Includes exports of both "exportable to the U.S.", and "other exportable" quality olives.

Greek production has been estimated at 75,900 tons, or an increase of 25,400 tons over 1965. The large pack was aided by improved aerial spraying against the Dacus fly. Central Greece and Euboea may account for approximately 57 percent of the 1966 pack. Exports are forecast to be average and total 17,600 tons--up 2,000 from 1965.

U.S. production in 1966 for table use and oil is placed at 58,000 tons, as compared to 50,000 in 1965. Production for table use in 1965 was a near average 46,200 tons. The United States imports much more than it exports; the bulk of U.S. imports originates in Spain.

WORLD APPLE AND PEAR PRODUCTION INCREASES

The production of apples in the major producing countries of the world for 1966 is 5 percent larger than a year earlier and 7 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Production gains in Western Europe have more than offset the declines from a year ago in the United States and Canada. The 1966 commercial apple crop in the United States, estimated at 129.7 million bushels, is 5 percent smaller than that of 1965. Canadian output, forecast at 20.1 million bushels, is 10 percent smaller.

The European apple crop for 1966 is estimated at nearly 350 million bushels, 12 percent above the preceding season and 6 percent larger than average. Although the home crops in the key European markets for U.S. apples -- the United Kingdom and Scandinavia -- are in a relatively short supply position, opportunities for furthering U.S. trade are overshadowed by the record large crops in Italy and France, the leading exporters in Western Europe.

This year's production of apples in Argentina, an important supplier to the European market during the mid-to-late winter months has rebounded from the very short output of a year earlier. The Argentina crop is now estimated at 25.8 million bushels, 36 percent above that of the preceding year and over one-fourth larger than average.

The 1966 output of pears in the principal producing areas of the world is forecast at 183.2 million bushels, nearly one-fifth larger than in 1965 and 11 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Pear production in the United States for 1966, 30.7 million bushels, is 48 percent above the very short output of a year earlier and 17 percent above average.

European pear production for 1966, estimated at 110.8 million bushels, is approximately 18 million bushels larger than that of 1965 and nearly 9 million bushels above average. Italy, the world's leading pear producer, registered a new alltime high of 55.1 million bushels, marking a continuation of an upward trend which began in 1957.

Pear production in Japan also continues to be expansionary. The 1966 crop is again record large, 17.2 million bushels.

APPLES: Production of dessert and cooking varieties in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1964-66 1/

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 2/
	1,000 Bushels 3/	1,000 Bushels 3/	1,000 Bushels 3/	1,000 Bushels 3/
North America:				
Canada 4/	18,922	20,052	22,305	20,095
Mexico	3,562	4,527	5,727	5,787
United States 4/	125,115	139,215	136,050	129,680
Total	147,599	163,794	164,082	155,562
South America:				
Argentina	20,216	24,990	19,015	25,812
Chile 4/	2,503	2,572	2,618	2,595
Europe:				
EEC				
Belgium-Luxembourg	7,332	8,690	8,038	9,907
France 5/	39,230	47,720	48,685	54,793
Germany, West	74,562	55,850	55,620	67,667
Italy	100,144	109,376	100,346	113,951
Netherlands	15,131	23,745	16,534	18,372
Total	236,399	245,381	229,223	264,690
Austria 5/	12,843	11,092	8,175	10,426
Denmark 4/	3,839	3,950	3,991	3,523
Greece	5,971	7,342	7,620	7,309
Norway	2,840	2,567	1,993	1,853
Spain 5/	13,328	13,537	15,078	16,617
Sweden	11,143	14,008	8,589	8,465
Switzerland 5/	9,100	9,147	7,027	8,198
United Kingdom 5/	23,820	30,338	25,508	20,594
Yugoslavia	10,261	7,303	6,200	8,267
Total	93,145	99,284	84,181	85,252
Total Europe	329,544	344,665	313,404	349,942
Africa:				
South Africa, Republic of	6/ 7,764	8,000	9,300	9,579
Asia:				
Japan	46,632	50,063	51,992	48,226
Lebanon	3,573	5,466	5,695	4,134
Turkey	13,561	15,478	16,626	14,927
Oceania:				
Australia	15,600	16,535	16,703	17,328
New Zealand	3,958	4,220	4,810	4,709
Total specified countries	590,950	635,783	604,245	632,814

1/ May include some cider varieties in countries not reporting separately. Years shown refer to years of harvest in Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1965 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1965 and ended early in 1966.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Basic production data reported in units other than bushels converted to 48 pound equivalents.
4/ Commercial crop.
5/ Excludes cider apples reported separately.
6/ Three year average, 1962-64.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

PEARS: Production of dessert and cooking varieties in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1964-66 1/

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 2/
	1,000 Bushels 3/	1,000 Bushels 3/	1,000 Bushels 3/	1,000 Bushels 3/
North America:				
Canada 4/	1,682	1,999	1,065	1,891
Mexico	963	1,214	1,490	1,499
United States 4/	26,275	29,999	20,687	30,673
Total	28,920	33,212	23,242	34,063
South America:				
Argentina	4,231	3,818	3,616	4,555
Chile 4/	386	397	419	410
Europe:				
EEC				
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,609	3,113	1,984	1,323
France 5/	13,290	14,550	12,390	13,095
Germany, West	20,770	21,323	12,584	15,485
Italy	38,184	47,655	42,417	55,080
Netherlands	5,283	6,437	3,527	4,850
Total	80,136	93,078	72,902	89,833
Austria 5/	3,052	2,822	1,830	2,271
Denmark 4/	325	366	326	304
Greece	1,830	2,354	1,984	2,431
Norway	375	270	352	263
Spain	5,805	7,024	7,138	7,478
Sweden	2,161	2,866	2,381	1,618
Switzerland 5/	1,654	1,507	1,004	1,173
United Kingdom 5/	2,727	3,087	3,136	1,873
Yugoslavia	3,860	4,228	1,746	3,527
Total	21,789	24,524	19,897	20,938
Total Europe	101,925	117,602	92,799	110,771
Africa:				
South Africa, Republic of	6/ 3,496	3,280	4,304	4,532
Asia:				
Japan	13,473	14,630	15,873	17,196
Lebanon	151	441	220	110
Turkey	6,018	6,305	5,908	5,512
Oceania:				
Australia	5,477	5,328	6,717	5,288
New Zealand	687	735	761	784
Total specified countries	164,764	185,748	153,859	183,221

1/ May include some cider varieties in countries not reporting separately. Years shown refer to years of harvest in Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1965 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1965 and ended early in 1966.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Basic production data reported in units other than bushels converted to 50 pound equivalents.

4/ Commercial crop.

5/ Excludes cider pears reported separately.

6/ Three year average, 1962-64.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD HARD FIBERS
SHOW NO DECLINE

In spite of a general weakening of world prices during the past two years, total production of the three principal hard fibers for cordage--sisal, abaca, and henequen--is slightly above the level of the previous year. The 1966 production is estimated at 2,049.2 million pounds, compared with 2,022.4 million in 1965 and the 1960-64 average of 2,013 million pounds.

Sisal production increased 4.5 percent over the previous year, being 1,464.5 million pounds in 1966. There was actually a small decline in Africa, but a substantial increase in the Western Hemisphere, particularly Brazil, which offset the African decline. Henequen declined 3.8 percent, falling to 342 million pounds from 355.7 million in 1965. Abaca production fell 8.8 percent in 1966 and is only slightly above the 1960-64 average of 231.6 million pounds.

Production of sisal in Brazil and Tanzania accounted for 64 percent of the world total with Brazil swiftly catching up with Tanzania. We expect production of sisal in 1967, in Brazil, to be above that of Tanzania.

Mainly because of the shift to man-made fibers, prices of sisal and other hard fibers (with the exception of abaca Davao I) have remained very low and exports of sisal to consuming countries have declined. Brazil is expanding production mainly because of increased internal consumption.

The Philippines' production of abaca is declining steadily, and unless some internal use development takes place it is expected that this decline will continue at least over the next few years. Henequen production is declining though not as rapidly as abaca; this decline is also expected to continue.

Exports of sisal from Tanzania, the largest producer, is mainly to Europe. Total for 1965 was 454 million pounds. In 1966 exports are estimated at 448 million pounds. Outside of Europe, the United States has been the most important purchaser; however, United States imports dropped from approximately 130 million pounds in 1965 to 100 million in 1966.

Brazil, who exported up to 85 percent of her production in 1965, is expected to export about the same tonnage in 1966; however, it will be a smaller percentage of its total production. The United States, taking about 40 million pounds, is the largest single importer of Brazilian sisal and waste.

Exports from the Philippines, as well as Mexico, have declined in 1966, when compared with 1965. However, Philippine exports fell percentage-wise much more steeply than Mexican exports. We expect a decline in raw fiber exports to continue on through to 1967. The United States, in both instances, has been the most important importer of fiber.

Hard Fibers: World production by countries, average 1960-64, annual, 1965 and 1966

Fiber and area	Average 1960-64	Calendar year 1965	1966 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
SISAL			
Western Hemisphere:			
Brazil	407.7	371.7	442.4
Haiti	56.9	46.6	42.0
Venezuela	19.9	29.4	28.0
Other 2/	2.9	3.0	3.0
Total	487.4	450.7	515.4
Africa:			
Tanzania	475.3	479.7	496.2
Kenya	143.7	137.0	123.4
Uganda	5.0	4.7	4.0
Angola	141.4	152.0	156.0
Malagasy Republic 3/	46.0	62.0	64.0
Mozambique	61.4	69.2	58.7
Other 2/	12.0	13.2	13.2
Total	884.8	917.8	915.5
Asia and Oceania:			
China (Taiwan)	20.2	26.0	25.0
Indonesia	22.4	6.0	8.0
Malaysia	1.4	.8	.8
Other 2/	3.9	2.7	2.8
Total	47.9	35.5	36.6
Total sisal	1,420.1	1,404.0	1,467.5
ABACA			
Western Hemisphere	1.8	2.0	2.0
Asia and Africa:			
Malaysia	8.8	9.0	10.0
Indonesia	1.0	.7	.7
Philippines 4/	219.0	250.0	226.0
Other 2/	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total abaca	231.6	262.7	239.7
HENEQUEN			
Mexico	329.5	324.3	310.8
Cuba	22.9	22.3	22.1
El Salvador	6.5	6.7	6.7
Other 2/	2.3	2.4	2.4
Total henequen	361.2	355.7	342.0
Total sisal, abaca, and henequen	2,012.9	2,022.4	2,049.2

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes Comoro Islands. 4/ Data include fiber inspected by the Philippine Fiber Inspection Service and represent generally over 90 to 95 percent of total Philippine production. Converted at 278.88 pounds to the bale.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

ESTIMATE OF WORLD OLIVE OIL
PRODUCTION REDUCED

Aggregate production of olive oil in 1966-67 is now estimated at 1.3 million metric tons--33,000 tons less than in 1965-66. The current estimate of pressed olive oil production in the major producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin is 109,000 tons less than the volume forecast in World Agricultural Production and Trade, Statistical Report, December 30, 1966. This revision principally reflects reduced estimates of outturn in Spain, Italy and Tunisia.

Highlights in this year's production are: (1) a less-than-expected increase in Spain's outturn due to drought coupled with early frosts in the major producing areas; (2) a greater-than-anticipated decline in Italian output due to olive fly damage in the southern region; (3) a record-high outturn in Turkey because of a cyclic on-year in that area together with favorable growing conditions; and (4) substantial declines in Tunisia and Portugal chiefly reflecting inadequate moisture.

Aggregate carryout stocks of pressed olive oil in the major producing countries on October 31, 1967, will probably be somewhat smaller than the roughly 300,000 tons of last October 31. The decline reflects some reduction in production with no significant change in consumption.

In Spain, production of pressed olive oil is estimated at 432,300 tons or 67,700 tons less than the preliminary forecast. However, this year's output is substantially above 1965-66 and 1964-65. The downward revision in this year's estimate is due primarily to the effects of drought coupled with early frosts in the major producing area of Andalusia.

Although stocks of pressed olive oil on November 1, 1966 were reported at about 114,000 tons or somewhat below the 134,000 tons of the corresponding date a year earlier, supplies of Spanish olive oil this year are expected to exceed those of 1965-66 by about 100,000 tons. Consequently, exports in 1966-67 may approximate 120,000 tons compared with the 71,742 tons in 1965-66. Allowing for some increase in domestic consumption, carryout stocks on October 31, 1967 could approach 160,000 tons--the largest for that date since October 31, 1964.

According to Spanish customs data, olive oil exports in calendar 1966 amounted to 74,548 tons against 25,731 in 1965.

Despite the increase in olive oil supplies, Spanish imports of oilseeds, chiefly soybeans, are expected to continue to increase. The increase reflects the expanded use of oilseed meals for poultry and livestock feeding and the need for oil in an olive oil blend. There are at present 9 crushing mills (including one to be opened at Corunna) in Spain with an aggregate crushing capacity estimated at about 950,000 tons, annually. The ban on the establishment of new crushing plants will continue to be effective through October 5, 1967. On an oil basis, imported oil-bearing materials and oils, largely soybeans, account for about 38 percent of the total domestic disappearance of edible oils.

Italian olive oil putput is now estimated at 300,000 tons--down 30,000 tons from the preliminary official forecast and 28 percent less than production in 1965-66. The decline reflects an off-year reduction and mid-summer drought in many growing areas accented by olive fly infestations in Southern regions.

According to recent reports, olive flies have been successfully controlled on an experimental basis by releasing Opius siculus insects. Because this method resulted in a substantial reduction in olive-fly damage, its use will probably be expanded in areas where the olive fly has been a recurrent problem.

Because of the substantial shortfall in this year's olive oil production and relatively small carryin stocks (about 30,000 tons on November 1, 1966), net imports are expected to rise above the 64,601 tons in 1965-66. Spain is expected to continue to be the major supplier to EEC countries even though it faces significantly higher levies (equivalent to 6.6 to 8.8 U.S. cents per pound) compared with those from Greece (equivalent to .6 to 1.1 cents per pound).

Greek production of pressed olive oil will be sharply above average for the second consecutive year. This year's large outturn is attributed to favorable growing conditions, reduced insect and disease infestations and more widespread application of aerial spray against dacus fly. Despite some reduction in this year's output, exports are expected to rise significantly from the 5,000 tons estimated to have been exported in the year ending October 31, 1966. The rise will reflect a larger olive oil supply which is estimated to increase by more than 26,000 tons. Domestic consumption in 1965-66 was estimated at about 150,000 tons or 3 percent above the volume of the previous year. Stocks of edible olive oil on October 31, 1966 were estimated to have exceeded 100,000 tons. Despite the anticipated increase in domestic consumption and exports, a further increase in olive oil stocks seems likely.

Production of pressed olive oil in Portugal will be sharply below the 1965-66 volume and less than one-half of the annual average in recent years. This sharp reduction reflects a cyclic-off-year aggravated by inadequate moisture. If past levels of domestic edible oil consumption are to be maintained in 1966-67, imports must rise sharply since supplies of other indigenous edible oils are nearly exhausted. However, a license has recently been granted for the construction of a soybean crushing plant with an annual capacity of over 60,000 tons.

Increased utilization of lower priced imported oils seems likely in view of the apparent downtrend in olive production which informed observers believe will not be reversed unless production costs can be reduced.

Turkish olive oil output in 1966-67 will reach a record high markedly above last year and two and a half times the annual average during the 1959/60-1962/63 period. Our estimate is unchanged from that previously published in December and about in line with trade estimates. However, no official figure is yet available. The sharp rise reflects a cyclic on-year in that area together with expansion in the number of bearing trees and favorable growing conditions. Although export availabilities are at a record level, actual exports in the early months of this season have been small. This lag reflects the fact that Turkey has gradually increased the minimum export price for 5 percent-acidity oil from the equivalent of $540 per ton price established in December 1966 to $580 per ton. As of mid-February, olive oil prices in Italy, the major importer, were only $535 per ton. Because of reduced supplies in Italy, wholesale prices there are expected to rise. Consequently, prospects for exports of olive oil from Turkey may brighten. Reliable sources report that about 15,000 tons of olive oil had been registered for export as of mid-February and exports could significantly exceed the 24,200 tons exported in 1964-65. (Cont. on page 13).

OLIVE OIL 1/: Estimated world production, average 1959-60/1962-63 and annual 1963-64/1966-67

Country	Sulfur oil					Pressed oil				
	Average 1959-60/ 1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 2/	1966-67 2/	Average 1959-60/ 1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 2/	1966-67 2/
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Europe:										
France	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	16	25	16	23	22	136	209	129	191	182
Italy	43	62	39	40	28	344	538	290	417	300
Portugal	5	7	6	9	5	89	99	41	72	40
Spain	26	15	8	26	32	404	590	200	314	432
Yugoslavia	---	---	---	---	---	2	12	3	4	5
Total	90	109	69	98	87	977	1,450	665	1,000	961
Middle East:										
Israel	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	3	1	1
Jordon	---	---	---	---	---	7	7	18	6	6
Syria	1	2	4	2	3	13	19	26	14	21
Lebanon	1	1	1	1	1	7	10	7	10	5
Turkey	9	12	20	7	22	73	65	100	52	120
Total	11	15	25	10	26	101	103	154	83	153
Africa:										
Algeria	---	---	---	---	---	18	17	19	23	15
Morocco	3	3	2	3	2	21	26	16	35	10
Tunisia	6	6	6	4	1	63	89	95	52	20
Libya	---	---	---	---	---	7	4	18	3	6
Total	9	9	8	7	3	109	136	148	113	51
Others 3/	---	---	---	---	---	13	14	13	15	13
World total	110	133	102	115	116	1,200	1,703	980	1,211	1,178

1/ Production in marketing year beginning November 1. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Largely Argentina.
Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Tunisia's outturn of pressed olive oil is now estimated at only 20,000 tons--5,000 tons below earlier forecasts and less than two-fifths of last year's below-average output. The drastic decline in production is largely due to drought conditions. Despite the reduced olive oil outturn in 1965-66 and domestic edible oil consumption needs of roughly 60,000 tons, olive oil exports from Tunisia in calendar 1966 amounted to 40,772 tons against 46,268 tons in 1965. The bulk of Tunisia's edible oil needs in recent years has been supplied as imported seed oils--soybean, sunflower and rapeseed. Although sunflowerseed, safflower and soybeans are being grown experimentally in an effort to stimulate production, there is as yet no evidence of commercial production. Imported seed oils are blended in varying proportions with domestically produced olive oil under the supervision of the Tunisian Government. This practice enables the government to satisfy domestic oil requirements in times of reduced olive oil production while maintaining prices at levels substantially below the cost of pure olive oil and at the same time, continue to earn foreign exchange by maintaining exports of olive oil.

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN FOREIGN IMPORTING COUNTRIES HIGHER

Textile industries in the 16 foreign cotton importing countries shown in the accompanying table consumed more than 15.0 million bales[1] of raw cotton in 1965-66 (August-July), or more than three-fifths of the total used by all non-Communist foreign countries. Except for India, those countries imported about all the cotton used in their textile industries. In the early months of the 1966-67 season, the selected countries consumed about 6.6 million bales of cotton, an increase of 1 percent from the same months of the preceding year.

Finland, France, Hong Kong, India, and Italy used more cotton in the early months of 1966-67 than in the same months of last season; and except for France, aggregate consumption in each of those countries is expected to be higher for the entire season than in 1965-66. Consumption in France has slowed recently, and total offtake in 1966-67 may about equal the 1965-66 level. In many other countries in Western Europe textile activity is depressed with revival not in sight. On the other hand, textile business in Japan and Hong Kong is thriving, and in India textile production is increasing to the extent permitted by the available supply of raw cotton.

Total consumption in the 16 selected countries in 1966-67 will likely be about 2 percent above that used the preceding year.

Imports of raw cotton during the periods shown were sharply higher than in the same periods in 1965-66, but were slightly lower than consumption. Therefore, stocks already at a low level were further reduced. Rising prices for the better qualities of upland cotton, along with increased mill activity in a number of countries, would suggest that cotton imports will be higher in the latter part of the season, and that stocks at the end of the year will be at least as large as at the beginning of the season.

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[1] Bales are 480 pounds net weight.

COTTON: Imports, consumption, and current stocks in principal foreign Free World importing countries, for specified periods, 1965-66 and 1966-67 1/

(Bales of 480 pounds net)

Country	Reporting period	Imports		Consumption		Stocks		Change in stocks since Aug. 1, 1966
		1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	Aug. 1, 1966	Current (computed)	
		1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria	Aug.-Jan.	55	54	60	55	26	25	-1
Belgium	Aug.-Jan.	190	178	173	166	93	105	+12
Canada	Aug.-Dec.	185	104	200	190	120	34	-86
Denmark	Aug.-Feb.	16	17	19	18	2	1	-1
Finland	Aug.-Jan.	31	41	37	42	78	77	-1
France	Aug.-Feb.	668	749	714	750	196	195	-1
Germany, West	Aug.-Jan.	568	633	610	580	242	2/ 252	+10
Hong Kong	Aug.-Nov.	216	250	210	215	75	110	+35
India	Aug.-Oct.	151	58	1,280	1,350	2,130	3/ 5,506	(4/)
Italy	Aug.-Dec.	333	436	357	446	450	5/ 452	+2
Japan	Aug.-Feb.	1,600	1,843	1,876	1,850	698	691	-7
Netherlands	Aug.-Dec.	119	122	142	142	101	2/ 80	-21
Portugal	Aug.-Jan.	163	149	185	180	80	49	-31
Sweden	Aug.-Jan.	44	44	48	45	46	45	-1
Switzerland	Aug.-Dec.	78	84	80	78	101	107	+6
United Kingdom	Aug.-Jan.	417	456	524	485	260	231	-29
Total		4,834	5,218	6,515	6,592	4,698	7,962	---
Total excluding India		4,683	5,160	5,235	5,242	2,568	2,454	-114

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 2/ Allowance made for reexports. 3/ Includes crop of 4.7 million bales, minus export of 32,000 bales. 4/ Not calculated because of large domestic crop. 5/ Includes crop of 12,000 bales.

WORLD OUTPUT OF
DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1966

Overall world output of manufactured dairy products (milk equivalent-fat basis) in the major dairy countries in 1966 was practically unchanged from 1965.

In Western Europe, milk production was up in all countries except Denmark, Finland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

In Australia and New Zealand, milk production set new records.

Milk production in Canada equalled that of the preceding year. In the United States, it fell below that of 1965.

Creamery butter production decreased approximately 2 percent. In Western Europe, output was up slightly, despite reduced production in Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

In Australia and New Zealand, the expanded milk production was reflected in increased butter manufacture.

Production of butter declined in Canada, due to the diversion of milk supplies for manufacturing into other products. Decreased output in the United States is attributed to lower milk production and channeling of larger quantities into (the making of) cheese and canned milk.

Factory cheese production was up approximately 7 percent. In Western Europe, where all countries reported heavier output except the United Kingdom, production of cheese increased 6 percent.

More cheese was produced in Australia than a year ago, but in New Zealand, less.

In both Canada and the United States, considerably more cheese was manufactured in 1966 than in 1965.

Canned milk (condensed and evaporated) production in 1966 showed little change from the preceding year. In Western Europe, output was down in all countries except France. Production in Australia declined sharply from the 1965 level. In Canada and the United States, canned milk production was larger than a year ago.

Dried milk production (mostly nonfat dry milk) was up 2 percent compared with 1965. In Western Europe, all countries reported substantial increases except the United Kingdom. Output in Australia, the highest ever recorded, was due to the expanded manufacture of nonfat dry milk, almost twice that of 1965. New Zealand reports only the production of nonfat dry milk, which in 1966 set a new high. Canada's increased production of nonfat dry milk accounted for the rise in total dried milk production in that country. In the United States, most of the dried milk produced is nonfat dry milk, output of which declined sharply in 1966.

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in
principal producing and exporting countries, 1965 and 1966 (Preliminary)

Country	1965 January through June	1965 July through December	1966 January through June	1966 July through December	ANNUAL 1965	ANNUAL 1966	1966 compared with 1965
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Percent
BUTTER							
Canada	157,917	184,126	157,213	181,899	342,043	339,112	99
United States	815,105	507,720	630,225	488,985	1,322,825	1,119,210	85
Belgium	--	--	--	--	126,273	132,056	105
Denmark	192,683	173,281	188,934	163,802	365,964	352,736	96
Finland	--	--	--	--	219,404	219,979	100
France	368,896	401,171	397,071	424,143	770,067	821,214	107
Germany, West	568,573	498,669	564,618	503,566	1,067,242	1,068,184	100
Ireland	56,081	73,391	55,050	79,867	129,472	134,917	104
Netherlands	120,131	105,737	115,016	104,649	225,868	219,865	97
Norway	24,641	14,480	26,699	14,931	39,121	41,630	106
Sweden	92,496	82,770	88,307	75,936	175,266	164,243	94
Switzerland	39,982	33,652	39,402	36,436	73,634	75,838	103
United Kingdom	44,800	35,840	42,784	24,864	80,640	67,648	84
Argentina	53,271	40,096	54,965	44,742	93,367	1/ 99,707	107
Australia	160,444	289,127	171,143	308,369	449,571	479,512	107
New Zealand	213,016	337,215	224,313	330,110	550,231	554,423	101
CHEESE							
Canada	77,529	101,607	86,575	107,288	179,136	193,863	108
United States	946,221	809,307	962,980	910,615	1,755,528	1,873,595	107
Denmark	135,361	115,963	143,739	131,836	251,324	275,575	110
France	549,745	559,610	592,376	617,068	1,109,355	1,209,444	109
Netherlands	224,182	242,494	237,515	259,314	466,676	496,829	106
Norway	54,111	44,397	59,846	45,020	98,508	104,866	106
Sweden	68,174	61,237	68,773	61,519	129,411	130,292	101
Switzerland	82,068	88,568	83,894	92,474	170,636	176,368	103
United Kingdom 2/	144,704	108,640	134,176	105,504	253,344	239,680	95
Argentina	164,764	166,825	186,700	183,673	331,589	1/ 370,373	112
Australia	46,041	83,684	46,365	96,933	129,725	143,298	110
New Zealand	96,539	137,261	99,287	129,383	233,800	228,670	98
CANNED MILK							
Canada 3/	170,680	167,433	171,200	171,989	338,113	343,189	101
United States 4/	936,923	851,999	996,000	861,960	1,788,922	1,857,960	104
France	--	--	--	--	320,990	346,563	108
Germany, West	557,369	457,210	530,526	456,365	1,014,579	986,891	97
Netherlands	380,541	365,529	353,428	344,515	746,070	697,943	94
United Kingdom	261,184	193,536	241,696	191,744	454,720	433,440	95
Argentina	10,246	13,312	16,305	12,539	23,558	1/ 28,844	122
Australia 5/	85,330	106,787	61,163	107,074	192,117	168,237	88
DRIED MILK 6/							
Canada 7/	117,286	126,816	125,935	145,305	244,102	271,240	111
United States 7/	1,310,015	795,968	1,007,500	691,300	2,105,983	1,698,800	81
Belgium	--	--	--	--	190,883	231,168	121
France	--	--	--	--	727,298	901,461	124
Germany, West	273,031	220,454	319,451	281,146	493,485	600,597	122
Netherlands	--	--	--	--	263,178	279,632	106
Sweden	54,343	39,793	56,517	41,367	94,136	97,884	104
Switzerland	--	--	--	--	40,344	54,013	134
United Kingdom	107,072	100,576	114,240	64,736	207,648	178,976	86
Argentina	21,888	22,446	25,011	36,059	44,334	1/ 61,070	138
Australia	45,443	89,687	53,916	136,098	135,130	190,014	141
New Zealand 8/	72,045	111,105	81,603	173,666	183,150	255,269	139

1/ Estimated. 2/ Total cheese production. 3/ Both bulk and case goods. 4/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. 5/ Includes mixtures of full cream and skimmed milk, mixtures of full cream, skim and buttermilk, and "coffee and milk." 6/ Dried whole milk and nonfat solids production. 7/ Includes dried milk for animal feeding. 8/ Nonfat dry milk production only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD BARLEY AND OATS
PRODUCTION AT RECORD LEVEL

World production of barley and oats in 1966 reached a record total of 144.4 million metric tons, 6 percent above the 1965 record of 136.1 million tons, according to the latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

World barley production is estimated at 100.4 million tons, 9 percent higher than a year earlier and 8 percent above the previous record crop in 1964. An increase of 8 percent in yield, to a high of 29.7 bushels per acre, was mainly responsible for the larger world crop.

In North America, the barley crop, totaling 15.0 million tons, was 12 percent higher than in 1965. Canada had a record production of 6.4 million tons, up 37 percent and 30,000 tons over the previous 1952 record. An increase of 14 percent in yield, resulting from good moisture supplies, and a gain of 19 percent in acreage accounted for the unusual Canadian outturn. The United States production at 8.5 million tons was less than one percent below the 1965 level, as an 11 percent decline in yield was balanced by a 12 percent increase in acreage.

The South American barley crop, while gaining 7 percent, was still 27 percent below the 1960-64 average. Argentina, the principal producer, had a short crop because of limited moisture for the second successive year.

With increased acreage and good weather, European barley production showed a gain for the ninth year in a row, to a total of 40.1 million tons, up 6 percent. The West European crop increased 7 percent and that of the European Economic Community 5 percent.

The United Kingdom with a 14 percent acreage increase turned out a record 8.9 million tons of barley, 9 percent more than in 1965. Also showing record production in 1966 were France, Denmark, Spain, Sweden, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Austria, Greece and Ireland.

Favorable weather also accounted for a record barley crop in the Soviet Union, estimated at 24.5 million tons. This represented a 29 percent increase over the short 1965 crop, with sharply improved yield.

Severe drought in Northern Africa reduced barley yields severely and the outturn for the continent is estimated at 855 thousand tons, less than half that in 1965 and the 1960-64 average.

Barley production in Asia is estimated at 17.6 million tons, down 3 percent. Turkey and Korea had substantial gains while the Indian crop was lower. Australia harvested 1.2 million tons of barley in 1966, the largest crop since 1960.

World oat production in 1966 is estimated at 44.0 million tons, slightly over the 1965 crop although 10 percent below the 1960-64 average.

(Cont. on page 22).

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	1965	1966 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million bushels	Million bushels
North America:											
Canada	6,058	6,038	7,213	28.4	35.5	40.6	3,743	4,671	6,378	214.6	292.9
United States	12,078	9,144	10,227	33.8	42.9	38.1	8,831	8,541	8,481	392.3	389.6
Mexico	572	526	531	13.5	15.1	15.3	169	173	177	7.9	8.1
Total 5/	18,710	15,710	17,975	31.3	39.1	38.4	12,745	13,390	15,040	615.0	690.8
South America:											
Argentina	1,517	948	1,065	22.8	19.6	19.7	753	404	457	18.6	21.0
Chile	169	178	194	33.2	35.8	36.0	122	139	152	6.4	7.0
Colombia	140	104	124	35.8	42.4	37.0	109	96	100	4.4	4.6
Ecuador	265	259	264	13.4	13.3	12.9	78	75	74	3.4	3.4
Peru	449	445	432	19.0	19.0	18.6	186	184	175	8.5	8.0
Uruguay	120	79	114	13.1	16.3	13.5	34	28	34	1.3	1.5
Total 5/	2,660	2,015	2,195	22.2	21.2	20.8	1,285	930	995	42.7	45.7
Europe:											
EEC:											
Belgium	305	362	396	68.9	66.0	55.9	457	520	499	23.9	22.1
France	5,645	6,004	6,546	50.8	56.4	52.3	6,239	7,378	7,452	338.9	342.3
Germany, West	2,735	2,948	3,183	57.6	52.4	55.8	3,433	3,365	3,869	154.5	177.7
Italy	517	460	442	23.6	28.4	26.3	266	285	253	13.1	11.6
Luxembourg	20	25	25	46.2	38.6	49.6	20	21	27	1.0	1.2
Netherlands	227	244	297	75.7	70.2	64.4	374	373	416	17.1	19.1
Total EEC	9,449	10,043	10,889	52.4	54.6	52.8	10,789	11,942	12,516	548.5	574.8
Austria	517	544	568	51.2	44.1	57.1	576	523	706	24.0	32.4
Denmark	2,112	2,572	2,748	70.5	73.8	69.2	3,241	4,125	4,141	189.5	190.2
Finland	560	623	794	25.7	37.0	34.5	314	502	597	23.0	27.4
Greece	456	572	793	25.0	33.0	36.6	249	412	632	18.9	29.0
Ireland	596	464	462	40.8	56.7	60.6	529	573	610	26.3	28.0
Norway	407	467	464	47.7	47.8	40.1	423	485	405	22.3	18.6
Portugal	305	310	247	8.5	10.7	9.4	56	72	51	3.3	2.3
Spain	3,561	3,395	3,202	24.4	25.6	31.3	1,893	1,891	2,183	86.9	100.3
Sweden	933	1,149	1,408	51.6	57.4	47.2	1,049	1,437	1,447	66.0	66.5
Switzerland	75	78	79	60.3	55.9	58.1	99	95	100	4.4	4.6
United Kingdom	4,186	5,395	6,130	64.6	69.7	67.0	5,891	8,191	8,944	376.2	410.8
Total Western Europe 5/	23,160	25,615	27,785	49.8	54.2	53.4	25,110	30,250	32,335	1,389.4	1,485.1
Bulgaria	793	919	1,030	37.2	43.8	47.4	643	876	1,064	40.2	48.9
Czechoslovakia	1,717	1,651	1,705	43.5	38.9	42.8	1,625	1,399	1,587	64.3	72.9
Germany, East	1,029	1,228	1,149	54.2	61.8	61.2	1,214	1,651	1,530	75.8	70.3
Hungary	1,278	1,238	1,211	34.5	37.6	34.7	960	1,013	916	46.5	42.1
Poland	1,756	1,730	1,779	35.1	38.7	37.5	1,342	1,459	1,454	67.0	66.8
Romania	603	576	608	30.3	38.7	35.5	398	485	470	22.3	21.6
Yugoslavia	892	1,001	974	27.1	31.3	33.7	526	682	714	31.3	32.8
Total Eastern Europe 5/	8,070	8,345	8,460	38.2	41.7	42.0	6,710	7,570	7,740	347.7	355.5
Total Europe 5/	31,230	33,960	36,245	46.8	51.2	50.8	31,820	37,820	40,075	1,737.1	1,840.6
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	41,463	48,680	49,420	17.8	17.9	22.8	16,117	19,000	24,500	872.7	1,125.3

Africa:												
Algeria	2,236	--	--	10.8	--	--	525	378	136	17.4		6.2
Morocco	4,254	4,065	--	12.0	13.4	--	1,114	1,189	506	54.6		23.2
Tunisia	1,310	1,438	932	4.8	5.7	3.9	138	180	80	8.3		3.7
United Arab Republic	133	130	101	49.0	45.9	46.4	142	130	102	6.0		4.7
South Africa, Republic of	81	89	--	20.5	15.7	--	36	30	28	1.4		1.3
Total 5/	8,015	7,425	5,125	11.2	11.8	7.6	1,960	1,910	855	87.7		39.2
Asia:												
Cyprus	161	199	200	21.3	31.7	19.5	74	137	85	6.3		3.9
Iran	3,500	3,650	3,650	12.5	12.6	12.6	950	1,000	1,000	45.9		45.9
Iraq	2,695	--	--	15.3	--	--	897	950	700	43.6		32.2
Israel	165	129	119	18.0	24.0	5.8	65	67	15	3.1		0.7
Syria	1,859	1,685	--	13.4	13.6	--	542	500	150	23.0		6.9
Turkey	6,816	6,845	6,696	22.3	20.8	24.0	3,310	3,100	3,500	142.4		160.8
Afghanistan	862	865	865	16.1	20.2	19.9	378	380	375	17.5		17.2
India	7,765	6,632	6,304	15.6	17.5	16.6	2,630	2,523	2,284	115.9		104.9
Japan	1,575	1,043	969	46.5	54.3	52.4	1,593	1,234	1,105	56.7		50.8
Korea, Republic of	2,099	2,528	2,444	20.8	25.9	38.0	951	1,424	2,020	65.4		92.8
Pakistan	541	509	436	11.6	11.7	10.1	136	130	96	6.0		4.4
Total 5/	46,270	43,780	41,580	18.2	18.9	19.4	18,330	18,030	17,560	828.1		806.5
Oceania:												
Australia	2,263	2,298	2,300	22.4	19.0	23.8	1,065	949	1,191	43.6		54.7
New Zealand	82	87	90	54.8	59.9	67.1	98	113	132	5.2		6.0
Total 5/	2,345	2,385	2,390	22.8	20.5	25.4	1,163	1,062	1,323	48.8		60.7
World Total 5/	150,695	153,960	154,930	25.4	27.5	29.7	83,420	92,140	100,350	4,232.0		4,609.0

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1966 is combined with preliminary estimates for Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1966 and end early in 1967. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics for foreign governments, other foreign material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	1965	1966 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million bushels	Million bushels
North America:											
Canada 5/	9,286	8,656	8,216	42.8	47.9	47.3	6,127	6,399	5,994	415.0	388.7
United States	22,784	18,479	17,848	43.9	50.2	44.7	14,496	13,453	11,584	926.9	798.1
Mexico	213	222	230	23.9	25.1	24.6	74	81	82	5.6	5.6
Total 6/	32,285	27,360	26,300	44.2	50.2	46.3	20,700	19,935	17,660	1,373.4	1,216.7
South America:											
Argentina	1,502	1,040	1,030	34.3	31.8	36.8	748	480	550	33.1	37.9
Chile	275	235	241	31.4	34.2	34.1	125	117	119	8.0	8.2
Uruguay	204	311	195	22.0	21.4	21.9	65	97	62	6.7	4.3
Total 6/	1,985	1,590	1,470	32.6	30.1	34.4	940	695	735	47.9	50.6
Europe:											
EEC:											
Belgium	308	245	226	93.6	85.6	89.4	418	304	293	21.0	20.2
France	3,265	2,644	2,686	55.3	65.4	65.8	2,620	2,509	2,565	172.9	176.7
Germany, West	1,884	1,797	1,921	80.8	78.7	83.9	2,211	2,052	2,340	141.4	161.2
Italy	1,152	907	887	31.4	40.1	37.0	525	527	478	36.3	32.9
Luxembourg	39	35	32	65.9	59.1	77.5	37	30	36	2.1	2.5
Netherlands	282	248	245	103.8	100.8	100.4	425	363	357	25.0	24.6
Total EEC	6,930	5,876	5,997	62.0	67.9	69.7	6,236	5,785	6,069	398.7	418.1
Austria	376	337	311	61.5	56.0	72.0	336	274	325	18.9	22.4
Denmark	472	502	588	101.2	106.5	101.1	693	780	863	53.7	59.5
Finland	1,153	1,166	1,183	50.5	60.3	51.3	846	1,021	881	70.3	60.7
Greece	311	310	300	33.1	39.3	40.0	150	177	174	12.2	12.0
Ireland	352	284	285	73.4	76.7	70.1	375	316	290	21.8	20.0
Norway	137	113	102	69.8	69.2	61.8	138	114	92	7.8	6.3
Portugal	780	669	551	7.0	10.2	8.5	79	99	68	6.8	4.7
Spain	1,356	1,240	1,114	22.9	19.8	25.9	450	356	418	24.5	28.8
Sweden	1,320	1,100	1,139	65.2	83.9	71.6	1,249	1,340	1,184	92.3	81.6
Switzerland	31	25	25	95.6	77.2	77.2	43	28	28	1.9	1.9
United Kingdom	1,529	1,014	907	76.8	83.7	86.1	1,705	1,232	1,134	84.9	78.1
Total Western Europe 6/	14,745	12,635	12,500	57.5	62.8	63.6	12,300	11,520	11,530	793.6	794.4

Bulgaria	373	358	321	30.3	21.2	36.5	164	110	170	7.6	11.7
Czechoslovakia	1,097	927	940	54.6	46.8	54.3	870	630	741	43.4	51.1
Germany, East	835	642	717	74.3	81.3	77.8	900	758	810	52.2	55.8
Hungary	245	141	153	34.8	30.8	32.4	124	63	72	4.3	5.0
Poland	3,996	3,333	3,262	46.6	51.9	49.1	2,704	2,512	2,323	173.1	160.0
Romania	447	287	339	28.7	29.8	24.4	186	124	120	8.5	8.3
Yugoslavia	801	793	791	30.1	29.4	33.7	350	338	387	23.3	26.7
Total Eastern Europe 6/	7,795	6,485	6,525	46.8	48.2	48.8	5,300	4,540	4,625	312.8	318.6
Total All Europe 6/	22,540	19,120	19,025	53.8	57.9	58.5	17,600	16,060	16,155	1,106.4	1,113.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	21,050	16,309	16,800	21.5	19.4	26.7	6,559	4,600	6,500	316.9	447.8
Africa:											
Morocco	58	54	--	19.0	23.0	--	16	18	12	1.2	0.8
South Africa, Republic of	496	550	--	16.0	12.9	--	115	103	93	7.1	6.4
Total 6/	700	715	670	16.7	13.4	11.8	170	140	115	9.6	7.9
Asia:											
Turkey	1,019	988	988	31.3	31.4	31.4	463	450	450	31.0	31.0
Japan	192	153	134	54.3	61.6	63.2	151	137	123	9.4	8.5
Total 6/	4,850	4,570	4,550	21.3	21.1	21.1	1,500	1,400	1,390	96.5	95.8
Oceania:											
Australia	3,383	3,768	3,900	25.0	20.1	24.9	1,228	1,102	1,408	75.9	97.0
New Zealand	33	37	35	85.9	77.5	75.0	41	42	38	2.9	2.6
Total 6/	3,416	3,805	3,935	25.6	20.7	25.3	1,269	1,144	1,446	78.8	99.6
World Total 6/	86,830	73,470	72,750	38.7	41.2	41.7	48,740	43,975	44,000	3,029.6	3,031.4

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1966 is combined with preliminary estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1966 and end early in 1967. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The Canadian crop at 6.0 million tons was 6 percent lower on reduced acreage. The U.S. production was off 14 percent, at 11.6 million tons, as yield declined 11 percent.

The South American oat crop is estimated at 735 thousand tons, moderately above the 1965 outturn. Argentina harvested 550 thousand tons, slightly better than the previous crop but 26 percent below the 1960-64 average.

Oat production in Europe in 1966 totaled 16.2 million tons, little changed from the previous harvest. The EEC crop gained 5 percent, due principally to a 14 percent increase in West Germany.

The Soviet Union produced an estimated 6.5 million tons of oats in 1966, up 41 percent, as good weather brought a sharp improvement in the per acre yield.

In Africa dry weather reduced the crop well below the 5-year average for the second consecutive year. The Asian oat harvest at 1.4 million tons was only slightly changed from a year earlier. The Australian crop of 1.4 million tons, up 28 percent, was the largest since the record harvest of 1.6 million tons in 1958.

WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS
REARCH NEW HIGH

A new record was set at the beginning of 1967 when world cattle numbers reached 1,140 million head--up 1 percent from 1966 and 17 percent above the 1956-60 average level. Numbers increased in all geographic regions. Moderate increases occurred in North America, South America, Western Europe, Asia and Africa. The largest gains were recorded in U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe and Oceania.

Cattle herd expansion has been taking place since the end of World War II in most countries of the world to meet the rapidly expanding demand for beef. The deficient producing countries have undertaken programs to increase cattle numbers in an effort to improve their self sufficiency position. Surplus producing countries are also building herds not only to meet the growing domestic demand for beef, but to gain a larger share of the expanding world market.

Numbers in North America showed little change in 1967. Moderate declines in the United States and Canada were offset by slight increases in Central America. On January 1, 1967 there were 108.5 million cattle on farms and ranches in the United States, a slightly smaller number than a year earlier, and the second year of decline. The 1 percent increase in U.S. beef cattle numbers was more than offset by the 5 percent decline in dairy cattle numbers. The second year of decline in cattle numbers was also recorded in Canada. Mexico and some Central American countries have imposed export controls in an effort to maintain and expand domestic herds.

Cattle numbers have increased steadily in recent years in South America totaling 188 million cattle in early 1967, some 22 percent more than the 1956-60 average. In some countries, this growth has been stimulated by national and international development programs. Further development in the South American cattle industry appears likely in the years ahead.

Numbers in Western Europe increased about 1.5 million head from 1966. This was nearly a 2 percent increase over 1966 and a 13 percent increase over the 1956-60 average. Several areas in Western Europe reported outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, but it apparently had little effect on total cattle numbers. Good feed supplies and relatively favorable prices caused producers in Western Europe to enlarge their herds.

Cattle numbers in the EEC countries were up nearly 3 percent. The Common Agricultural Policy of the community has been directed at improving self sufficiency in beef. Numbers in France totaled 21 million head, a new all time high. The upward trend in France is expected to continue. West Germany, Italy and the Netherlands also recorded increases. Total cattle numbers in Belgium reversed the pattern of the past three years and declined slightly from 1966.

A somewhat smaller increase in numbers was recorded by countries outside the EEC. The United Kingdom had 12.2 million cattle, up 1.5 percent from 1966. Denmark--a major exporter of beef in Western Europe--showed a 1 percent drop in cattle numbers in 1967.

Cattle numbers in Eastern Europe were up in excess of 2 percent from 1966 and 15 percent from the 1956-60 average. Increased cattle numbers in some areas has led to surpluses of dairy products. Continued low prices for dairy products could limit the expansion of cattle numbers in many European areas, since producers need favorable returns from both milk and meat in order to make the cattle enterprise profitable.

A total of 97 million head of cattle were reported in U.S.S.R., up 4 percent from 1966 and 46 percent from the 1956-60 average. At least part of the rapid growth in cattle numbers has been attributed to the greater emphasis on raising more cattle on the small private plots. Cattle numbers increased substantially more in the private sector than in the socialized sector. Another factor has been good feed supplies and favorable growing conditions, particularly in the last few years.

Numbers in Oceania showed about a 3 percent gain over a year earlier in spite of heavy drought induced slaughter in Australia in 1966. Only a minor increase was recorded by Australia, but numbers are expected to increase for the next several years, barring any reoccurrence of the drought. New Zealand--with the best pasture conditions in several years--showed a 6 percent increase in cattle numbers from 1966. Both Australia and New Zealand have a large potential for increased cattle numbers.

Cattle and buffalo: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1965-67

Continent and country	Month of estimate 1/	Average 1956-60	1965	1966 2/	1967 2/
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
North America:					
Canada	Dec. 1	10,220	11,900	11,643	11,453
United States 3/	Jan.	93,899	109,000	108,862	108,491
Puerto Rico	Jan.	431	498	535	540
Costa Rica	Jan.	988	1,174	1,231	---
El Salvador	Oct.	888	921	922	---
Guatemala	Spring	1,080	1,600	1,650	1,680
Honduras	Dec.	1,166	1,694	1,748	1,800
Mexico	Spring	17,254	22,965	24,000	---
Nicaragua	Dec. 31	1,377	1,540	1,570	1,600
Panama	Jan.	4/ 636	840	842	---
Cuba	Dec.	5,460	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	July	947	---	---	---
Total North America 5/		135,700	158,200	159,000	159,700
South America:					
Argentina	June 30	43,385	45,000	---	---
Bolivia	Jan.	6/ 2,317	---	---	---
Brazil 7/	Dec. 31	68,879	84,098	90,692	---
Chile	Dec.	2,917	2,850	2,870	2,900
Colombia	Oct.	14,648	16,500	17,078	17,930
Ecuador	Aug.	1,402	1,740	1,770	---
Paraguay		4,210	---	---	---
Peru	July 1	2,977	3,500	3,500	---
Uruguay	June 30	8/ 7,444	8,100	8,400	---
Venezuela		6,264	6,674	6,755	6,837
Total South America 5/		154,700	176,100	185,700	188,300
Europe:					
Western					
EEC					
Belgium	Jan.	2,392	2,524	2,619	2,611
Luxembourg	May	139	162	171	---
France	Oct.	18,086	20,244	20,640	21,040
Germany, West	Oct.	11,895	13,053	13,680	13,958
Italy 7/	Jan.	8,823	9,226	9,645	10,000
Netherlands	Dec.	2,910	3,317	3,598	3,922
Total EEC		44,245	48,526	50,353	5/ 51,702
Austria	Dec.	2,311	2,350	2,441	2,497
Denmark	Jan.	3,177	3,183	3,266	3,231
Finland	Dec.	9/ 1,898	1,938	1,855	1,895
Greece	Dec.	7/ 1,096	1,125	1,222	1,133
Ireland	Jan.	4,077	4,524	4,946	---
Norway	Dec.	1,066	1,050	1,011	996
Portugal	Dec.	1,087	1,108	1,080	---
Spain	Oct.	8/ 3,048	3,723	3,712	---
Sweden	June	2,497	2,250	2,228	2,160
Switzerland	April	1,677	1,773	1,790	---
United Kingdom	Dec.	10,954	11,686	11,995	12,175
Total Western Europe 5/		77,200	83,300	85,900	87,400
Eastern					
Albania 7/		425	---	---	---
Bulgaria 7/	Jan.	1,666	1,611	1,577	---
Czechoslovakia	Jan. 1	4,164	4,436	4,389	---
Germany, East	Dec. 3	3,967	4,682	4,762	4,918
Hungary 7/	Mar.	2,014	1,965	1,974	---
Poland	June 30	8,375	9,947	10,387	---
Romania 7/	Jan.	4,543	4,756	4,935	---
Yugoslavia 7/	Jan. 15	5,129	5,274	5,643	5,754
Total Eastern Europe 5/		30,300	33,100	34,100	34,800
Total Europe 5/		107,500	116,400	120,000	122,200
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)		66,400	87,200	93,400	97,100

(Continued)

Cattle and buffalo: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1965-67 (continued)

Continent and country	Month of estimate 1/	Average 1956-60	1965	1966 2/	1967 2/
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
Africa:					
Algeria 10/	Nov.	777	---	---	---
Ethiopia		21,996	---	---	---
Morocco		2,585	2,920	---	---
Sudan	Dec.	7,006	---	---	---
Tunisia	Dec. 31	540	566	---	---
United Arab Republic 7/	Jan. 1	2,830	3,252	3,280	---
Angola	Dec. 31	1,221	---	---	---
Burundi	Dec. 31	441	462	465	---
Cameroon	Dec. 31	1,277	---	---	---
Guinea		1,136	---	---	---
Kenya		7,337	7,136	---	---
Kinshasa 11/	Dec. 31	967	---	---	---
Malagasy Republic 10/	Dec.	6,365	---	---	---
Malawi	Dec. 31	331	411	432	---
Mali		3,151	4,955	---	---
Mozambique	Dec. 31	904	1,144	1,134	---
Niger		2,800	3,900	---	---
Nigeria		6/ 9,500	---	---	---
Rhodesia	Dec. 31	3,414	3,543	3,475	---
Rwanda		533	---	---	---
Senegal		1,320	---	---	---
Tanzania	Dec. 31	7,228	---	10,000	---
Uganda 12/		3,330	3,531	3,627	---
Upper Volta		1,630	---	---	2,400
Zambia	Dec. 31	1,058	1,267	1,302	---
Botswana 13/	Aug. & Sept.	1,290	1,097	---	---
South Africa, Republic of	June 30	12,087	12,435	12,184	---
South West Africa		2,552	2,347	---	---
Swaziland	Sept.	484	510	---	---
Total Africa 5/		112,500	127,200	128,600	129,700
Asia:					
Iran 7/	Mar. 1	5,403	4,805	5,430	5,640
Iraq 7/ 12/	Mar. 21	1,960	1,680	---	---
Syria 7/	Dec. 31	488	366	387	---
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 7/	Dec. 31	13,175	14,413	14,419	14,475
China, Mainland 7/	Dec.	64,000	---	---	---
Burma 7/	Mar.	7,791	---	---	---
Cambodia 7/	Dec.	1,356	---	---	---
Ceylon 7/ 10/	Dec.	2,232	---	---	---
China, Taiwan 7/	Dec.	416	384	377	---
India 7/		207,119	---	---	---
Indonesia 7/		7,853	---	---	---
Japan	Feb. 1	3,159	3,175	2,887	2,850
Korea, South	Dec. 31	957	1,357	1,321	---
Laos 7/		557	---	---	---
Malaysia 7/ 10/		670	---	---	---
Pakistan 7/		29,762	---	---	---
Philippines 7/	Mar. 1	4,704	5,143	5,459	5,620
Thailand 7/	Mar. 31	11,222	12,154	---	---
Vietnam, South 7/	Dec. 31	1,365	1,977	1,834	---
Total Asia 5/		377,200	408,700	413,800	416,800
Oceania:					
Australia	Mar.	16,673	18,777	17,936	18,200
New Zealand	Jan.	5,852	6,801	7,169	7,600
Total Oceania 5/		22,800	25,900	25,400	26,100
Total world 5/		976,800	1,099,700	1,125,900	1,139,900

1/ October-December figures are included under the following year for comparisons and totals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1961. 4/ August. 5/ Includes an allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Less than a 5-year average. 7/ Includes buffalo. 8/ May. 9/ June. 10/ Taxed only. 11/ Formerly Congo (Leopoldville). 12/ On native farms. 13/ Formerly Bechuanaland.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of the United States Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.
April 14, 1967.

WORLD HOG
NUMBERS INCREASE

World hog numbers increased during 1966 for the third straight year, setting a world record, and by early 1967 had reached an estimated 498 million head--up 2 percent from the 488 million head in 1966 and 16 percent above the 1956-60 average. The major increases occurred in North America, up nearly 7 percent and Eastern Europe, up about 6 percent.

Most of the gains in hog numbers in North America were due to increases in the United States and Canada. The early 1967 estimate of hog numbers in the United States showed a gain of approximately 8 percent over a year earlier. Numbers of hogs increased from a year earlier in all regions. This increase in hog numbers is the first one to occur in three years. The preceding two years saw U.S. hog numbers on the decline. Sharp increases resulted as producers began to expand production late in 1965. This resulted in record high hog prices in the first half of 1966. Numbers in 1967 are expected to narrow later this year as some moderation in hog production is developing as returns are substantially below a year ago. Hog numbers in Canada increased 14 percent in 1966 following widespread pork shortages and a slowing down of beef production. High prices rapidly brought farrowing levels ahead of the previous year's level.

In South America hog numbers are continuing to advance, a pace set forth in the late 1950's. The higher numbers reflect favorable prices in 1965 and technical assistance and loan programs designed to stimulate hog production.

Hog numbers in Europe were up 2 percent over a year earlier. The EEC countries in total recorded approximately 38.8 million head of hogs, only a slight increase above 1966. Belgium showed the major increase where hog production has been highly encouraged in that it is one of the few agricultural enterprises in which Belgium is competitive with the other EEC countries. Italy showed a slight increase while West Germany and the Netherlands recorded decreased hog numbers in 1967.

Hog numbers in other areas of Western Europe were generally below the levels of 1966. The United Kingdom reported numbers to be 10 percent below a year earlier. Hog numbers in Denmark--a major pork producing country--were reported to be below a year earlier. The only major increases in hog numbers in Europe were recorded in countries of Eastern Europe.

Soviet hog numbers in early 1967 were recorded at 58 million head down 3 percent from the highs of a year earlier, but 31 percent above the 1956-60 average. It is believed that the drop in numbers was the result of foot-and-mouth disease and a tightened feed situation in some sections of the country. Hog numbers in Africa and Oceania were reported to be unchanged in 1967 from a year earlier. However, numbers in Asia showed a 2 percent increase over 1966.

Hogs: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1965-67

Continent and country	Month of estimate 1/	Average 1956-60	1965	1966 2/	1967 2/
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
North America:					
Canada	Dec. 1	5,404	5,575	5,106	5,833
United States 3/	Jan. 1	55,168	50,792	47,414	51,035
Puerto Rico	Jan.	82	162	170	180
Costa Rica	Jan.	119	90	82	80
El Salvador	Oct.	256	322	321	300
Guatemala	Spring	401	495	543	---
Honduras	Aug.	600	865	901	---
Mexico	Spring	8,224	9,538	---	---
Nicaragua		349	450	475	---
Panama	Jan.	4/ 217	208	215	220
Cuba	Dec.	1,675	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	July	1,446	---	---	---
Total North America 5/		75,500	72,500	68,900	73,600
South America:					
Argentina	June 30	3,608	3,700	---	---
Brazil	Dec. 31	43,259	58,705	63,020	---
Chile	Dec.	987	1,007	1,022	1,085
Colombia	Oct.	1,724	2,400	2,300	2,200
Ecuador	Aug.	1,213	1,570	1,650	1,730
Peru	July 1	1,580	2,000	2,020	---
Uruguay	June 30	6/ 394	390	380	---
Venezuela		1,690	1,900	2,000	2,080
Total South America 5/		55,600	73,100	77,800	79,000
Europe:					
Western					
EEC					
Belgium	Jan.	1,410	1,745	1,885	2,155
Luxembourg	May	108	106	107	---
France	Oct.	8,058	9,043	9,239	---
Germany, West	Dec.	14,821	18,146	17,723	17,668
Italy	Jan.	3,935	5,409	5,450	5,700
Netherlands	Dec.	2,650	3,525	3,987	3,886
Total EEC		30,982	37,974	38,391	5/ 38,755
Austria	Dec.	2,978	3,132	2,639	2,786
Denmark	Jan.	5,293	8,205	8,159	8,081
Finland	Dec.	7/ 481	528	534	653
Greece	Dec.	634	621	615	650
Ireland	Jan.	791	1,158	1,101	---
Norway	Dec.	407	520	517	495
Portugal	Dec.	1,639	---	---	---
Spain	Oct.	6/ 5,377	5,011	4,931	---
Sweden	Oct.	2,057	2,184	2,217	2,268
Switzerland	April	1,218	1,672	1,510	---
United Kingdom	Dec.	6,264	7,940	8,126	7,286
Total Western Europe 5/		58,100	70,300	70,200	70,000
Eastern					
Albania		106	---	---	---
Bulgaria	Jan.	1,838	2,607	2,408	---
Czechoslovakia	Jan. 1	5,412	6,139	5,544	---
Germany, East	Dec. 3	8,279	8,759	8,878	9,312
Hungary	March	5,594	6,963	5,799	---
Poland	June 30	11,934	13,779	14,251	---
Romania	Jan.	4,081	6,034	5,365	---
Yugoslavia	Jan. 15	4,898	6,985	5,103	5,518
Total Eastern Europe 5/		42,100	51,400	47,400	50,100
Total Europe 5/		100,200	121,700	117,600	120,100
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	Jan. 1	44,240	52,800	59,500	58,000

(Continued)

Hogs: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1965-67 (continued)

Continent and country	Month of estimate 1/	Average 1956-60	1965	1966 2/	1967 2/
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
Africa:					
Algeria 8/	Nov.	72	---	---	---
Angola	Dec. 31	282	---	---	---
Cameroon	Dec. 31	250	---	---	---
Ivory Coast		74	---	---	---
Kinshasa 9/	Dec. 31	348	---	---	---
Malagasy Republic 8/	Dec.	315	---	---	---
Mozambique	Dec. 31	85	110	128	---
Nigeria		10/ 300	---	---	---
Rhodesia	Dec. 31	107	132	123	---
Togo		208	---	---	---
Upper Volta		24	---	---	110
South Africa, Republic of	June 30	1,232	1,400	1,400	---
Total Africa 5/		4,300	5,500	5,500	5,500
Asia:					
Iran	Mar. 1	35	31	35	38
China, Mainland	Dec.	111,000	---	---	---
Burma	Mar.	574	---	---	---
Cambodia	Dec.	421	---	---	---
China, Taiwan	Dec.	3,238	2,718	2,936	---
India		10/ 5,150	---	---	---
Indonesia		1,704	---	---	---
Japan	Feb. 1	1,705	3,976	5,158	5,900
Korea, South	Dec. 31	1,284	1,256	1,382	---
Laos		424	---	---	---
Malaysia		620	---	---	---
Philippines	Mar. 1	7,680	10,513	10,476	11,200
Thailand	Mar. 31	3,826	4,588	---	---
Vietnam, South	Dec. 31	2,528	3,655	3,500	---
Total Asia 5/		145,800	141,100	155,700	159,200
Oceania:					
Australia	Mar.	1,325	1,661	1,746	1,700
New Zealand	Jan.	654	716	654	700
Total Oceania 5/		2,200	2,600	2,600	2,600
Total world 5/		427,840	469,300	487,600	498,000

1/ October-December numbers are included under the following year for comparison and totals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1961. 4/ August. 5/ Includes an allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ May. 7/ June. 8/ Taxed only. 9/ Formerly Congo (Leopoldville). 10/ Less than a 5-year average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.
April 12, 1967.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION
UP 5 PERCENT

World production of peanuts in 1966 is estimated at almost 17.8 million short tons, unshelled basis. This is 5 percent above the reduced level in 1965, 1 percent above the preliminary forecast (World Agricultural Production and Trade, November 1966) and only fractionally below the record production in 1964. Of major significance is the sharp increase in India's production compared with the below-average level of the previous year and sizable declines in Senegal and Nigeria, the world's leading exporting countries.

Total production in North America increased slightly. At a record 1.2 million tons, net weight, U.S. production was 1 percent above the previous year's level and almost one-third above the 1960-64 average. Area harvested for nuts at 1.4 million acres was slightly below that of 1965. The crop was retarded for a while in some areas by adverse weather, but recovery was excellent, and nearly ideal harvest conditions prevailed. The record high U.S. yield of 1,696 pounds per acre was 35 pounds above the previous record set in 1965.

Production in Mexico is estimated at 6 percent above the 1965 crop.

South American production from peanut crops harvested early in 1966 increased only slightly from a year earlier. Brazil's crop, estimated at a record 856,000 tons, exceeded the 1965 level by 5 percent and the 1960-64 average by 43 percent. Acreage also was a record high, and yields were good. Argentine production, at 453,000 tons, was 6 percent less than in the previous year. The decline was due to the 12 percent decline in harvested acreage, as average yields were up 6 percent.

Prospects for the 1967 crop now being harvested in South America indicate a possible further increase in Brazil, but in Argentina the crop may not exceed last year's level. Latest reports are that a record harvest is underway in Brazil despite early indications of adverse weather. Preliminary figures indicate acreage expansion of 14 percent from last year. Peanut plantings in Argentina were down 3 percent, according to the second official estimate. Moreover, lack of rain reportedly has retarded growth in the major producing area.

Peanut production in Africa declined an estimated 8 percent in 1966, mainly because of sharply-reduced crops in Senegal and Nigeria. These two countries normally account for almost one-half of Africa's total production. Peanut purchases by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export and crushing from the 1966 crop are forecast at 868,000 short tons (775,000 long tons) shelled basis, compared with record purchases from the 1965 crop of 1,097,600 tons (980,000). On the basis of this forecast, total production may approximate 1.5 million short tons, unshelled basis, compared with the record 1965 crop estimated at almost 1.9 million tons.

Note: U.S. peanut estimates in the past have been based on gross weight, which included foreign material and an undetermined moisture content. In this report estimates of production and yield per acre exclude all foreign material and moisture in excess of 8 percent in the Virginia-Carolina area and 7 percent in the Southeast and Southwest.

PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world, average 1960-64, annual 1964-66

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Production			
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 3/	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:								
United States	1,397	1,397	1,435	1,421	914	1,050	1,192	1,205
Mexico	184	187	188	193	103	105	106	112
Cuba	4/ 67	---	---	---	4/ 15	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	4/ 124	---	---	135	56	55	50	60
Other	18	21	17	21	7	5	7	8
Estimated total 5/	1,790	1,795	1,830	1,835	1,095	1,225	1,365	1,395
South America:								
Argentina	627	851	935	824	342	367	484	453
Brazil 6/	1,016	1,062	1,336	1,561	598	518	819	856
Paraguay	57	49	6/ 56	6/ 52	23	21	21	21
Uruguay	22	6/ 19	6/ 16	6/ 13	7	8	1	5
Other	43	54	52	55	25	31	30	35
Estimated total 5/	1,765	2,035	2,395	2,505	995	945	1,355	1,370
Europe:								
Greece	6	7	7	7	6	6	7	7
Italy	13	11	8	7	13	12	8	8
Spain	13	10	12	13	9	7	8	8
Other	3	2	3	3	2	---	2	2
Estimated total 5/	35	30	30	30	30	25	25	25
Africa:								
Sudan	677	808	970	934	264	309	336	342
United Arab Republic	48	52	56	57	44	51	55	57
Angola	4/ 82	---	---	---	34	33	35	---
Cameroon	301	371	---	---	123	182	143	---
Central African Republic	215	185	---	---	60	95	110	---
Chad	440	443	445	---	150	140	165	---
Congo (Brazzaville)	4/ 90	---	---	---	11	12	13	---
Gabon 7/	---	---	---	---	8/	1	8/	8/
Congo (Kinshasa)	4/ 563	---	---	---	146	125	125	---
Gambia	4/ 317	---	---	---	90	7/ 103	7/ 132	7/ 140
Guinea	---	---	---	---	22	16	16	16
Malagasy Republic	95	100	100	---	34	42	33	---
Mali	4/ 539	642	545	545	126	165	100	140
Mozambique 7/	---	---	---	---	49	95	105	---
Niger	796	736	---	---	204	219	310	350
Nigeria	---	---	---	---	1,445	1,380	1,860	1,535
Malawi	(				161	115	145	240
Rhodesia	(---	---	---	---	135	173	70	80
Zambia	(				74	10	50	100
Senegal	2,570	2,720	2,755	2,475	1,035	1,070	1,235	880
Tanzania 7/	---	---	---	---	28	27	27	20
Uganda	563	627	---	---	186	175	---	---
Upper Volta	561	612	680	---	129	150	140	120
South Africa 6/	743	887	745	724	248	223	209	219
Other	894	1,027	1,040	1,040	273	310	307	310
Estimated total 5/	14,215	15,190	15,235	14,900	5,070	5,220	5,895	5,455
Asia:								
Israel	10	6	5/ 10	5/ 9	15	10	15	14
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	23	22	27	30	23	25	33	35
China:								
Mainland	4,135	4,645	4,795	4,900	2,065	2,525	2,535	2,600
Taiwan	4/ 241	249	256	242	112	128	139	127
Burma	1,394	6/ 1,332	6/ 1,785	---	408	379	317	318
India	16,922	17,832	17,720	16,218	5,673	6,490	4,434	5,500
Indonesia	914	964	990	---	413	446	439	462
Japan 6/	153	156	164	173	151	144	158	175
Philippines	55	62	60	65	14	16	15	17
Thailand	224	214	6/ 217	6/ 237	133	132	133	138
Other	169	178	166	173	78	100	97	101
Estimated total 5/	24,240	25,660	26,190	24,820	9,085	10,395	8,315	9,490
Oceania: Australia	40	45	46	56	21	26	12	15
Estimated world total 5/	42,085	44,755	45,726	44,146	16,296	17,836	16,967	17,750

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Includes estimates for countries for which data are not available. 6/ Planted area. 7/ Commercial crop. 8/ Less than 500 tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Weather throughout most of the growing season in Nigeria was relatively favorable except for drought in some areas, but internal problems disrupted harvesting and marketing of the crop. In addition, the trade believes that early uncertainty about financial assistance to the Licensed Buying Agents reduced inducement to harvest peanuts as early as usual.

Drought in Senegal, which began in late June and continued well into August, reportedly prevented germination of much of the plantings and made extensive re-planting necessary in some areas. Consequently, much of the crop was later than normal, and the opening date for the marketing season (January 2) was 3 weeks later than usual.

Commercial purchases by the Office de Commercialization Agricole (OCA) for crushing and export are estimated at about 716,000 short tons (650,000 metric tons) unshelled basis, compared with the 1965 record net commercial crop of 1,058,000 tons (960,000). On the basis of expected purchases, total production is forecast at 880,000 short tons against 1,235,000 tons in 1965. A higher rate of commercialization is expected this year, reflecting producer efforts to offset income losses due to reduced production.

Another bumper crop is believed to have been harvested in Niger in 1966, as a result of favorable weather during the growing and harvesting periods. Tentatively, total production is placed at 350,000 tons, on the basis of an estimated commercial crop of about 287,000 tons. This represents a 13 percent increase from the previous high in 1965 of 310,000 tons.

Malawi reportedly produced a record crop, estimated at 240,000 tons, or two-thirds above the 1965 level. Availabilities for export were expected to approximate 66,000 short tons, in-shell basis. Other African countries reporting increased production in 1966 include Mali, Zambia, Rhodesia, Gambia, South Africa, and the Sudan.

Most of the increase of almost 1.2 million tons currently estimated for peanut production in Asia is due to India's larger crop. With the exception of the small irrigated crop in the South, the bulk of India's peanut crop is harvested from September through January. The crop reportedly progressed well up to August and was expected to be much larger than in 1965-66, but failure of rains in September and October marred prospects. Trade estimates place production at 5.5 million tons against the official estimate of 4.4 million tons a year earlier. While this estimate is 25 percent above the drought-reduced crop of 1965-66, it is 15 percent below the record level of 1964-65.

In view of the sparsity of information available on Mainland China's peanut crop, no change has been made in the first estimate of 2.6 million tons, which is only slightly above the previous year's level. There were indications of increased acreage, particularly in the leading peanut-producing areas, and this increase is believed to have been mainly responsible for any increase in production.

Peanut crops in most other Asian producing countries also increased in varying degrees last year. These include Indonesia, Japan, Burma, and Thailand.

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REPORT

FAS-M-187

BRAZILIAN COTTON: TRENDS AND PROSPECTS, FAS-M-187, April 1967, 16pp

Brazil is the largest cotton-producing country in South America, growing 2.5 million bales in 1965-66, and exporting 1 million bales annually--a level second in Latin America only to Mexico.

RECORD 1966
TEA CROP

World tea production (excluding Mainland China) in 1966 rose 4.4 percent over the previous year, reaching an alltime high of 2,150 million pounds. With the exception of Ceylon and Indonesia, record crops were harvested by most all other leading tea producing countries. Reflecting expanded acreage and favorable weather, African production jumped 23 percent over 1965 output.

World tea exports in 1966 fell 6 percent from the 1965 alltime high of 1,293 million pounds and were the lowest since 1961. The decline was attributed to a sharp reduction in shipments by India and Ceylon. African and South American exports, however, continued to rise to record heights.

Tea prices in 1966 declined somewhat under the weight of another record crop, coupled with Indian devaluation of the rupee, a Ceylon dock strike, and reduced buying by the United Kingdom--the world's largest importer. Price declines were less for the higher quality teas than for those of the medium and common grades; however, the large supplies of plainer types tended to depress the market as a whole. The market for the plainer teas has been shrinking because of rising domestic production in some traditional importing countries such as Iran, Turkey and the USSR.

New York wholesale prices of black teas in 1966 (Ceylon and Indian, standard grade, composite price) averaged 48.2 cents per pound, down about 5 cents from 1965. Prices during the first quarter of 1967 still continued to decline, averaging 45.6 cents per pound.

Asia: India produced a record 828 million pound tea crop in 1966; however, exports--at 395 million pounds--continued to decline, and were 10 percent under the previous year's level. The fall in exports was attributed, in part, to the difficulties surrounding the June 1966 devaluation of the rupee and the corresponding imposition of a flat export duty of Rs. 2 per kilo (U.S. 12.1 cents/lb.), that made India's common teas uncompetitive with those of other producing countries; on the other hand, the high quality teas were placed in a better selling position. There was also a great deal of confusion regarding the price at which pre-devaluation contracts would be fulfilled, especially concerning rupee payment countries.

In November, the export duty was revised to an ad valorem rate based on a "slab system," which has been complicated and laborious to administer. The new rate has made the common teas more competitive, but has placed the high quality teas at a disadvantage in the world market.

Ceylon's 1966 tea production fell nearly 3 percent from the record 1965 outturn of 503.2 million pounds. Early season prospects had indicated that production would surpass that of the year before, but striking estate laborers, low prices, and adverse weather conditions later in the year resulted in a shortfall of 13.1 million pounds.

TEA: Production by specified major producing countries, 1966 with comparisons

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Asia:					
Ceylon	464.7	484.6	481.7	503.2	490.1
India	767.7	763.7	821.1	804.4	827.7
Indonesia	97.2	84.8	98.9	95.0	95.0
Iran	24.3	27.4	23.1	33.0	37.0
Japan	176.7	178.8	183.6	170.7	183.3
Malaysia	6.1	6.0	6.9	7.4	7.5
Pakistan	53.7	54.2	62.2	59.9	62.9
Taiwan	39.7	46.5	40.3	45.7	46.8
Turkey	17.5	22.3	22.1	31.0	32.0
USSR	92.7	101.5	100.5	102.2	125.0
Vietnam, South	10.6	10.4	11.9	12.0	12.0
Total	1,750.9	1,780.2	1,852.3	1,864.5	1,919.3
Africa:					
Congo, Kinshasa	9.1	11.5	10.0	11.0	11.0
Kenya	35.8	39.9	44.6	43.7	56.0
Malawi	28.1	26.3	27.3	28.6	33.9
Mauritius	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.8	4.0
Mozambique	21.0	19.0	22.2	24.2	30.8
Rhodesia	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.0
Tanzania	9.8	11.1	10.6	12.5	15.0
Uganda	13.2	13.6	16.8	18.4	24.7
Total	122.4	127.4	137.8	145.2	178.4
South America:					
Argentina	20.7	24.0	27.5	34.0	35.9
Brazil	10.1	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.9
Peru	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9
Total	33.1	39.9	43.7	50.5	52.7
Grand total	1,906.4	1,947.5	2,033.8	2,060.2	2,150.4

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Realizing the excess of lower quality teas on the world market, the Government has now taken steps to discourage plantings of low grown teas by prohibiting the opening of new areas in the Matara, Galle, and Kalutara Districts. Efforts also will be made to encourage growers in these districts to diversify to other more profitable crops.

Despite a 11-percent drop in her 1966 exports, Ceylon still retained the position of being the world's largest tea exporter. For a trial period of six months, effective March 1, 1967, Ceylon will permit private tea sales to the United States and Canada in efforts to bolster prices by increasing buyer competition and reducing quantities offered at local auctions. The new selling procedure is applicable only for "straight lines" and does not apply to blended teas.

Colombo auction prices averaged lower in 1966 than in the year before, with high grown teas showing the least decline. The 1966 average net prices, U.S. cents/lb. with 1965 quotations, in brackets, were: High Grown 38.64 (40.53); Medium Grown 30.66 (34.86); and Low Grown teas 28.77 (34.44).

Africa: African production reached an alltime high of 178 million pounds in 1966, reflecting rapidly expanding tea acreage. African growers have lower production costs and taxes than their Asian counterparts, which has made tea a remunerative cash crop. The limitation on coffee exports under the International Coffee Agreement has also given added importance for the expansion of tea cultivation as an alternative source of income.

South America: South American production continued to trend upward in 1966. Slight gains were posted in all producing countries of this region.

WORLD MEAT PRODUCTION RECORD SET: OUTPUT UP 4 PERCENT

Total red meat production in 42 major producing countries during 1966 was estimated at 120.7 billion pounds, up 4 percent from 1965 and 22 percent from the 1956-60 average. Increases were recorded in all geographic regions. South America showed the largest gain in red meat production, up 10.2 percent from a year earlier.

Compared with a year earlier, the 1966 output of beef and veal increased 5.4 percent, pork 1.7 percent, and mutton, lamb and goat, 8.2 percent. Of the total output, beef and veal comprised 53.0 percent, pork 39.1 percent, and mutton, lamb and goat, 7.4 percent. Horse meat accounts for about 0.5 percent of the world total and continues to decline in importance.

World meat production has risen at a rate roughly equal to increases in population, but output is lagging behind the rapidly expanding demand. This is especially true for beef in the industrialized areas where higher incomes have spurred the demand. The rate of growth in meat production in some areas has not kept pace with the population, but many of these countries are now launching new programs aimed at putting more meat in the diets of their people. A substantial expansion in world meat production is expected in the years ahead.

World beef and veal production in 1966 amounted to 64.0 billion pounds. Nearly a third of this total was produced in the United States where a new all time record of 20.6 million pounds was set in 1966. Production increased in North America mainly as a result of the 4.5 percent increase in beef production in the United States. The most significant regional gains in beef and veal production were recorded by South America, up 8.7 percent; USSR, up 7.7 percent; and EEC countries, up 7.5 percent.

The large increase in beef production in South America was due primarily to the 27 percent increase in Argentina. Beef supplies in Argentina in 1966 greatly outdistanced the demand, particularly in the export market. This led to increased domestic consumption. The Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC--mainly a restrictive import system of levies and duties--has given added price incentives to local producers to increase production. Reports of foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks in Western Europe had only a limited effect on total cattle slaughter in 1966.

Pork production in 1966 totaled 47.2 billion pounds, up slightly from 1965. Gains of 21 and 18 percent were recorded by Asia and Africa, respectively. USSR--where greater liberalization in regard to private plot livestock production is visible--showed a 7.4 percent gain over 1965 and 35.8 percent over the 1956-60 average. Pork production was down in most of the major producing countries throughout Europe. Although these countries were at the low point in the hog cycle in 1966, an upturn in the hog production is expected--particularly Western Europe--starting in the last half of 1967 and continuing in 1968.

Production of lamb, mutton and goat, totaled about 9 billion pounds in 1966. The largest increases were recorded in South America and USSR. Oceania--the traditional heavy producer--showed only a nominal gain in 1966. A small reduction was recorded in North America where sheep and lamb production has been on the decline for the past several years.

Meat: Production, by type, in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1964-66 1/

Continent and country	Beef and veal				Pork 2/			
	Average 1956-60	1964	1965	1966 3/	Average 1956-60	1964	1965	1966 3/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:								
Canada	1,343	1,686	1,872	1,865	980	1,061	1,029	1,027
United States	15,353	19,459	19,744	20,631	11,134	12,531	11,140	11,337
Mexico	882	1,086	1,129	1,163	406	462	501	525
Total	17,578	22,231	22,745	23,659	12,520	14,054	12,670	12,889
South America:								
Argentina	4,988	4,452	4,603	5,849	411	339	432	556
Brazil	3,037	3,168	3,300	3,192	1,041	1,274	1,314	1,323
Chile 4/	308	293	302	298	58	55	55	56
Colombia 4/	683	830	813	761	110	119	116	---
Paraguay	218	266	271	272	---	---	54	57
Peru	141	203	211	196	79	103	106	108
Uruguay	576	812	752	572	45	55	49	50
Total 5/	9,951	10,024	10,252	11,140	1,789	1,996	2,126	2,255
Europe:								
Western--								
EEC								
Belgium and Luxembourg	452	478	472	509	490	469	538	571
France	2,963	3,355	3,571	3,750	2,503	2,793	3,025	2,739
Germany, West	2,114	2,572	2,467	2,632	3,375	4,105	4,262	4,176
Italy	1,053	1,264	1,248	1,502	795	1,001	985	936
Netherlands	481	604	624	619	816	917	1,083	1,111
Total EEC	7,063	8,273	8,382	9,012	7,979	9,285	9,893	9,533
Austria 6/	278	303	286	317	497	546	570	545
Denmark	320	340	329	342	1,099	1,425	1,539	1,530
Finland	151	216	212	188	135	147	152	162
Greece	49	104	117	129	51	74	79	87
Ireland	215	249	249	305	203	265	306	280
Norway	108	128	126	129	116	122	131	131
Portugal	86	102	135	124	172	181	173	154
Spain	310	496	391	446	532	685	565	680
Sweden	282	335	332	382	440	451	460	472
Switzerland	217	241	247	242	246	305	335	329
United Kingdom	1,783	1,931	1,834	1,913	1,459	1,839	2,055	1,947
Total Western Europe	10,862	12,718	12,640	13,529	12,929	15,325	16,258	15,850
Eastern--								
Bulgaria	140	167	209	---	221	252	310	---
Czechoslovakia	391	486	509	---	669	765	857	---
Germany, East	338	449	485	---	1,046	1,155	1,231	---
Hungary	197	211	216	---	516	632	675	---
Poland	641	1,006	942	---	1,792	1,738	2,049	---
Yugoslavia	291	396	403	463	487	692	871	705
Total Eastern Europe 5/	1,998	2,715	2,764	2,875	4,731	5,234	5,993	5,888
Total Europe 5/	12,860	15,433	15,404	16,404	17,660	20,559	22,251	21,738
U.S.S.R.	5,250	6,750	7,310	7,870	5,360	4,630	6,780	7,280
Africa:								
United Arab Republic	278	324	290	315	4	3	3	3
South Africa, Republic of	842	1,024	1,063	1,058	118	107	116	137
Total	1,120	1,348	1,353	1,373	122	110	119	140
Asia:								
China, Taiwan	6	18	11	---	399	494	532	---
Japan	298	494	473	338	325	657	898	1,245
Philippines	158	168	177	204	406	569	639	699
Turkey	205	234	245	252	1	1	1	1
Total 5/	667	914	906	805	1,131	1,721	2,070	2,505
Oceania:								
Australia	1,744	2,200	2,126	2,072	220	261	287	306
New Zealand 7/	567	643	608	663	88	103	99	92
Total	2,311	2,843	2,734	2,735	308	364	386	398
Total 42 countries 5/	49,737	59,543	60,704	63,986	38,890	43,434	46,402	47,205

(Continued)

Meat: Production, by type, in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1964-66 1/ (continued)

Continent and country	Mutton, lamb, and goat meat				Total meat production 8/			
	Average 1956-60	1964	1965	3/ 1966	Average 1956-60	1964	1965	3/ 1966
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:								
Canada	32	29	25	23	2,355	2,776	2,926	2,915
United States	728	715	651	650	27,215	32,705	31,535	32,618
Mexico	116	132	134	136	1,422	1,707	1,790	1,852
Total	876	876	810	809	30,992	37,188	36,251	37,385
South America:								
Argentina	376	298	355	697	5,775	5,089	5,390	7,102
Brazil	86	112	121	125	4,164	4,554	4,735	4,640
Chile 4/	63	59	67	68	429	407	424	422
Colombia 4/	4	4	4	4	797	953	933	870
Paraguay	---	---	4	4	271	325	333	336
Peru	80	80	84	88	300	386	401	392
Uruguay	113	107	156	127	734	974	957	749
Total 5/	726	664	791	1,113	12,470	12,688	13,173	14,511
Europe:								
Western--								
EEC								
Belgium and Luxembourg	5	6	8	8	989	980	1,044	1,108
France	265	273	297	310	5,943	6,661	7,120	7,004
Germany, West	33	28	25	24	5,568	6,729	6,774	6,850
Italy	89	88	81	93	2,014	2,448	2,409	2,619
Netherlands	19	13	25	20	1,344	1,555	1,750	1,764
Total EEC	411	408	436	455	15,858	18,373	19,097	19,345
Austria 6/	3	3	3	3	791	859	865	870
Denmark	2	2	3	4	1,434	1,779	1,880	1,884
Finland	6	4	3	3	301	378	379	365
Greece	155	195	203	202	255	373	399	418
Ireland	90	103	99	105	508	617	654	690
Norway	32	33	35	37	261	290	298	303
Portugal	44	43	45	56	307	332	358	339
Spain	219	262	295	293	1,099	1,489	1,298	1,461
Sweden	3	4	5	6	746	811	816	878
Switzerland	7	7	7	7	480	560	596	584
United Kingdom	473	564	539	594	3,715	4,334	4,428	4,454
Total Western Europe	1,445	1,628	1,673	1,765	25,755	30,195	31,068	31,591
Eastern--								
Bulgaria	105	155	176	---	466	574	695	---
Czechoslovakia	4/ 6	4/ 3	---	---	1,066	1,254	1,369	---
Germany, East	---	---	---	---	1,384	1,604	1,716	---
Hungary	13	18	17	---	750	871	918	---
Poland	71	51	51	---	2,529	2,838	3,077	---
Yugoslavia	117	93	97	101	904	1,185	1,373	1,271
Total Eastern Europe 5/	312	320	344	348	7,099	8,326	9,148	9,153
Total Europe 5/	1,757	1,948	2,017	2,113	32,854	38,521	40,216	40,744
U.S.S.R.	1,610	1,940	1,760	1,940	12,220	13,320	15,850	17,090
Africa:								
United Arab Republic	39	39	30	37	321	366	323	355
South Africa, Republic of	241	260	284	295	1,201	1,391	1,463	1,490
Total	280	299	314	332	1,522	1,757	1,786	1,845
Asia:								
China, Taiwan	1	2	2	---	406	514	545	---
Japan	17	10	8	6	688	1,200	1,423	1,618
Philippines	7	9	9	10	575	749	828	916
Turkey	232	266	272	277	438	501	518	530
Total 5/	257	287	291	295	2,107	2,964	3,314	3,637
Oceania:								
Australia	1,013	1,310	1,266	1,335	2,977	3,771	3,679	3,713
New Zealand 7/	853	1,076	1,049	1,042	1,508	1,822	1,756	1,797
Total	1,866	2,386	2,315	2,377	4,485	5,593	5,435	5,510
Total 42 countries 5/	7,372	8,400	8,298	8,979	96,650	112,031	116,025	120,722

1/ Carcass weight basis; excludes variety, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Includes edible pork fat but excludes lard and inedible greases. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Commercial production with exception of pork in Colombia. 5/ Includes an allowance for missing data for countries shown. 6/ Variety meats included. 7/ Year ending September 30. 8/ Horse meat is included in Mexico, Paraguay, most European countries, Japan, and the Philippines.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD SHEEP NUMBERS
SHOW GAIN

World sheep numbers in early 1967 were estimated at 1,027.4 million head--up 1.3 percent from a year earlier, and 9.4 percent above the 1956-60 average.

Numbers in the 5 major Southern Hemisphere producing and exporting countries (Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, and South Africa) combined, totaled 334.2 million head. This was a 2 percent increase over 1966.

Sheep numbers in Oceania in early 1967 were up 6.2 million head from a year earlier. Australia--the world's largest sheep producing country--recorded 161 million head, up 2 percent from 1966. The recent decline in Australian sheep numbers due to the drought of 1965 appears to have run its course. Barring any other catastrophies, sheep numbers are expected to increase for the next several years.

New Zealand showed a substantial gain in sheep numbers during 1966. Numbers rose from 57.3 million to 60.1, up 5 percent. Although breeding ewe numbers increased at a rate slightly slower than total sheep numbers in 1966, the 10.6 percent gain in ewe hogget numbers suggests further breeding flock expansion in 1967. During 1966, New Zealand producers recorded one of the highest lambing percentages in recent years, 101 percent.

Numbers in North America showed a 3 percent decline from 1966, and an 18 percent drop from the 1956-60 average. On January 1, 1967, sheep numbers in the United States stood at 23.7 million head, a decline of 4 percent from a year earlier and the lowest number since record were started in 1867. A further decline is expected because stock sheep numbers were also 4 percent under a year earlier. Canada showed a 1 percent drop in sheep numbers from 1966.

USSR recorded 135.4 million head of sheep early in 1967. This was 4.3 percent increase over 1966 and 13.3 percent over the 1956-60 average.

Elsewhere in the world, sheep numbers have remained relatively stable. Western Europe showed a small drop, while Eastern Europe recorded a slight gain. The United Kingdom--the largest sheep producing country in Europe--showed a 3.3 percent decline but remained 13 percent above its 1956-60 average. Numbers in Africa changed very little between 1966 and 1967. Total numbers in Asia increased about 4 million head.

Sheep: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1965-67

Continent and country	Month of estimate 1/	Average 1956-60	1965	1966 2/	1967 2/
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
North America:					
Canada	Dec.	1,076	833	765	754
United States 3/	Jan. 1	31,761	25,127	24,734	23,727
Guatemala	April	811	794	818	---
Mexico	Spring	5,398	6,576	6,639	---
Cuba	Dec.	209	---	---	---
Total North America 4/		39,700	33,800	33,500	32,500
South America:					
Argentina	June 30	47,291	49,000	---	---
Bolivia	Jan.	5/ 5,566	---	---	---
Brazil	Dec. 31	19,286	21,906	22,327	---
Chile	Dec.	7,340	7,500	7,460	---
Colombia	Jan. 1	1,189	1,800	1,840	1,845
Ecuador	Aug.	1,507	1,960	2,000	2,040
Falkland Islands		610	627	---	---
Paraguay		400	---	---	---
Peru	July 1	15,021	14,400	14,300	---
Uruguay	June 30	6/ 22,373	21,700	21,800	---
Total South America 4/		120,700	125,300	125,300	125,200
Europe:					
Western					
EEC					
Belgium	Jan.	99	64	67	66
Luxembourg	May	3	2	2	---
France	Oct.	8,564	8,821	9,056	7,086
Germany, West	Dec.	1,130	841	797	807
Italy	Jan.	8,495	7,762	7,866	7,900
Netherlands	Dec.	365	287	316	---
Total EEC		18,656	17,777	18,104	18,177
Austria	Dec.	214	147	142	---
Denmark	July	37	93	111	---
Finland	June	431	199	175	---
Greece	Dec.	9,213	9,525	9,384	9,117
Iceland	Dec.	741	736	---	---
Ireland	Jan.	2,847	3,456	3,464	3,059
Norway	Dec.	958	1,043	1,043	1,044
Portugal	Dec.	4,554	5,029	5,029	5,029
Spain	Oct.	6/ 21,180	17,618	17,073	16,305
Sweden	June	148	220	240	250
Switzerland	April	210	249	266	280
United Kingdom	Dec.	18,621	21,270	21,818	21,098
Total Western Europe 4/		78,000	77,500	77,800	75,700
Eastern					
Albania		1,613	---	---	---
Bulgaria	Jan.	8,111	10,440	10,312	---
Czechoslovakia 7/	Jan. 1	878	568	614	---
Germany, East	Dec. 3	1,989	1,972	1,963	---
Hungary	Mar.	2,078	3,400	3,270	---
Poland	June 30	3,917	3,061	3,164	---
Romania	Jan.	10,771	12,734	13,125	---
Yugoslavia	Jan. 15	11,061	9,433	9,892	10,245
Total Eastern Europe 4/		40,400	43,200	43,900	44,600
Total Europe 4/		118,400	120,700	121,700	120,300
U.S.S.R.	Jan. 1	119,540	125,200	129,800	135,400

(Continued)

Sheep: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1965-67 (continued)

Continent and country	Month of estimate 1/	Average 1956-60	1965	1966 2/	1967 2/
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Africa:					
Algeria 8/	Nov.	6,220	---	---	---
Ethiopia		20,780	---	---	---
Libya		1,263	---	---	---
Morocco		12,962	14,500	---	---
Sudan	Dec.	6,756	---	---	---
Tunisia	Dec. 31	3,233	3,365	---	---
United Arab Republic	Jan. 1	1,318	1,628	1,640	---
Cameroon	Dec. 31	556	---	---	---
Guinea		340	---	---	---
Ivory Coast		367	---	---	---
Kenya		7,453	6,810	---	---
Kinshasa 9/	Dec. 31	667	---	---	---
Malagasy Republic 8/	Dec.	230	---	---	---
Mali, Republic of		4,304	---	---	---
Mauritania		1,950	---	---	---
Niger		2,130	2,100	---	---
Nigeria		7,500	---	---	---
Rhodesia	Dec. 31	269	403	399	---
Senegal		625	---	---	---
Tanzania	Dec. 31	2,852	2,750	2,800	---
Togo		368	---	---	---
Uganda 10/		1,084	760	791	---
Upper Volta		1,150	---	---	---
Lesotho 11/		1,280	---	---	---
South Africa, Republic of	June 30	38,123	42,102	42,760	---
South West Africa		3,135	3,697	---	---
Total Africa 4/		137,200	149,400	150,200	150,300
Asia:					
Cyprus	Dec.	396	420	400	410
Iran	Mar. 1	23,640	20,195	29,500	31,000
Iraq 7/ 10/	Mar. 21	9,080	11,040	---	---
Jordan		621	987	---	---
Saudi Arabia		3,820	---	---	---
Syria	Dec. 31	5,192	4,524	5,075	---
Turkey	Dec. 31	29,613	32,654	33,382	33,500
Yemen		3,970	---	---	---
China, Mainland	Dec.	53,936	---	---	---
India		39,462	---	---	---
Japan	Feb. 1	881	207	146	100
Pakistan		6,954	---	---	---
Total Asia 4/		209,900	225,100	238,400	242,500
Oceania:					
Australia	Mar.	149,220	170,622	157,563	161,000
New Zealand	June	44,535	53,750	57,340	60,100
Total Oceania 4/		193,800	224,400	214,900	221,100
Total World 4/		939,240	1,003,900	1,013,800	1,027,300

1/ Those countries with month of estimate during October-December are listed with countries in the following year for comparisons and totals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1961. 4/ Includes an allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 5/ Less than a 5-year average. 6/ May. 7/ Includes goats. 8/ Taxed only. 9/ Formerly Congo, Leopoldville. 10/ On native farms. 11/ Formerly Basutoland.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information. May 10, 1967.

Sheep: Estimated world total by countries or area, 1956-60 average, annual 1965-67

Continent or area	Average 1956-60	1965	1966	1967	Percent change 1967	
					1956-60	1966
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent
North America...	39,700	33,800	33,500	32,500	-18.1	-3.0
South America...	120,700	125,300	125,300	125,200	3.7	-0.1
Europe:						
Western.....	78,000	77,500	77,800	75,700	-2.9	-2.7
Eastern.....	40,400	43,200	43,900	44,600	10.4	1.6
Total.....	118,400	120,700	121,700	120,300	1.6	-1.2
U.S.S.R.	119,540	125,200	129,800	135,400	13.3	4.3
Africa.....	137,200	149,400	150,200	150,300	9.5	0.1
Asia.....	209,900	225,100	238,400	242,500	15.5	1.7
Oceania.....	193,800	224,400	214,900	221,100	14.1	2.9
Total World.	939,240	1,003,900	1,013,800	1,027,300	9.4	1.3

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS
CONTINUE DOWNWARD TREND

United States feed grain exports showed a decrease of 8 percent during the first six months of the 1966-67 fiscal year. January-March 1967 shipments of 4.9 million metric tons added to the 11.6 million tons of July-December brings the total to 13 percent less than the exports for July 1965-March 1966 Total feed grain exports are 16.5 million metric tons compared to 19.0 million tons for the same period last year. Of the four feed grains, sorghum is the only commodity showing an increase.

Corn exports of 10.0 million tons were down 22 percent from the 12.9 million tons shipped during a comparable period a year earlier. There were substantial decreases in all areas except to the Asiatic countries. In the Western Hemisphere, a very sharp drop occurred in shipments to Venezuela. However, this was partly offset by substantial increases to Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago and Chile.

Exports of corn to all European Markets decreased with the exception of Denmark. The greatest decrease occurred in shipments to Italy showing a 57 percent decline. This tremendous difference was due primarily to the accumulation of large supplies prior to July 1 and higher import levies which began in the fall. Another factor effecting Italy's corn imports during this period is the result that higher levies will have on domestic production. Reliable sources feel that the possible higher returns to the Italian farmers will promote the diversion of other crop land to corn.

FEED GRAINS: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-March 1965-66 and July-March 1966-67

Destination	July-March 1965-66					July-March 1966-67				
	Corn 1/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn 1/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada 2/	410,049	24	--	3,594	413,667	328,776	--	--	39,928	368,704
Mexico	8,913	7,990	61,020	31,920	109,843	7,830	3,569	35,395	19,794	66,588
Jamaica	18,340	288	--	3,820	22,448	27,988	311	--	4,459	32,758
Trinidad and Tobago	11,990	72	--	3,841	15,903	25,853	54	--	91	25,998
Brazil	4,464	--	--	12,670	17,134	4,471	--	--	5,058	9,529
Chile	477	--	--	--	477	24,432	--	--	--	24,432
Colombia	--	34	17,012	627	17,673	247	20	--	29	296
Peru	1,433	--	--	--	1,433	1,554	--	--	8,441	9,995
Venezuela	35,432	274	--	57	35,763	911	83	--	225	1,219
Others	17,122	470	106	1,826	19,524	7,794	435	2,700	1,049	11,978
Total	508,220	9,152	78,138	58,355	653,865	429,856	4,472	38,095	79,074	551,497
Western Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	818,773	31,369	35,677	619,261	1,505,080	674,634	23,276	17,165	457,403	1,172,478
France	67,503	620	--	8,202	76,325	49,382	--	--	568	49,950
Germany, West	888,676	75,446	281,456	278,893	1,524,471	776,257	69,828	54,592	152,226	1,052,903
Italy	2,106,338	51,162	206,422	7,350	2,371,272	903,160	37,698	178,764	1,611	1,121,233
Netherlands	2,029,115	157,744	92,728	765,079	3,044,666	1,978,946	52,053	14,956	458,072	2,504,027
Total	5,910,405	316,341	616,283	1,678,785	8,521,814	4,382,379	182,855	265,477	1,069,880	5,900,591
Other Western Europe:										
Austria	83,675	3,500	--	6,419	93,594	229	--	--	--	229
Cyprus	4,715	--	--	--	4,715	257	--	28,833	--	29,090
Denmark	2,706	--	33,330	213	36,249	4,144	--	4,597	--	8,741
Greece	192,296	--	20,322	16,449	229,067	79,224	--	--	--	79,224
Ireland	98,163	--	2,926	45,992	147,081	37,271	--	--	5,634	42,905
Norway	86,738	--	10,750	46,510	143,998	58,083	--	--	68,986	127,069
Portugal	67,308	--	--	15,944	83,252	47,377	--	--	36,972	84,349
Spain	1,362,737	--	38,508	96,596	1,497,841	869,553	--	15	6,479	876,047
Sweden	2,301	--	--	--	2,301	2,199	--	--	--	2,199
Switzerland	67,427	18,003	6,684	15,545	107,659	67,244	19,860	8,534	1,968	97,606
United Kingdom	1,812,991	--	21,970	148,569	1,983,530	1,395,024	--	--	51,273	1,446,297
Others	12,672	14	1,302	--	13,988	7,585	--	472	2,022	10,079
Total	3,793,729	21,517	135,792	392,237	4,343,275	2,568,190	19,860	42,451	173,334	2,803,835
Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria	--	--	--	10,222	10,222	--	--	--	350	350
Czechoslovakia	220,191	--	47,500	322,110	589,801	8,020	--	--	275,488	283,508
Germany, East	85,358	--	--	45,149	130,507	121,602	--	--	60,598	182,200
Hungary	5	--	--	21,338	21,343	--	--	--	39,332	39,332
Poland	--	--	26,723	--	26,723	123,241	--	--	129,875	253,116
Yugoslavia	12,674	--	--	--	12,674	15,042	--	28,449	--	43,491
Total	318,228	--	74,223	398,819	791,270	267,905	--	28,449	505,643	801,997
Total Europe	10,022,362	337,858	826,298	2,469,841	13,656,359	7,218,474	202,715	336,377	1,748,857	9,506,423
Asia:										
India	54,469	--	--	441,434	495,903	109,014	--	--	1,579,107	1,688,121
Israel	126,586	--	42,675	140,392	309,653	103,020	--	14,529	261,161	378,710
Japan	1,699,183	--	173,590	1,432,922	3,305,695	1,599,413	1,016	159,401	1,821,532	3,581,362
Jordan	359	--	--	--	359	28,482	--	--	--	28,482
Korea, Republic of	21	--	6,000	--	6,021	4,571	--	1,000	--	5,571
Lebanon	44,932	--	--	732	45,664	23,848	--	29,277	4,077	57,202
Pakistan	10	--	--	--	10	302,095	--	--	--	302,095
Philippines	338	46	--	1,514	1,898	11,077	45	--	2,183	13,305
Syria	64	--	--	--	64	40	10,249	--	228	10,517
Turkey	1,000	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	--
Vietnam, South	15,827	--	--	1,406	17,233	26,668	--	--	--	26,668
Others	26,861	--	9	3,430	30,300	16,991	--	--	1,016	18,007
Total	1,969,650	46	222,274	2,021,830	4,213,800	2,225,219	11,310	204,207	3,669,304	6,110,040
Africa:										
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,258	9,398	--	14,656
Canary Islands	70,456	--	--	5,232	75,688	78,049	--	--	2,666	80,715
Ethiopia	255	--	--	11,250	11,505	293	--	--	68	361
Ghana	194	--	--	12	206	7,215	--	--	4,383	11,598
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	4,507	--	--	100	4,607
Kenya	127,168	--	--	7,198	134,366	89	--	--	--	89
Libya	36	--	--	--	36	92	--	9,503	--	9,595
Morocco	5,072	--	--	--	5,072	2,591	--	21,337	--	23,928
Senegal	2,080	--	--	2,400	4,480	2,025	--	--	26,007	28,032
South Africa, Republic of	130,364	9	--	855	131,228	5,401	--	--	3,008	8,409
Sudan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,973	30,973
Tanzania	10,342	--	--	606	10,948	1,392	--	--	849	2,241
Tunisia	14,439	--	7,828	--	22,267	10,246	2,148	38,433	1,539	52,366
Western Africa, n.e.c.	1,032	--	--	6,028	7,060	6,652	--	--	26,205	32,857
Others	3,495	--	--	7,925	11,420	1,856	--	--	500	2,356
Total	364,933	9	7,828	41,506	414,276	120,408	7,406	78,671	96,298	302,783
Oceania	1,815	--	16,765	5	18,585	49	--	--	--	49
World Total	12,866,980	347,065	1,151,303	4,591,537	18,956,885	9,994,006	225,903	657,350	5,593,533	16,470,792

1/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief. 2/ Transhipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination.

Foreign Agricultural Service: Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Exports of corn to Asiatic countries increased 13 percent with the principal gains showing in the markets of India, Jordan, Pakistan, Philippines and South Vietnam. In contrast decreases were made in exports to Israel, Japan and Lebanon. The tremendous increase in exports to Pakistan resulted from PL 480 Title I shipments to fulfill food requirements.

The primary reason for decreased exports of corn to African countries is the return to normal crops in Kenya and the Republic of South Africa. Shipments to these two countries were 252,000 metric tons less during July 1966-March 1967, than during the same period a year earlier. This resulted in a 67 percent decrease to all African countries.

Exports of oats totaled 226,000 metric tons and showed a decrease of 35 percent from the 347,000 tons shipped during July 1965-March 1966. This decline occurred in all countries of the Western Hemisphere and Europe with the exception of Switzerland. Substantial increases were noted in shipments to the Asiatic and African countries.

Barley exports totaled 657,000 tons--down 43 percent from the 1.2 million shipped last year. Reduced shipments to Mexico, Colombia, most European countries, Israel and Japan attributed largely to the decrease. In contrast substantial increases occurred in shipments to Cyprus, Yugoslavia, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia.

Sorghum exports of 5.6 million tons for July 1966-March 1967 showed an increase of 22 percent over the same period last year. The major markets were India and Japan, which made up 61 percent of the total shipments. Exports were also considerably larger to Canada, Norway, Portugal, Israel, Senegal and Sudan. In contrast shipments were substantially less to the Common Market countries, Ireland, Spain, the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia.

U.S. WHEAT EXPORTS REVERSE TREND DECLINE 6 PERCENT

United States wheat and flour (grain equivalent) exports of 586.8 million bushels during July 1966-March 1967 were approximately 6 percent below the same period a year earlier. The major market was India receiving 20 percent of the total shipments.

An increase of 21 million bushels occurred in exports of wheat and flour to the Western Hemisphere, mostly to Brazil, Chile and Venezuela.

Sizeable reductions of shipments were made to the European countries, notably, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia. Other major reductions were made to Greece, Norway, Portugal and East Germany. This decline was largely contributed to increased production and better crops; therefore, lessening the demand. However, this decrease was partly offset by larger exports to West Germany, the United Kingdom and Poland.

WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-March 1965-66 and July-March 1966-67

Country of Destination	July-March 1965-66				July-March 1966-67			
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total		Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons
Western Hemisphere:								
Canada	3/	108	108	3	3/	59	59	2
Mexico	1	34	35	1	2	12	14	4/
Central America	4,237	1,165	5,402	147	4,948	1,132	6,080	165
Dominican Republic	1,518	318	1,836	50	1,978	92	2,070	56
Haiti	1,637	42	1,679	46	832	15	847	23
Jamaica	5	835	840	23	9	728	737	20
Trinidad and Tobago	555	701	1,256	34	1,508	34	1,542	42
Bolivia	14	2,832	2,846	77	293	5,026	5,319	145
Brazil	28,948	696	29,644	807	39,758	649	40,407	1,100
Chile	7,404	677	8,081	220	10,746	439	11,185	304
Colombia	5,223	1,656	6,879	187	4,251	90	4,341	118
Ecuador	796	74	870	24	1,275	138	1,413	38
Guyana	--	850	850	23	--	781	781	21
Peru	5,560	436	5,996	163	7,041	389	7,430	202
Venezuela	8,889	161	9,050	246	12,720	81	12,801	348
Others	40	743	783	21	1,500	760	2,260	62
Total	64,827	11,328	76,155	2,072	86,861	10,425	97,286	2,648
Western Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,944	10	5,954	162	5,286	8	5,294	144
France	8,897	16	8,913	242	8,361	5	8,366	228
Germany, West	10,891	13	10,904	297	14,315	5	14,320	390
Italy	4,984	1,047	6,031	164	6,032	478	6,510	177
Netherlands	22,799	494	23,293	634	15,655	519	16,174	440
Total	53,515	1,580	55,095	1,499	49,649	1,015	50,664	1,379
Other Western Europe:								
Greece	605	640	1,245	34	4/	88	88	2
Ireland	1,074	--	1,074	29	1,292	1	1,293	35
Norway	3,408	6	3,414	93	2,034	14	2,048	56
Portugal	3,571	431	4,002	109	2,224	65	2,289	62
Spain	--	350	350	10	669	48	717	20
Switzerland	5,548	1	5,549	151	4,531	4/	4,531	123
United Kingdom	18,148	232	18,380	500	20,075	183	20,258	551
Sweden	120	11	131	4	--	--	--	--
Others	560	327	887	24	980	360	1,340	37
Total	33,034	1,998	35,032	954	31,805	759	32,564	887
Eastern Europe:								
Germany, East	1,642	--	1,642	45	--	--	--	--
Poland	--	770	770	21	5,017	388	5,405	147
Yugoslavia	33,074	646	33,720	918	6,874	83	6,957	189
Total	34,716	1,416	36,132	984	11,891	471	12,362	336
Total Europe	121,265	4,994	126,259	3,437	93,345	2,245	95,590	2,602
Asia:								
Ceylon	--	537	537	15	--	3,037	3,037	83
Hong Kong	389	144	533	15	538	175	713	19
India	206,118	213	206,331	5,615	119,959	25	119,984	3,265
Iran	8,956	643	9,599	261	4,403	10	4,413	120
Iraq	31	156	187	5	--	129	129	4
Israel	7,583	97	7,680	209	8,074	52	8,126	221
Japan	45,432	3	45,435	1,237	54,038	12	54,050	1,471
Jordan	5	2,033	2,038	55	2,155	2,156	4,311	117
Korea, Republic of	11,803	4,435	16,238	442	20,663	2,346	23,009	626
Lebanon	5,865	799	6,664	181	1,153	821	1,974	54
Pakistan	32,406	25	32,431	883	33,888	17	33,905	923
Philippines	10,450	351	10,801	294	12,283	243	12,526	341
Saudi Arabia	542	3,450	3,992	109	476	3,603	4,079	111
Taiwan	8,830	326	9,156	249	7,915	39	7,954	216
Turkey	3,576	737	4,313	117	--	540	540	15
Vietnam, South	--	2,768	2,768	75	--	5,725	5,725	156
Others	3,928	1,597	5,525	150	6,395	964	7,359	200
Total	345,914	18,314	364,228	9,912	271,940	19,894	291,834	7,942
Africa:								
Algeria	3,792	790	4,582	125	23,364	308	23,672	644
Canary Islands	921	--	921	25	--	--	--	--
Congo (Kinshasa)	35	69	104	3	19	1,800	1,819	50
Kenya	822	73	895	24	969	7	976	27
Madeira Islands	--	34	34	1	443	48	491	13
Morocco	1,565	1,470	3,035	82	11,714	1,753	13,467	367
Nigeria	3,394	22	3,416	93	4,359	28	4,387	119
Rhodesia	248	--	248	7	446	--	446	12
South Africa, Republic of	833	2	835	23	12,535	17	12,552	342
Sudan	973	1,455	2,428	66	1,440	2,387	3,827	104
Tunisia	2,258	200	2,458	67	4,990	244	5,234	142
United Arab Republic	19,070	8,739	27,809	757	22,169	11,136	33,305	906
Others	583	3,915	4,498	122	258	1,580	1,838	50
Total	34,494	16,769	51,263	1,395	82,706	19,308	102,014	2,776
Oceania	--	68	68	2	--	69	69	2
World Total	566,500	51,473	617,973	16,818	534,852	51,941	586,793	15,970

1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ Transhipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination. 4/ Less than 500 bushels.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Exports of wheat and flour to Asiatic countries were lower by 72 million bushels from the same period a year earlier. Significant reductions were noted in shipments to India, Iran, Lebanon and Turkey. In contrast, considerably larger shipments went to Japan, Jordan, South Korea, the Philippines and South Vietnam.

Total exports of wheat and flour of 102 million bushels to the African countries were almost twice as large as during the same period last year. Shipments to Algeria totaled 24 million bushels compared to 5 million the previous year. This increase was primarily due to larger commercial purchases, resulting from the drought which occurred in this area. Shipments of 11.7 million bushels of wheat to Morocco were about ten times as great as exports during the July 1965-March 1966 period. The very serious drought resulted in a 38 percent reduction of the wheat crop in Morocco which greatly increased their needs. Also the huge increase in exports to the Republic of South Africa was due to exceptionally dry climatic conditions during the ploughing season.

Flour exports (grain equivalent) from July 1966 through March 1967 totaled 52 million bushels, slightly more than those of last season. Exports to the United Arab Republic totaled 11 million bushels compared with 8 million bushels for the same period a year earlier. This is 21 percent of the total shipments.

Total wheat and wheat flour exports for July 1966-April 1967 are estimated to be about 580 million bushels, 17 percent less than the 704 million bushels shipped during July 1965-April 1966.

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS
DECLINE 24 PERCENT

Exports of grain from Argentina during July-March 1966-67 totaled 6.2 million metric tons, compared to 8.1 million tons for July-March 1965-66. Sorghum exports showed the highest gain while wheat decreased substantially.

Wheat exports during July-March 1966-67 showed a decrease of 62 percent or 3.7 million metric tons less than the 6.0 million tons shipped during the same period a year earlier. Brazil was the largest importer of 846,000 tons, and Mainland China second with 323,000 tons. Italy and Peru imported 269,000 and 262,000 tons, respectively.

Corn exports amounted to 2.9 million metric tons for the period July-March 1966-67, an increase of 63 percent. The largest market was Italy with 1.9 million tons. This comprised 31 percent of all corn exported. Spain was second with 355,000 tons.

GRAIN: Argentine exports by country of destination, July-March 1965-66 and July-March 1966-67

Destination	July-March 1965-66							July-March 1966-67						
	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
North America:														
United States	--:	--:	48:	--:	--:	--:	48:	--:	--:	7,373:	--:	--:	--:	7,373
Barbados	261:	--:	557:	--:	--:	357:	1,175:	75:	--:	660:	60:	--:	488:	1,283
Martinique	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	2,822:	--:	--:	--:	2,822
Mexico	--:	--:	--:	100:	--:	--:	100:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Trinidad	--:	--:	608:	--:	--:	47:	655:	--:	--:	145:	--:	--:	86:	231
Total	261:	--:	1,213:	100:	--:	404:	1,978:	75:	--:	11,000:	60:	--:	574:	11,709
South America:														
Bolivia	7,968:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	7,968:	3,500:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	3,500
Brazil	1,047,978:	--:	--:	6,810:	4,217:	162:	1,059,167:	846,009:	--:	--:	6,300:	--:	5,390:	857,699
Chile	69,051:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	69,051:	80:	--:	--:	--:	--:	325:	405
Colombia	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	25,625:	--:	--:	50:	--:	--:	25,675
Paraguay	21,549:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	21,549:	26,813:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	26,813
Peru	276,648:	--:	2,000:	--:	--:	--:	278,648:	262,244:	--:	--:	182:	--:	10:	262,436
Uruguay	--:	--:	800:	--:	--:	--:	800:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Total	1,423,194:	--:	2,800:	6,810:	4,217:	162:	1,437,183:	1,164,271:	--:	--:	6,532:	--:	5,725:	1,176,528
Western Europe:														
EEC:														
Belgium-Luxembourg	16,721:	4,300:	86,448:	3,232:	--:	4,196:	114,897:	19,341:	--:	105,442:	1,350:	--:	117,641:	243,774
France	105,243:	--:	3,890:	--:	--:	786:	109,919:	46,904:	--:	11,640:	--:	--:	11,302:	69,846
Germany, West	102,504:	6,667:	43,071:	18,635:	9,801:	5,901:	186,579:	21,750:	--:	66,051:	10,234:	--:	45,905:	143,940
Italy	348,446:	--:	1,318,449:	89,866:	84,845:	6,097:	1,847,703:	268,764:	--:	1,938,589:	72,322:	40,443:	30,436:	2,350,554
Netherlands	123,830:	18,631:	140,389:	16,981:	1,200:	26,457:	327,488:	141,825:	--:	150,188:	39,475:	1,900:	97,945:	431,333
Total	696,744:	29,598:	1,592,247:	128,714:	95,846:	43,437:	2,586,586:	498,584:	--:	2,271,910:	123,381:	42,343:	303,229:	3,239,447
Other Western Europe:														
Austria	--:	10,216:	1,203:	--:	--:	650:	12,069:	--:	--:	2,349:	--:	--:	675:	3,024
Cyprus	10,292:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	10,292:	10,380:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	10,380
Denmark	--:	1,300:	75:	--:	--:	615:	1,990:	--:	--:	97:	--:	--:	610:	707
Finland	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	500:	--:	--:	--:	500
Norway	44,459:	2,493:	--:	--:	--:	--:	46,952:	13,552:	--:	4,370:	--:	--:	--:	17,922
Portugal	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	21,368:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	21,368
Spain	55,689:	--:	52,040:	--:	3,429:	22,792:	133,950:	--:	--:	355,253:	--:	--:	304,311:	659,564
Switzerland	10,670:	--:	12,150:	2,531:	903:	1,523:	27,777:	9,900:	--:	8,506:	6,481:	1,046:	1,805:	27,738
Sweden	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	115:	115:	--:	--:	25:	--:	--:	70:	95
United Kingdom	270,713:	51:	11,222:	--:	--:	3,190:	285,176:	178,956:	--:	112,230:	--:	500:	160,073:	451,759
Total	391,823:	14,060:	76,690:	2,531:	4,332:	28,885:	518,321:	234,156:	--:	483,330:	6,481:	1,546:	467,544:	1,193,057
Eastern Europe:														
Bulgaria	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	4,740:	4,740
Czechoslovakia	5,000:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	5,000:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Hungary	--:	--:	25,771:	--:	--:	--:	25,771:	13,063:	--:	14,325:	3,265:	1,850:	--:	32,503
Poland	71,753:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	71,753:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
U.S.S.R.	1,689,182:	--:	20,965:	--:	--:	--:	1,710,147:	21,413:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	21,413
Total	1,765,935:	--:	46,736:	--:	--:	--:	1,812,671:	34,476:	--:	14,325:	3,265:	1,850:	4,740:	58,656
Total Europe	2,854,502:	43,658:	1,715,673:	131,245:	100,178:	72,322:	4,917,578:	767,216:	--:	2,769,565:	133,127:	45,739:	775,513:	4,491,160
Asia:														
China, Mainland	1,569,583:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	1,569,583:	323,494:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	323,494
India	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	5,000:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	5,000
Iran	61,200:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	61,200:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Israel	--:	--:	--:	200:	--:	--:	200:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Japan	--:	5,294:	2,500:	--:	--:	19,645:	27,439:	--:	--:	25,904:	--:	--:	74,627:	100,531
Korea, North	20,072:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	20,072:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Taiwan	32,446:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	32,446:	--:	--:	10,301:	--:	--:	--:	10,301
Total	1,683,301:	5,294:	2,500:	200:	--:	19,645:	1,710,940:	328,494:	--:	36,205:	--:	--:	74,627:	439,326
Africa:														
Algeria	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	21,637:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	21,637
Angola	26,277:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	26,277:	12,480:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	12,480
Mozambique	22,820:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	22,820:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
South Africa, Republic of	--:	--:	7,108:	--:	--:	25:	7,133:	23,397:	--:	--:	--:	--:	83:	23,480
Tanzania	10,271:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	10,271:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Total	59,368:	--:	7,108:	--:	--:	25:	66,501:	57,514:	--:	--:	--:	--:	83:	57,597
World Total	6,020,626:	48,952:	1,729,294:	138,355:	104,395:	92,558:	8,134,180:	2,317,570:	--:	2,816,770:	139,719:	45,739:	856,522:	6,176,320

Compiled from El Cerealista.

Sorghum shipments for the period July-March 1966-67 amounted to 857,000 metric tons, more than 9 times as great as the same period last year. Spain and the United Kingdom imported 46 percent or 304,000 and 160,000 tons, respectively. Belgium Luxembourg, the Netherlands, West Germany and Japan had substantial increases.

Oats and Barley exports totaled 185,000 metric tons as compared to 243,000 tons shipped during July-March 1965-66. Italy, the Netherlands and West Germany imported a total of 164,000 tons or 89 percent of these commodities. There were no rye exports during the period July-March 1966-67.

1966 WORLD COTTON CROP ESTIMATED AT 47.2 MILLION BALES

World cotton production in 1966-67 is estimated at 47.2 million bales[1]. This is a decline of 6.0 million from the 1965-66 record and is the smallest world crop since 1961-62. The largest reduction from a year earlier, by far, was in the United States. Aggregate production in the foreign Free World was also lower than in 1965-66, but the USSR crop was another record high.

The 1966-67 crop was grown on an estimated 75.2 million acres, a decrease of 5.7 million from the preceding year. More than 4.0 million fewer acres were harvested in the United States, and in the foreign Free World area declined by more than a million acres. Acreage and production estimates for the world give a 1966-67 average yield of 301 pounds of lint cotton per acre, compared with 316 pounds in 1965-66. Yields were sharply lower in the United States, Mexico, Brazil, UAR, Iran, and Syria.

Foreign Free World production is now placed at 22.5 million bales, a decline of 1.0 million bales from last season. Major declines were registered in the 1966-67 crops in El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Iran, Syria, and UAR; and they are likely to be sharply lower in Argentina and Brazil. Crops in Colombia, Greece, Peru, Spain, Turkey, and several countries in Africa will be larger in 1966-67.

The 1966-67 crop in Mexico is estimated at 2,250,000 bales, down about 15 percent from the record crop harvested last season. Yields in a number of important producing regions were reduced in the current season by natural catastrophe. Aggregate production of cotton in Central America is expected to be down about 10 percent from the 1965-66 level. The largest decline was in Guatemala, where the crop is estimated at 290,000 bales, compared with over 400,000 in 1965-66. El Salvador's harvest is placed at 175,000 bales, a reduction of a fourth from the crop in 1965-66. Nicaragua will probably harvest around 525,000 bales in 1966-67, a volume only slightly above last season's level.

Production in South America is likely to be sharply lower this season because of smaller crops in Argentina and Brazil. Preliminary estimates indicate that the Argentine crop may be as much as 100,000 bales below last season's harvest of around 535,000 bales. Practically all of the decline is attributed to a reduction in acreage. Brazil's 1966-67 crop

[1] Bales of 480 pounds net weight.

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 2/		
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
United States	14,957	13,615	9,554	477	527	480	14,860	14,973	9,575
Costa Rica	6	17	---	640	593	---	8	21	20
El Salvador	220	240	125	650	470	672	298	235	175
Guatemala	157	285	210	673	685	663	220	407	290
Honduras	18	38	35	667	606	686	25	48	50
Mexico	2,043	1,960	1,789	518	643	604	2,206	2,625	2,250
Nicaragua	236	350	360	698	693	700	343	505	525
Total 4/	17,741	16,610	12,195	487	544	508	17,983	18,836	12,907
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina	1,253	1,070	900	211	240	240	552	535	450
Brazil	5,500	5,500	5,000	195	218	192	2,235	2,500	2,000
Colombia	395	407	410	407	354	410	335	300	350
Ecuador	48	60	---	160	200	---	16	25	25
Paraguay	184	138	125	138	150	192	53	43	50
Peru	648	600	550	468	420	480	632	525	550
Venezuala	86	110	---	218	262	---	39	60	65
Total 4/	8,124	7,899	7,169	228	243	234	3,867	3,996	3,498
EUROPE:									
Graece	469	335	347	386	487	539	377	340	390
Italy	49	35	25	225	274	230	23	20	12
Spain	680	490	530	301	362	371	427	370	410
Bulgaria	147	115	---	206	250	---	63	60	75
Yugoslavia	26	20	20	203	192	216	11	8	9
Total 4/	1,431	1,055	1,097	312	372	401	930	818	916
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,855	6,100	6,000	604	692	744	7,370	8,800	9,300
AFRICA:									
Angola	104	100	---	115	154	---	25	32	---
Cameroon	146	180	---	197	240	---	60	90	90
Central African Republic	312	270	---	72	71	---	47	40	60
Chad	695	680	740	100	101	130	145	143	200
Kenya	125	135	---	50	71	---	13	20	25
Malawi	55	75	---	192	128	---	22	20	22
Morocco	28	50	56	326	432	429	19	45	50
Mozambiqua	750	900	---	105	96	---	164	180	180
Nigeria	800	800	---	130	120	---	217	200	235
Rhodesia	12	60	---	320	320	---	8	40	---
South Africa, Republic of	59	85	85	391	395	395	48	70	70
Sudan	1,084	1,090	1,165	299	330	340	675	750	825
Tanzania	475	500	---	189	298	---	187	310	360
Uganda	1,916	2,200	2,100	72	81	80	288	370	350
United Arab Republic	1,817	1,972	1,930	538	582	527	2,037	2,392	2,120
Total 4/	8,979	9,738	9,927	220	241	236	4,121	4,882	4,889
ASIA AND OCEANIA:									
Aden	49	42	40	245	183	240	25	16	20
Afghanistan	253	300	---	222	192	---	117	120	100
Australia	36	47	55	227	919	873	17	90	100
Burma	484	600	600	85	56	72	86	70	90
China, Mainland	10,780	11,500	11,250	220	242	243	4,940	5,800	5,700
India	19,426	19,300	19,000	117	114	116	4,741	4,600	4,600
Iran	943	940	965	251	329	239	494	645	480
Ireq	86	75	---	201	288	---	36	45	30
Israel	33	42	51	945	1,143	1,082	65	100	115
Korea, Republic of	88	53	---	147	154	---	27	17	---
Pakistan	3,499	3,875	3,715	227	237	257	1,656	1,915	1,987
Syria	663	730	630	475	542	472	656	825	620
Thailand	136	200	200	226	180	180	64	75	75
Turkey	1,600	1,690	1,760	327	426	464	1,091	1,500	1,700
Total 4/	38,216	39,507	38,804	177	193	194	14,067	15,861	15,673
World total 4/	80,346	80,909	75,192	289	316	301	48,338	53,193	47,183
Foreign Free World 4/	48,463	49,434	48,128	209	228	224	21,052	23,517	22,490
Communist countries 4/	16,926	17,860	17,510	352	395	414	12,426	14,703	15,118

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1. 2/ Bales of 480 pounds net. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not shown above and allowances for countries where data are not yet available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

is now placed at 2.0 million bales, compared with about 2.5 million harvested last year. All of the reduction is in South Brazil, where acreage was cut sharply by producers who found other crops to be more profitable. Production in Colombia and Peru was higher this season than in 1965-66.

Cotton production in Europe this season is estimated at 0.9 million bales, an increase of 0.1 million from 1965-66. Crops in Greece and Spain were larger than in the preceding year.

In most countries of Africa, the cotton crops are equal to or larger than those in 1965-66, important exceptions being the UAR and Uganda. The crop in the UAR is nearly 15 percent below the 2.4 million bales harvested in 1965-66. A major factor in the production decline was low yields caused by the cotton leafworm. Production in Uganda is not likely to exceed 350,000 bales this season, compared with 370,000 bales harvested in 1965-66. The Northern crop was planted late, and moisture was inadequate during the growing season. The shortfall in Uganda was more than offset by increased production in neighboring Tanzania. Sudan's crop is likely to exceed by 10 percent or more the 750,000 bales produced in 1965-66. Acreage and yield are both higher than in the preceding year.

The Indian crop is now placed at 4.6 million bales, the same as last season's depressed level, but far below the alltime record of 5.2 million bales harvested in 1963-64. A lack of rainfall was primarily responsible for the small harvest. Pakistan's cotton crop is estimated at a record 2.0 million bales, compared with 1.9 million in 1965-66. Crops in Iran and Syria were sharply lower this season, but in Turkey the crop reached a new record high of 1.7 million bales.

Final ginnings in the United States showed a 1966-67 crop of 9,575,000 bales, down 5.4 million from a year earlier. An average yield of 480 pounds of lint cotton per acre was down sharply from the record high in 1965-66. Acreage in the United States in the current season amounted to 9,554,000, compared with 13,615,000 in 1965-66. The sharp decline in acreage was a result of heavy participation by producers in the acreage diversion program. A similar program will be in effect in 1967-68.

Production in Communist countries is estimated at 15.1 million bales, an increase of 0.4 million from 1965-66. Harvest of 9.3 million bales in the USSR is another record for that country. Mainland China's current crop is placed at 5.7 million bales, compared with 5.8 million in 1965-66.

Free World production of extra-long staple (ELS) cotton in 1966-67 is estimated at about 2.0 million bales, only slightly below that produced in the preceding year. The 1966-67 ELS crops were larger than a year earlier in Peru and Sudan, but were smaller in the UAR and the United States.

WORLD FLAXSEED/LINSEED OIL
EXPORTS DOWN MODERATELY IN 1966

World exports of flaxseed and linseed oil in calendar 1966 are estimated at 52 million bushels, seed equivalent basis. This is 4 percent less than in 1965 but about 3 percent above 1964. Argentine exports were sharply below any recent year. About 45 percent of world trade in 1966 moved out as oil and 55 percent as seed.

FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL: Exports from major producing countries and world totals, average 1960-64, annual 1961-66[1]

(In terms of flaxseed equivalent)

Country	Average 1960-64	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966[2]
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
United States.....	5.8	5.6	4.3	4.2	7.9	6.0	13.0
Canada.....	13.9	14.9	11.7	12.0	15.8	17.3	20.8
Argentina.....	25.8	27.2	30.7	25.5	23.8	27.7	14.6
Uruguay.....	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.8	1.2	1.9	1.8
India.....	.3	.1	.1	([3])	.2	.1	([3])
Others, excl. Europe.....	2.1	1.4	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.9
World total.....	50.6	52.3	52.0	48.2	50.8	54.5	52.1

[1] Excludes re-exports of flaxseed and exports of linseed oil produced from imported flaxseed. [2] Preliminary. [3] Less than 50,000 bushels.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Argentina exported 139,066 short tons of oil in 1966, equivalent to 14.6 million bushels of seed. Seed exports were negligible, if any. This volume of exports was 47 percent below 1965 and the smallest since 1955. Above-average exports in 1965, followed by a sharp drop in production in 1965, resulted in reduced availabilities for export in 1966. About 81 percent of Argentina's exports went to Europe and 16 percent to the Soviet Union. Exports to the Soviet Union dropped more than half.

Little, if any, improvement is foreseen in the level of oil exports from Argentina in 1967. The 1966-67 crop was even smaller than the reduced output the previous year.

FLAXSEED: Exports from specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1962-66

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/	1966 1/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:						
United States	4,595	3,942	3,408	6,947	3,925	6,663
Canada	13,252	11,515	11,537	14,844	16,100	20,199
Total	17,847	15,457	14,945	21,791	20,025	26,862
South America:						
Argentina	1,357	1	815	2	1	0
Brazil	283	274	965	1	241	394
Uruguay	271	1,078	65	0	0	0
Total	1,911	1,353	1,845	3	242	394
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	855	729	1,002	1,153	1,463	1,173
Denmark	5	1	2	3	2	4
Germany, West	10	3	38	3	16	2/ 4
Netherlands	449	351	551	399	578	324
Total	1,319	1,084	1,593	1,558	2,059	1,505
Africa:						
Ethiopia 3/	1,018	1,020	1,463	1,222	787	1,380
Morocco	145	92	72	77	131	118
Tunisia	35	29	23	27	5	n.a.
Total	1,198	1,141	1,558	1,326	923	1,498
Asia:						
China, Mainland 4/	176	160	200	40	n.a.	n.a.
Iran 5/	11	0	0	6/	6/	n.a.
Iraq	222	271	72	382	130	n.a.
Turkey	23	0	0	62	25	0
Total	432	431	272	484	155	n.a.
Grand total	22,707	19,466	20,213	25,162	23,404	30,259

1/ Preliminary. 2/ January-September. 3/ Year ending September 10. 4/ Unofficial estimates. 5/ Year beginning March 21. 6/ Less than 500 bushels.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

LINSEED OIL: Exports from specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1962-66

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/	1966 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:						
United States	11,929	3,165	8,181	9,552	20,868	63,051
Canada	5,788	2,223	4,020	9,498	11,259	6,180
Total	17,717	5,388	12,201	19,050	32,127	69,231
South America:						
Argentina	232,672	291,113	234,641	226,104	263,528	139,066
Uruguay	22,948	17,974	35,469	11,567	18,295	17,217
Total	255,620	309,087	270,110	237,671	281,823	156,283
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,834	1,891	1,676	2,719	1,691	4,293
Denmark	52	56	34	38	7	n.a.
France	1,332	773	612	995	1,442	1,098
Germany, West	5,777	5,842	5,805	5,872	5,346 2/	2,163
Italy	42	19	18	15	17	18
Netherlands	4,830	3,208	2,595	4,452	5,331	5,960
Sweden	103	25	23	46	107	131
Switzerland 3/	605	639	474	469	395	394
United Kingdom	7,876	7,469	8,859	6,362	8,063	9,168
Total	23,451	19,922	20,096	20,968	22,399	23,225
Africa:						
Morocco	331	0	4/	0	0	0
Asia:						
India	2,599	1,225	432	1,632	552	5/ 42
Japan	520	127	870	1,115	736	931
Total	3,119	1,352	1,302	2,747	1,288	973
Oceania:						
Australia 6/	31	59	16	28	16	n.a.
Grand total	300,269	335,808	303,725	280,464	337,653	249,712

1/ Preliminary; partly estimated. 2/ January-September. 3/ Includes soybean oil. 4/ Less than 50 tons. 5/ January-November. 6/ Year ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Canada, the world's leading exporter of flaxseed as such, shipped 20.2 million bushels of seed and 6,180 tons of linseed oil to foreign markets in 1966. In terms of seed equivalent, exports amounted to 20.8 million bushels, about a fifth above exports a year earlier and second only to the record volume of 22.4 million bushels, seed basis, exported in 1957. About 20 percent of the seed, 90 percent of the oil, and 60 percent of the cake and meal exported in 1966 went to the United Kingdom.

Exports from the United States were equal to about 13.0 million bushels of flaxseed in 1966, more than double the volume in 1965. Flaxseed exports totaled almost 6.7 million bushels, compared with only 3.9 million bushels in 1965. Linseed oil exports totaled 63,051 tons, considerably above 1965 and the largest since 1957. Over 70 percent of the total moved to the Netherlands and 26 percent to the United Kingdom.

Exports of linseed oil from India have declined to negligible quantities in recent years largely because of the disparity in Indian and overseas market prices. In 1966 less than 100 tons was sold abroad in contrast to 1955-59 average exports of 37,899 tons. Exports of flaxseed as such have been banned for many years in the interest of the domestic crushing industry.

In Uruguay, government taxes on exports during the last 3 years have favored exports of oil rather than seed, and no seed has been exported since 1963. Linseed oil exports in 1966 were 17,217 tons, 6 percent less than in 1965. Major markets continued to be the Netherlands and Uruguay.

(For a summary of world flaxseed production and trade, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 4-67, April 1967).

WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION DOWN 10 PERCENT

The second estimate of world cottonseed production in 1966-67 is 23.1 million short tons. This is 10 percent less than the record production in 1965-66, 2 percent less than the first estimate (World Agricultural production and Trade, October 1966) and the smallest production since 1962.

The major decline from the previous year was in the United States, but substantial declines also occurred in Brazil, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Argentina, the United Arab Republic, Syria and Iran. Production increased in the Soviet Union, Turkey, Peru, Colombia and Spain. India's output is estimated at the 1965-66 level.

Cottonseed production in North America was down an estimated 2.4 million tons. Most of the decline occurred in the United States, but production in Mexico, El Salvador and Guatemala also was sharply below 1965-66 levels. The official cotton release of May 8 placed seed production in the United States at 3,960,000 tons, based on average bale weight and seed-lint ratios. This is a decline of 35 percent, or 2.1 million tons, from both the 1965-66 output and the 1960-64 average. Moreover, this was the smallest production in 20 years.

COTTONSEED: Production in specified countries and the world, average 1960-64, annual 1963-66

Continent and country	Year beginning October 1 1/				
	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:					
United States	6,086	6,192	6,227	6,087	3,960
El Salvador	143	161	168	113	84
Guatemala	117	160	167	217	155
Honduras	13	17	27	26	27
Mexico	1,059	1,012	1,152	1,260	1,080
Nicaragua	175	209	280	258	268
Others	17	14	19	24	21
Total	7,610	7,765	8,040	7,985	5,595
South America:					
Argentina	282	230	324	273	230
Brazil	1,073	1,104	1,008	1,200	960
Colombia	179	179	160	160	187
Paraguay	27	28	33	22	26
Peru	337	334	347	280	294
Venezuela	21	19	32	32	35
Others	11	11	16	18	18
Total	1,930	1,905	1,920	1,985	1,750
Europe:					
Greece	192	219	158	173	199
Italy	12	13	12	11	6
Spain	205	214	170	178	197
Bulgaria	34	24	29	32	40
Others	22	20	21	16	13
Total	465	490	390	410	455
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	3,538	3,890	3,935	4,224	4,464
Africa:					
Sudan	316	224	314	350	360
United Arab Republic	926	956	1,005	1,090	960
Angola	13	13	10	16	---
Central African Republic	24	23	23	20	31
Chad	74	84	79	73	102
Congo, (Kinshasa)	3/ 37	3/ 31	3/ 15	15	18
Mozambique	84	87	76	92	92
Nigeria	111	112	102	102	120
Malawi	11	10	15	10	11
Rhodesia	4	6	13	20	---
Tanzania	95	110	128	158	184
Uganda	147	161	186	189	178
Others	123	138	169	195	206
Total 4/	1,965	1,955	2,135	2,330	2,215
Asia and Oceania:					
Iran	264	283	283	344	256
Iraq	19	13	24	24	16
Turkey	556	586	765	765	867
Syria	350	374	435	441	331
China, Mainland	2,766	2,630	3,080	3,248	3,192
Afghanistan	66	98	98	67	56
Burma	48	36	50	39	50
India	2,655	2,912	2,744	2,576	2,576
Korea, South	14	9	9	9	---
Pakistan	845	989	891	977	1,013
Thailand	34	33	40	40	40
Australia	8	8	22	43	48
Others	80	74	79	87	97
Total 4/	7,705	8,045	8,520	8,660	8,550
Estimated world total 4/	23,213	24,050	24,940	25,594	23,129

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Including Burundi. 4/ Includes estimates for countries for which data are not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Data for countries other than the United States, the United Arab Republic, and the Sudan were calculated from lint-production estimates.

Cotton acreage harvested was 30 percent below the 1965 level and the smallest since 1871. The sharp cutback reflected heavy grower participation in the new cotton program in effect for 1966-69 crops and above-normal abandonment due to adverse weather. Cottonseed yields have increased sharply in recent years, but the average in 1966-67 at 829 pounds per acre was 7 percent below the record 894-pound yield in 1965-66.

Cotton acreage also was reduced in Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador. Accompanying adverse weather in Mexico and Guatemala, including hurricane Inez in Mexico, reduced yields of cotton and, consequently, cottonseed.

Preliminary indications are that cottonseed production in South America in 1966-67 may be down about 12 percent. The sharp declines expected in Brazil and Argentina will exceed the moderate increases foreseen in other countries, including Peru and Colombia. Brazilian production may be down an estimated 20 percent because of sharp acreage reduction in the South. In Argentina, acreage also was reduced substantially, because of greater producer interest in other crops like corn and sunflowerseed, plus dry weather at planting time. Estimated seed production is 16 percent below last year's level.

The relatively small cottonseed production in Europe increased in 1966-67 mainly because of larger cotton crops from expanded acreage in Spain and Greece.

Cottonseed production in the Soviet Union is estimated at a record 4.5 million tons, or 6 percent above the previous record in 1965-66, despite reports of adverse weather, including earthquake damage earlier in the season.

Production in Africa is estimated at about the same level as in 1965-66. The short cotton crop in the United Arab Republic resulted primarily from low yields caused by cotton leafworm damage. Uganda's production was down moderately, but somewhat larger crops were harvested in Nigeria, Tanzania and the Sudan.

In Asia, cottonseed production is estimated at 110,000 tons (one percent) less than in 1965-66. Cotton crops declined sharply in Syria and Iran, and seed production in both countries was down as estimated one-fourth from last year's levels. Turkey's production increased an estimated 13 percent to a record high because of expanded cotton acreage. India's cotton acreage is by far the largest in the world, but yields are very small. Seed production in 1966-67 is estimated at 2.6 million tons, about the same as last year's below-average level.

MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION
IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES, 1966

Production: Milk production in 18 major producing countries in 1966 was practically unchanged from 1965. Production in these countries, which accounts for approximately 60 percent of estimated total world output, was 397 billion pounds, compared with 396 billion pounds a year earlier.

In Western Europe, represented by 14 countries, conditions for dairying were generally favorable, and milk production was above that of 1965.

In Australia, despite some decline in cow numbers, milk production recovered from the low level of 1965 and exceeded the record year, 1964. In New Zealand, slightly higher numbers and generally good pasture conditions were contributing factors in the highest milk production in several years.

In Canada, although cow numbers continued the downward trend begun in 1957, milk production was maintained at approximately the 1965 level. In the United States, milk production declined.

Use: Somewhat more milk was consumed in fluid form in 1966 than in 1965. In Western Europe as a whole, larger quantities were utilized for fluid consumption. Fluid use increased in Australia, New Zealand and Canada, but changed only slightly in the United States.

Milk for butter production was down about 2 percent. In Western Europe, milk utilized for butter was practically the same as in 1965. In the Southern Hemisphere, more milk went into butter production than a year ago, but less in the Western Hemisphere.

Milk for cheese rose about 5 percent. In Western Europe, overall use for this purpose was up about 4 percent. Southern Hemisphere and Western Hemisphere countries used larger amounts of milk for cheese in 1966 than in 1965.

Milk for canning declined about 1 percent. Most of the decrease occurred in Western Europe, and was not offset by increased use for this purpose in the Western Hemisphere.

Dried milk and other products use was up 6 percent. Somewhat larger quantities went into this use in Western Europe and the Southern Hemisphere, but slightly smaller amounts in the Western Hemisphere.

Less milk was fed to livestock than a year ago.

COWS' MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1966 (preliminary) and 1965

Country	Production			Utilization					
	Milk cows	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk 1/	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses 2/	Feed
	1,000 head	Pounds	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.
1966									
Canada	2,799	6,565	18,375	6,104	7,896	2,160	734	772	709
United States	14,123	8,513	120,230	58,760	24,190	16,791	4,766	13,751	1,972
Austria	1,103	6,396	7,055	2,608	2,101	646	33	421	1,246
Belgium	1,016	8,683	8,823	2,270	4,699	590	136	424	704
Denmark	1,358	8,619	11,704	1,903	6,975	1,779	3/	3/ 606	441
Finland	1,096	7,545	8,131	2,545	4,602	569	0	293	122
France	8,633	6,469	55,842	11,168	19,545	10,601	3/	3/3,360	11,168
Germany, West	5,854	8,042	47,084	12,388	24,816	2,979	4/2,510	4/ 516	3,875
Greece	450	2,944	1,325	722	191	193	0	0	219
Ireland	1,582	4,503	7,124	1,485	3,574	388	0	544	1,133
Italy 5/	3,450	6,129	22,473	7,063	3,198	8,233	3/	3/ 55	3,924
Netherlands	1,730	9,221	15,952	2,324	4,881	5,013	2,114	1,058	562
Norway 6/	503	7,410	3,791	1,959	1,024	606	3/	3/ 48	154
Sweden	954	8,192	7,815	3,011	3,448	807	1	272	276
Switzerland 6/	917	7,524	6,949	2,432	1,212	2,088	3/	3/ 203	1,014
United Kingdom 7/	4,270	5,822	24,858	18,455	1,644	2,550	1,013	1,196	0
Australia	3,094	5,239	16,210	3,540	10,165	1,460	319	644	82
New Zealand 8/	2,086	6,558	13,680	1,107	9,816	2,017	3/	3/ 387	353
Total of above countries	55,018	--	397,421	139,844	133,977	59,470	11,626	24,550	27,954
1965									
Canada	2,885	6,364	18,361	6,084	7,983	1,997	726	796	775
United States	14,954	8,304	124,173	58,843	28,983	15,736	4,626	13,924	2,061
Austria	1,110	6,387	7,075	2,610	2,106	626	31	439	1,263
Belgium	1,007	8,626	8,690	2,240	4,655	521	133	412	729
Denmark	1,350	8,764	11,832	1,885	7,183	1,609	3/	3/ 714	441
Finland	1,138	7,439	8,298	2,597	4,697	581	0	299	124
France	8,470	6,325	53,572	10,714	18,750	10,170	3/	3/3,224	10,714
Germany, West	5,816	8,029	46,701	11,829	24,738	2,976	4/2,571	4/ 538	4,049
Greece	452	2,874	1,299	707	188	189	0	0	215
Ireland	1,547	4,467	6,910	1,475	3,413	356	0	550	1,116
Italy 5/	3,387	6,012	21,520	6,589	2,910	7,684	3/	3/ 55	4,282
Netherlands	1,698	9,273	15,745	2,377	5,013	4,625	2,216	908	606
Norway 6/	517	7,029	3,693	1,950	969	567	3/	3/ 50	157
Sweden	994	8,106	8,058	3,007	3,682	802	2	245	320
Switzerland 6/	920	7,416	6,872	2,432	1,168	2,044	3/	3/ 214	1,014
United Kingdom 7/	4,205	5,969	25,101	18,269	1,955	2,703	1,042	1,132	0
Australia	3,214	4,780	15,364	3,484	9,500	1,333	376	589	82
New Zealand 8/	2,032	6,465	13,137	1,075	9,504	2,009	3/	3/ 203	346
Total of above countries	55,696	--	396,401	138,167	137,397	56,528	11,723	24,292	28,294

COWS' MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1956-60

Country	Production			Utilization					
	Milk cows	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk 1/	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses 2/	Feed
	1,000 head	Pounds	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.
Canada	3,041	5,724	17,407	6,157	7,714	1,211	715	912	698
United States	18,880	6,544	123,561	58,795	31,122	13,191	5,861	11,784	2,808
Austria	1,144	5,287	6,048	2,392	1,855	389	8	281	1,123
Belgium	997	8,345	8,320	2,035	5,219	169	108	77	712
Denmark	1,437	8,095	11,633	1,734	7,349	1,447	3/	3/ 603	500
Finland	1,137	6,254	7,118	2,797	3,600	476	0	51	194
France	9,402	4,896	46,037	9,774	17,853	8,230	3/	3/ 1,304	8,876
Germany, West	5,624	7,042	39,604	12,346	18,915	2,248	4/ 1,798	4/ 212	4,085
Greece	357	2,219	801	448	112	84	0	0	157
Ireland	1,246	4,794	5,973	1,256	3,431	74	3/	3/ 363	849
Italy 5/	3,584	5,459	21,167	5,835	3,605	6,200	3/	3/ 82	5,445
Netherlands	1,540	8,982	13,833	2,622	4,161	3,946	1,573	821	710
Norway 6/	618	5,770	3,614	1,689	743	691	3/	89	402
Sweden	1,366	6,337	8,657	3,175	4,039	847	8	148	440
Switzerland 6/	910	7,089	6,518	2,364	1,280	1,637	3/	3/ 155	1,082
United Kingdom 7/	3,886	5,738	22,295	16,283	1,623	2,418	940	1,031	0
Australia	2,528	5,540	14,005	2,992	9,156	960	3/	3/ 815	82
New Zealand 9/	1,956	5,961	11,660	1,054	8,306	1,825	3/	3/ 149	326
Total of above countries	59,653	--	368,251	133,748	130,083	46,043	11,011	18,877	28,489

1/ Includes milk used for cream. 2/ Includes milk used for ice cream, dried whole milk, minor products waste and balance, unless otherwise indicated.
3/ Canned milk included with other uses. 4/ Dried milk included with canned milk. 5/ Production and utilization include sheep and goat milk.
6/ Production and utilization include goat milk. 7/ Under Milk Marketing Schemes only. 8/ Years ending May 30. 9/ Years ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

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Statistical Report

JUNE 1967

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FAS-M-184 New Zealand's Livestock and Meat Industry, May 1967, 12 pages, Discusses New Zealand as one of the world's major producers of meat and livestock products, which are also the major foreign exchange earnings. New Zealand is second largest exporter of meat to the United States.

FAS-M-186 Uruguay's Livestock and Meat Industry, May 1967, 8 pages, treats the second ranking country of the Western Hemisphere in exports of beef and veal, as well as one of the world's two major consumers. Its product enters the U.S. market as canned beef.

FAS-M-188 Argentina's Livestock and Meat Industry, June 1967, 20 pages, discusses this country as the world's leading exporter of beef and veal, and a major exporter of hides, skins, wool, and other animal products as well; although Western Europe takes most of the beef exports, these affect the quantities and prices of Australian and New Zealand beef exports to the United States.

WORLD TOBACCO EXPORTS
DROP IN 1966

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from Free World countries according to preliminary data, totaled 1,706 million pounds in 1966, compared with 1,824 million in 1965 and 1,898 million in 1964. Last year's drop reflects the effects of sanctions on Rhodesia's tobacco trade. That country exported more than 200 million pounds in both 1964 and 1965.

Supplies of tobacco continue to be ample to meet the needs of importing countries, although specific grades and qualities of some kinds may not be of sufficient volume to permit the usual selective purchasing by all importing areas. This is illustrated by the general strengthening of prices for cigarette tobaccos at the grower level, noticeable in late 1966 and early 1967.

The biggest exporting countries in 1966 included the United States 551 million, Turkey 188 million, Greece 178 million, Rhodesia-Zambia-Malawi about 115 million, and Brazil 101 million. Increases in exports of flue-cured from such countries as South Korea, Thailand, Taiwan, and Tanzania were recorded last year, presumably to make up to some extent the shortfall in imports from Rhodesia.

Principal Exporting Countries

United States: U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1966, at 551 million pounds, were 18 percent above 1965 levels and the largest in 20 years. Major factors contributing to the increased exports in 1966 included: Sanctions imposed on Rhodesian tobacco trade by most major importing countries; improvement in the quality of recent flue-cured crops; expanding world cigarette output; and the export payment program. Most of the gain was in flue-cured, the principal export kind of tobacco. Exports of flue-cured rose from 351 million pounds in 1965 to about 423 million last year.

Turkey: Turkey's exports of unmanufactured tobacco last year rose to 188 million pounds, compared with 151 million in 1965. The United States, by far the most important market, took 110 million pounds of Turkish leaf in 1966. Other major markets in 1966 included West Germany with purchases of 24 million pounds, Hungary 7 million, East Germany 6 million, and Czechoslovakia and Poland 4.6 million each.

Greece: Greece's exports of oriental-type tobaccos in 1966 totaled a record 178 million pounds, 13 percent above the 158 million shipped out in 1965. West Germany was the largest purchaser of Greek oriental leaf last year, taking nearly 65 million pounds, or 36 percent of the total. Exports to the United States, at 28 million, were 14 percent larger than the 25 million total shipped to this country in 1965. Total Greek exports to the EEC countries in 1966 were about 87 million pounds, compared with 70 million in 1965. Total shipments to Communist-oriented countries in 1966 were 38 million, a little more than the 35 million shipped to those countries in 1965.

Rhodesia-Zambia-Malawi: Exports from these countries are estimated at a total of 115 million pounds in 1966. Data for Rhodesia are not available, and those for both Zambia and Malawi are incomplete. In 1965, these three countries shipped out a total of 304 million pounds of tobacco. Voluntary sanctions on Rhodesian trade are believed to have drastically reduced Rhodesia's 1966 exports. At this writing, mandatory sanctions voted December 16, 1966, by the United Nations continue in effect against Rhodesian tobacco trade.

Brazil: Exports from Brazil in 1966 are estimated at about 101 million pounds, compared with some 122 million in 1965. As usual, most of the exports consisted of Bahia cigar-type tobaccos destined to countries in Western Europe. Data by country of destination, however, are not yet available. The drop in 1966 exports occurred mainly because of smaller export availabilities from the 1966 crop, which was reduced by adverse weather.

India: India's tobacco exports in 1966 fell sharply from the 137 million pounds shipped abroad in 1965. At about 80 million in 1966, the export total was the smallest in the past decade. The 1966 harvest of flue-cured - the principal export kind - was below that of the previous year because of reduced plantings and inadequate rainfall. Thus, much less tobacco was available for export. In addition, the Soviet Union, which took 58 million pounds of Indian leaf in 1965, cut its purchases last year to only a fraction of those in 1965.

Canada: Canadian tobacco exports in 1966 totaled 37.9 million pounds, compared with 41.5 million in 1965. About 36 million was flue-cured leaf. The United Kingdom took 30.5 million pounds of Canadian flue-cured in 1966, compared with 32.5 million in 1965. Other outlets for flue-cured in 1966 included West Germany, Denmark, and Trinidad-Tobago.

Other Exporters: Other countries exporting a substantial volume of tobacco in 1966 included the Philippines 50 million pounds, Indonesia 58 million, Colombia 29 million, Mexico 22 million, and Japan 20 million. Exports from such countries as South Korea, Tanzania, Taiwan, and Thailand, although not as large as those from the above-mentioned exporters, increased sharply in 1966.

Principal Importing Countries

West Germany: West Germany's declared imports of tobacco in 1966 were at a record 329 million pounds, or nearly 10 percent larger than those of 1965. The country was the world's top tobacco importer last year. Increased imports from major suppliers, including the United States, Greece, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Indonesia accounted for the gain. Declared imports of U.S. tobacco, at 106 million pounds, were up about 12 percent from those of 1965. Purchases from Greece rose 7.5 percent, and those from Turkey 67 percent. Combined imports from Rhodesia-Zambia-Malawi totaled only 19.7 million pounds in 1966, compared with 36.5 million in 1965.

United Kingdom: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco into the United Kingdom last year totaled 261 million pounds, compared with 284 million in 1965. A sharp increase in takings of U.S. and Canadian leaf did not offset declines in purchases from Rhodesia, Zambia, and India. Purchases of U.S. leaf rose from 91 million pounds in 1965 to 132 million last year. On the other hand, imports from Rhodesia dropped from 84 million in 1965 to only 15 million in 1966, reflecting sanctions against leaf of Rhodesian origin. Imports of Zambian leaf were only 4 million pounds, compared with 14 million in 1965; takings from India dropped from 36 million in 1965 to 31 million in 1966.

United States: U.S. imports of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption (duty-paid) totaled 179 million pounds in 1966, down a little from the record 183 million of 1965. Imports of cigarette leaf, mainly of Turkish and Greek origin, at 138 million pounds, represented 77 percent of the total. Imports of cigar filler and scrap tobaccos in 1966 totaled 40.6 million pounds, compared with 43.3 million in 1965 and 48.8 million in 1964. Several cigar-leaf producing countries have more than made up for the drop in imports of Cuban leaf. These include such countries as the Philippines, Brazil, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic. Imports of Philippine cigar tobaccos rose last year, while those from other suppliers dropped.

France: France imported a total of 117 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco last year, up 7 percent from the 109 million for 1965. Major suppliers to the French market in 1966 included (in order of importance) Brazil 23.1 million pounds, Argentina 12.7 million, Bulgaria 10.3 million, the United States 9.8 million, Greece 9.0 million, and Colombia 8.8 million.

Netherlands: Gross imports of unmanufactured tobacco into the Netherlands in 1966 totaled 98.4 million pounds, down 6.6 percent from the 105.4 million imported in 1965. The United States supplied 30.3 million in 1966, or 30.8 percent, compared with 33.6 million, or 31.9 percent, in 1965. Other principal sources in 1966 included Rhodesia-Zambia-Malawi 16.4 million pounds, West Germany (largely Indonesian-grown tobacco) 13.7 million, and Brazil 8.8 million.

Belgium-Luxembourg: Imports were 66 million pounds in 1966, compared with 73 million in 1965. The United States supplied 15 million pounds in 1966, or 23 percent of the total, against 20 million, equal to 27 percent of the total in 1965.

Japan: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco into Japan set a new high of 70.7 million in 1966. This compared with 55.0 million in 1965 and 64.1 million in 1964. Larger imports from the United States, Turkey, India, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia more than offset reduced takings from Rhodesia, Greece, and Thailand. Imports of U.S. leaf rose to 47.5 million pounds from 27.5 million for 1965 and represented two-thirds of total imports compared with one-half in 1965. Purchases of Rhodesian leaf dropped from 13.7 million pounds in 1965 to 5.5 million in 1966.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: International trade 1/, 1955-59 average, annual 1964, 1965, 1966

Continent and Country	Average 1955-59		1964		1965 2/		1966 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:								
Canada	37,223	2,100	52,475	3,392	41,500	4,335	37,852	2,861
United States	499,795	129,304	514,484	168,748	468,074	182,558	551,162	179,336
Costa Rica	5	155	34	113	65	175	260	190
El Salvador	163	3,126	32	3,630	3	3,509	25	4,000
Guatemala	0	718	288	467	239	455	351	183
Honduras	3,325	169	4,351	85	4,354	70	4,000	150
Mexico	955	4,804	19,808	5,998	11,398	5,583	22,424	4,696
Nicaragua	0	817	0	465	25	665	100	400
Cuba	53,228	0 :3/	30,000	0 :3/	30,000	0 :3/	30,000	0
Dominican Republic	27,389	465	55,684	0	32,762	1,036 :3/	26,500	1,352
Jamaica	106	1,524	636	2,186	900	2,604 :3/	900 :3/	2,700
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1,719	1	1,532	0	1,486	0 :3/	1,800
Total	622,189	144,901	677,793	186,616	589,320	202,476	673,574	197,668
South America:								
Argentina	3,084	155	24,056	372	24,295	146	18,334	1,103
Brazil	63,618	78	132,862	4	121,913	3 :3/	100,500 :3/	7
Guyana	0	712	0	696	0	758	0 :3/	700
Chile	91	685	0	2,285	0	2,432	0 :3/	4,031
Colombia	11,059	13	35,824	11	24,013	0	28,986	0
Paraguay	:4/ 5,692	5	27,908	0	32,597	15	17,400	0
Peru	1,343	575	2	0	1,853	0	304	0
Surinam	0	159	0	210	0	231	0 :3/	200
Uruguay	0	9,007	0	9,361	0	5,001	0	9,564
Venezuela	0	597	25	330	2	244	4	188
Total	84,887	11,986	220,677	13,269	204,673	8,830	165,528	15,793
Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,008	54,264	4,534	68,649	4,385	73,489	4,258	65,627
France	4,740	73,042	3,000	108,001	3,131	108,987	2,222	116,987
Germany, West	1,661	164,528	3,307 :5/	279,395	5,308 :5/	300,774	6,439 :5/	329,470
Italy	25,547	17,073	11,309	50,082	8,508	22,564	14,475	14,408
Netherlands	:6/ 7,522	71,773 :6/	9,215	99,855 :6/	11,788	105,380 :6/	11,605	98,374
Total, EEC	40,478	380,680	31,365	605,982	33,120	611,194	38,999	624,866
Austria	1,677	23,985	886	22,308	1,077	26,934	1,488	27,723
Denmark	:6/ 131	25,304 :6/	866	34,295 :6/	1,023	34,572 :6/	1,173	32,474
Finland	0	11,290	22	13,402	0	12,798	0	12,441
Greece	127,743	3	157,523	4	157,453	77	178,420 :3/	40
Ireland	0	11,872	0	13,999	0	11,690	0	13,348
Malta	0	738	0	983	0	634	0	500
Norway	:6/ 263	9,504 :6/	340	11,303 :6/	337	9,362 :6/	322	13,150
Portugal	:6/ 8	11,992 :6/	7	13,626	0	13,821	0	13,907
Spain	2,445	47,106	0	58,808	220	68,881	77	58,301
Sweden	55	17,657	79	30,986	280	16,594	351	26,779
Switzerland	0	27,377	80	39,567	32	45,382	34	38,609
United Kingdom	:6/ 2,680	319,435 :6/	3,970	312,652 :6/	4,480	284,435 :6/	4,000	261,358
Yugoslavia	39,723	1,224	50,176	7,534	51,224	250	46,063	1,349
Total, Europe	215,203	888,167	245,314	1,165,449	249,246	1,136,624	270,927	1,124,845

Africa:												
Algeria	19,048	15,009	3/	7,000	3/	15,400	3/	3,500	3/	5,000	3/	2,500	3/	5,000
Morocco	558	4,876		405		10,520		117		8,344		100		8,600
Tunisia	720	5,548		441		9,962		441		2,409		882		5,151
United Arab Republic	0	25,564		0		28,340		0		31,584		0		32,577
Angola	825	665		3,702		712		5,165		1,119	3/	6,500	3/	300
Cameroon	2,153	1,952		2,690		1,521		2,623		2,888	3/	2,750	3/	2,900
Canary Islands	0	6,108		5		20,744		40		24,593		318		24,173
Congo, Brazzaville	1,318	1,004		840		1,614		351		697	3/	250	3/	700
Congo, Kinshasa	148	9,869	3/	50		9,563	3/	20		7,740	3/	30		6,242
Ghana	0	2,180		0		2,463		0		3,414		0		1,500
Malagasy Republic	8,804	1,256		11,029		1,212		8,556		1,439		10,675		1,803
Mozambique	772	462		1,257		1,704		1,799		1,653	3/	1,800	3/	1,700
Nigeria	0	5,568		142		5,956		367		2,998	3/	500	3/	3,800
Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi	149,496	4		253,141		0		304,040		0		115,000		0
Sierra Leone	0	1,670		0		2,494		0		2,701		0	3/	2,500
South Africa, Republic of	2,144	8,489		15,358		4,738		16,803		5,704		16,013		6,403
Total	185,986	90,224		296,060		116,943		343,822		102,283		157,318		103,349
Asia:														
Aden	6/ 5,461	9,332	6/	3,636		9,851	6/	3,224		10,497	3/6/	2,500	3/	9,600
Cyprus	1,409	1,123		1,626		1,671		938		1,392		1,063		1,372
Lebanon	1,745	572		3,413		574		4,501		449		3,682		800
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	146,417	0		125,642		0		150,923		0		187,878		0
Syria	1,156	601		5		674		1		1,648	3/	1,150	3/	1,100
Burma	290	835		0		0		0		0		0		0
Cambodia	1,291	1,445		0		700		0		600		0		600
Ceylon	554	1,932		1		1,358		0		1,526		0	3/	1,500
China, Taiwan	177	2,213		4,118		2,580		6,122		4,275		11,738		6,700
Hong Kong	6/ 1,428	9,531	6/	394		18,735	6/	480		18,099	6/	412		15,536
India	92,265	3,195		158,073		2,304		136,685		172	3/	80,000	3/	200
Indonesia	33,116	15,430	3/	54,200		0	3/	43,000		0	3/	58,000		0
Japan	6,274	11,816		15,327		64,134		16,026		55,022		19,559		70,726
Laos	0	0		0		1,289		0		2,377		0	3/	2,000
West Malaysia and Singapore	6/ 2,590	4,673	6/	1,562		16,410	6/	1,649		20,780	6/	2,100		20,700
Pakistan	196	1,531	3/	300		940	3/	410		1,082	3/	2,500		1,211
Philippines	22,192	8,238		76,321		1,132		59,213		1,502		49,714		4,108
Thailand	8,333	10,292		13,552		10,928		13,330		12,388		17,600		19,473
Vietnam, South	299	8,023		0		5,736		0		10,615		0	3/	11,000
Total	325,193	90,782		458,170		139,016		436,502		142,424		437,896		166,626
Oceania:														
Australia	179	42,802		278		28,487		358		29,644		819		22,884
New Zealand	2	6,994		101		4,732		0		6,519		104		6,962
Total	181	49,796		379		33,219		358		36,163		923		29,846
Total world	1,433,639	1,275,856		1,898,393		1,654,512		1,823,921		1,628,800		1,706,166		1,638,127

1/ Does not include trade of Sino-Soviet bloc countries. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Includes manufactured products. 5/ Data not comparable with previous years due to method of reporting imports. 6/ Re-exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Spain: Imports of tobacco into Spain totaled 58.3 million pounds in 1966, compared with 68.9 million in 1965. The United States supplied 3.8 million in 1966, against 4.9 million in 1965. Brazil and the Philippines each supplied nearly 16 million pounds in 1966.

Switzerland: Swiss imports of unmanufactured tobacco fell sharply last year. At 38.6 million pounds, they were 15 percent below the unusually large imports of 45.4 million in 1965. The United States supplied 18.2 million pounds last year, compared with 22.0 million in 1965, thus accounting for 47 percent of the total in 1966 against 48 percent in 1965. Other major suppliers in 1966 included Brazil 3.3 million, Greece 3.1 million, Turkey 2.3 million, Rhodesia 2.2 million, and Indonesia 1.6 million.

Denmark: Denmark's duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1966 totaled 32.5 million pounds, compared with 34.6 million in 1965. Imports of U.S. tobacco (including stems), at 17.1 million pounds in 1966 accounted for 53 percent of the total. Other principal suppliers to the Danish market in 1966 included Brazil 4.9 million pounds, Indonesia 3.9 million, and Rhodesia 2.8 million.

Sweden: Sweden's tobacco imports rose sharply last year to replenish stocks following the small imports recorded in 1965. The 1966 total was 26.8 million pounds, compared with 16.6 million in 1965. The United States supplied 23.2 million pounds to the Swedish market in 1966; this represented 87 percent of the total. Other principal suppliers in 1966 included Greece, Malawi, Mexico, Colombia, and Turkey.

Australia: Australian imports of unmanufactured tobacco dropped from 29.6 million pounds in 1965 to 22.9 million last year, a decline of 23 percent. The United States and the Republic of South Africa were the most important sources of leaf imports in 1966. Although takings of U.S. leaf dropped from 19.5 million in 1965 to 16.4 million in 1966, the U.S. share of the total in 1966 was 72 percent, compared with 66 percent in 1965. Imports of Rhodesian leaf fell from 5.4 million pounds in 1965 to only 891,000 pounds last year.

Total imports reported in the accompanying table are consistently smaller than exports for several reasons: (1) Some tobacco exports may appear twice in world trade, i.e., as exports from the country of growth and as re-exports from the country of original destination; (2) some countries whose imports greatly exceed their exports are not included in the table; (3) imports shown for most countries are declared, duty-paid imports, and actual arrivals of leaf may be somewhat larger; (4) shipments from Free World countries to the Communist-oriented areas are included in the export figures, but Communist countries' imports of these shipments are not shown in the table.

To insure valid comparisons with previous data, trade among Communist-oriented areas has been excluded from the table. Statistics on this trade, especially for some recent years, are not available. The data shown, however, do include Free World exports to, and imports from, the Communist areas.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION
SECOND HIGHEST OF RECORD

The Foreign Agricultural Service's June estimate of the 1966-67 world sugar crop is placed at 71.9 million short tons, raw value. While this is somewhat below the November 1966 estimate, it is still second only to the record production of 1964-65.

World consumption will be below production for the 1966-67 year by some 3 million tons. Production has exceeded consumption for the past 3 years, but the gap is decreasing. Production goals have been set by some countries in order to bring about a market balance.

Large crops for 1966-67 were produced in Australia, West Germany, Mexico, and the Republic of South Africa. In the latter case, there was recovery from the drought-reduced crop of the previous year. Cuba had a much larger crop than in the previous year, but still did not come up to goals. The USSR had another large crop and remains the world's largest producer of sugar. Significant declines occurred in Argentina, Brazil, France, and India. The 1966-67 crop for the Republic of the Philippines, while larger than for 1965-66, was below expectations, due partly to more attention being given other crops. India diverted more cane to gur and khandsari this year. This contributed substantially to a larger world production of noncentrifugal sugar. The 1966-67 estimate of world production of noncentrifugal sugar is 9.3 million tons, compared with an estimate of 8.7 million tons for 1965-66.

Industrial molasses production for the 1966-67 year is estimated at 3.6 billion gallons. This is just slightly above the 1965-66 production. Of the countries producing more than 100 million gallons, Cuba and Mexico have larger outputs this year, Brazil and India have smaller outturns, and the United States shows little change.

WORLD HOPS
OUTPUT RAISED

The 1966 world hops production estimate has been revised upwards to a record 208.4 million pounds. This is 2 percent above the 203.5 million pound 1965 crop and 14 percent above average. The 1966 crop was grown on 176,500 acres--up slightly from the 175,800 acres grown in 1965. In 1966 the yield per acre averaged 1,181 pounds--virtually the same as the 1,184-pound yield of the record 1964 crop and 5 percent above average. With acreage up 3 percent in Western Europe and down 1 percent in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and down 2 percent in the United States last year, the larger crop was almost entirely the result of higher average yields.

Quality was also generally better than in 1965 for major types of hops. West German tests showed the total resin content of Yakima Seedless hops from Washington up 0.8 percent to 19.6 percent; Yugoslav Styrian hops had 17.0 percent total resin as against 14.8 the year before; and the resin content of West German Hallertaus at 17.4 percent was only 0.4 percent below the high 1965 level. West Germany did report scattered instances of poorly picked and improperly dried hops as was also the case for the 1965 crop.

(Cont. on page 13)

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 3/
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Canada (beet)	155	145	163
Mexico	1,899	2,319	2,562
United States			
Continental (beet)	2,774	2,820	2,925
Continental (cane)	934	1,104	1,210
Hawaii	1,122	1,234	1,215
Puerto Rico	999	883	860
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	12	5	0
Barbados	194	193	233
British Honduras	33	49	67
Costa Rica	91	139	128
El Salvador	79	122	137
Guatemala	137	175	179
Honduras	29	41	48
Nicaragua	97	71	112
Panama	42	45	70
Cuba	5,596	4,950	6,600
Dominican Republic	852	739	846
Guadeloupe	165	185	175
Haiti	70	65	70
Jamaica	524	560	535
Leeward and Windward Islands 4/	76	51	49
Martinique	85	59	54
Trinidad and Tobago	258	214	222
Total North America	16,223	16,168	18,460
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):			
Argentina	950	1,422	1,120
Bolivia	66	100	100
Brazil	3,815	5,324	4,557
Chile (beet)	88	114	131
Colombia	421	586	631
Ecuador	162	167	185
Guyana	344	324	386
Paraguay	40	40	45
Peru	878	927	892
Surinam	12	20	20
Uruguay (beet and cane)	53	80	69
Venezuela	325	397	421
Total South America	7,154	9,501	8,557
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):			
Austria	312	260	393
Belgium and Luxembourg	497	464	456
Denmark	341	264	352
Finland	58	51	72
France	2,309	2,584	1,969
Germany, West	1,980	1,722	2,109
Greece 5/ 6/	30	114	126
Ireland	156	130	123
Italy	1,082	1,361	1,485
Netherlands	620	657	631
Portugal			
Azores and Madeira	19	21	23
Spain (cane and beet)	560	620	669
Sweden	312	222	248
Switzerland	44	50	65
United Kingdom	988	1,032	1,032
Total West Europe	9,308	9,552	9,753

-continued

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe - continued:			
Albania 6/	14	14	14
Bulgaria 6/	207	121	246
Czechoslovakia 6/	1,160	963	1,069
Germany, East 6/	869	864	809
Hungary	492	495	481
Poland	1,693	1,620	1,876
Romania	408	481	551
Yugoslavia	323	400	622
Total East Europe	5,166	4,958	5,668
Total Europe	14,474	14,510	15,421
USSR (Europe and Asia)	7,623	10,000	10,467
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):			
Ethiopia	67	81	88
United Arab Republic	401	465	460
Congo (Kinshasa)	38	33	39
Kenya 6/	41	42	82
Tanzania 6/7/	51	83	96
Uganda 6/	128	148	163
Malagasy Republic	110	126	117
Mauritius	559	619	672
Mozambique	183	210	265
Reunion	246	255	212
Rhodesia 8/	95	255	291
South Africa, Republic of 9/	1,233	1,002	1,794
Swaziland 10/	105	132	158
Other Africa 11/	154	294	508
Total Africa	3,411	3,745	4,945
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated):			
Iran (beet and cane)	185	240	300
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet)	639	625	773
China: Mainland (cane and beet)	1,026	1,750	1,800
Taiwan	991	1,081	828
Burma	66	80	86
India 12/	3,694	4,524	3,209
Indonesia	708	639	687
Japan (beet and cane)	229	415	386
Pakistan	225	490	480
Philippines	1,704	1,545	1,730
Ryukyu Islands 13/	161	297	220
Thailand	212	315	245
Other Asia (cane and beet) 14/	113	187	216
Total Asia	9,953	12,188	10,960
Oceania (cane):			
Australia	1,806	2,187	2,624
Fiji	266	339	431
Total Oceania	2,072	2,526	3,055
World total (cane)	34,339	39,243	40,702
World total (beet)	26,571	29,395	31,163
World total (cane and beet)	60,910	68,638	71,865

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from noncentrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Antigua, St. Kitts, and St. Vincent. St. Lucia discontinued January 1, 1964. 5/ No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. 6/ Production refers to calendar year for the first of the two years indicated. 7/ Formerly Tanganyika, beginning 1964-65 includes Zanzibar. 8/ Prior to 1964-65, included Malawi and Zambia. 9/ Beginning 1962-63, Swaziland reported separately. 10/ Two-year average, prior to 1962-63 included in South Africa. 11/ Other Africa includes Algeria, French Somaliland, Somali Republic, Sudan, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Liberia, Tunisia, Ghana, Malawi, Zambia and Morocco. 12/ Includes Khandsari. 13/ Prior to July 1965 issue, included in "Other Asia". 14/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Israel, Syria, South Vietnam, Iraq, Lebanon, Ceylon, Nepal and South Korea.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:			
Costa Rica	76	44	44
El Salvador	24	25	25
Guatemala	38	32	30
Mexico	136	132	130
Nicaragua	22	18	18
Panama	4	4	4
Total	300	255	251
South America:			
Colombia	683	675	675
Ecuador	38	36	36
Peru	26	15	14
Venezuela	53	42	42
Total	800	768	767
Asia:			
Burma	163	160	160
China, Mainland	417	700	800
Taiwan	24	24	24
India	4,995	5,512	6,063
Indonesia	334	330	330
Japan	24	8	8
Pakistan	768	616	582
Philippines	51	63	65
Ryukyu Islands	15	15	15
Thailand	148	165	176
Vietnam	36	40	40
Total	6,975	7,633	8,263
Total of above countries	8,075	8,656	9,281

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May-April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1960-61 through 1964-65 annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 preliminary
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
North and Central America:			
Canada 2/	10,721	12,287	11,895
Costa Rica	3,625	6,556	6,045
Cuba 3/	226,860	196,672	285,643
Dominican Republic	55,646	46,169	48,710
El Salvador	4,202	8,220	8,500
Guatemala	7,057	9,100	10,000
Haiti	3,867	4,090	4,420
Jamaica	31,496	36,862	36,525
Mexico	133,086	169,762	182,624
Nicaragua	6,009	5,656	5,847
Panama	2,953	5,432	8,429
Trinidad and Tobago	17,544	16,195	19,008
United States, Mainland	258,522	280,137	278,973
Hawaii	55,535	58,389	59,772
Puerto Rico	60,631	57,140	60,700
Other	30,753	(33,194)	(35,757
Total	908,507	945,861	1,062,848
South America:			
Argentina	70,839	97,565	74,589
Brazil	244,667	298,567	255,861
Chile	3,192	4,351	4,172
Guyana	21,594	23,712	25,090
Peru 2/	47,068	56,192	56,192
Uruguay	3,568	5,024	3,943
Venezuela 2/	24,972	30,906	32,779
Other	21,332	(46,174)	(48,100)
Total	437,232	562,491	500,726
Europe:			
Austria	13,156	10,957	15,134
Belgium and Luxembourg	19,083	18,059	18,404
Denmark	14,940	13,673	14,985
Finland	3,673	3,746	4,495
France	94,403	106,390	77,358
Germany, West	86,594	72,862	82,790
Greece	4/ 2,481	5,835	7,144
Ireland	7,177	4,712	3,806
Italy	50,523	69,116	85,225
Netherlands	24,238	26,223	23,413
Spain	31,950	34,307	37,433
Sweden	13,299	10,115	10,676
Switzerland	1,804	1,866	2,435
United Kingdom	52,029	60,389	53,669
Total West Europe	415,350	438,250	436,967

- continued

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1960-61 through 1964-65 annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 1/ - continued

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 preliminary
	1,000	1,000	1,000
Europe - continued:	gallons	gallons	gallons
Hungary	25,359	29,598	28,900
Poland	71,813	85,599	86,161
Romania	5/ 20,479	20,604	26,223
Yugoslavia	14,348	16,858	24,350
Other East Europe	(106,570)	(88,221)	(101,895)
Total East Europe	238,569	240,880	267,529
Total Europe	653,919	679,130	704,496
USSR (Europe and Asia)	375,180	458,901	463,584
Africa:			
Angola	2,931	2,997	3,184
Mauritius	22,602	27,982	21,915
Mozambique	10,010	11,613	12,175
South Africa, Republic of	42,498	45,880	76,466
United Arab Republic 6/	31,181	34,464	33,715
Other Africa	51,000	(67.680)	(72,394)
Total	160,222	190,616	219,849
Asia:			
China, Taiwan	32,500	48,973	41,207
India	201,580	224,768	149,845
Indonesia	32,966	39,896	32,779
Iran	7,239	8,429	11,238
Japan	2/ 9,440	6,930	7,305
Philippines	83,203	79,042	84,194
Thailand	27,433	33,903	27,159
Turkey	24,498	24,080	30,674
Other Asia	52,761	(175,440)	(188,037)
Total	471,620	641,461	572,438
Oceania:			
Australia	63,695	75,000	87,500
Fiji	11,250	11,988	17,981
Total	74,945	86,988	105,481
Total world	3,081,625	3,565,448	3,629,422

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. Production has been estimated by groups of countries known to produce centrifugal sugar, but for which insufficient data are available to show production for each country. Figures in parentheses are Foreign Agricultural Service estimates. 2/ Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. 3/ Includes hi-test molasses. 4/ 4 year average. 5/ 3 year average. 6/ May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Early reports from Southern Hemisphere hops producing countries indicate the crop just harvested is 16 percent smaller than in 1966 but 2 percent above the 1960-64 average. The Australian crop was down 17 percent from last year, but reportedly there are sufficient brewery stocks so that few imports will be required.

Prospects for the 1967 crop in the Northern Hemisphere are not very clear at this time, but according to the U.S. Hops Administrative Committee, the U.S. acreage is 4 percent below a year ago. On the other hand, the area under hops in West Germany has increased 5-7 percent from last year. The West German crop reportedly suffered some winter damage, but with improving weather this spring, it is recovering well and a "normal" crop is expected.

World beer production in the 1965-66 hops marketing season is now estimated at 447 million barrels--up 3 percent from the year before. This was one of the smallest increases in recent years. During 1966-67 beer production is again increasing in countries for which data are available. During the first seven months beer production increased 5 percent in the U.S., 2 percent in West Germany, and 4 percent in Australia from the comparable period in 1965-66. Spanish production increased 20 percent during the first 5 months and the output rose 4 percent in the U.K. in the first 4 months as against comparable periods in 1965-66. So, in spite of a general economic sluggishness in many of the major hops using areas of the world, world beer production will probably increase again this season by the usual 3-6 percent. This would indicate a 1966-67 output of about 465 million barrels and at an assumed average world hopping rate of 0.45 pounds per barrel, it would consume the entire 1966 crop with no buildup of stocks. However, there is some doubt that the hopping rate is actually this high. Weakened world hops prices indicate some buildup of stocks from the 1966 crop.

The world market for hops was very strong in September-December 1966, as indicated by quotations for German Hallertaus at $1.36 and U.S. Yakima Seedless at 45 cent plus permiums in late September (prices per pound to growers for uncontracted hops). This was as a result of early indications of a very short German crop. However, early this year, as new information indicated the crop was not as short as first believed and the Czechoslovakian crop was much larger than the preharvest forecast, prices dropped sharply. Yakima Seedless sold for 31 cents per pound (no premiums) in February and Hallertaus were going for $1.02 per pound in January. Wholesale quotations for Hallertaus had dropped to 91-95 cents by the end of March, but no business was transacted at that level because the crop was almost entirely sold out.

United States hops exports thus far (September-April) this season, at 20.1 million pounds, are slightly behind a year ago. However, due to the current low level of prices, exports should at least reach last year's record 23.8 million pound total. In addition, September-April hop extract exports are estimated at 1.1 million pounds (2.9 million pounds dry hops equivalent) as against 1.5 million pounds (3.8 million pounds dry hops equivalent) during the entire 1965-66 marketing year. Accordingly, 1966-67 extract exports should about reach 4.0 million pounds dry hops equivalent.

U.S. hops imports during September 1966-April 1967 were 22 percent ahead of the same period a year earlier. Imports already total 6.7 million pounds and are expected to considerably surpass last year's 6.9 million pound total.

HOPS: Production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1964-67 1/

Country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	Revised 1966	Preliminary 1967
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Canada	1,348	1,523	1,432	1,783	--
United States	46,092	53,378	56,060	55,418	--
Argentina	305	269	251	284	256
Austria	307	331	320	344	--
Belgium	2,964	3,718	4,189	3,814	--
France	4,778	5,351	4,630	5,644	--
Germany, West	35,699	40,456	40,135	38,500	--
Spain	1,892	2,927	2,692	2,748	--
United Kingdom	27,968	28,269	28,977	25,639	--
Bulgaria	798	1,300	1,113	1,543	--
Czechoslovakia	15,936	15,186	15,860	20,400	--
Germany, East	3,935	5,764	4,454	5,512	--
Hungary	753	1,089	1,002	992	--
Poland	5,008	6,724	4,621	4,552	--
Romania	825	1,213	1,102	1,235	--
Yugoslavia	12,059	13,470	10,780	12,147	--
U.S.S.R.	13,801	15,432	15,432	15,432	--
South Africa, Republic of	183	133	153	200	110
Japan	4,187	6,047	5,935	6,856	--
Australia	3,389	2,224	3,124	4,119	3,400
New Zealand	789	662	1,036	1,072	1,008
Other 2/	140	141	154	150	--
Total	183,156	205,607	203,452	208,384	--

1/ Production shown by year of harvest for both Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
2/ Includes Mexico, Switzerland and Sweden.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD COFFEE CROP TO BE UP ALMOST 20 PERCENT IN 1967-68

The Foreign Agricultural Service's first estimate (June) of the 1967-68 world coffee crop is for a total output of 72.9 million bags (132 lbs.), of which 56.5 is estimated to be exportable production. Both total and exportable production are thus up more than 10 million bags over the 1966-67 levels of 62.2 and 46.1 million bags, respectively.

The principal reasons for the bigger 1967-68 crop will be the more normal crops in Brazil and the Ivory Coast, and larger crops in Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, and Uganda. The crop in Brazil, which might otherwise have been an alltime record, was reduced by frost and other weather factors as well as by the country's tree eradication program. However, it is still expected to be a third above the badly (brocha)-damaged crop of 1966-67.

Exportable production in the smaller producing countries is estimated to be as follows (with comparable 1966-67 estimates in parentheses), in bags of 60 kilograms each: Jamaica 8,000 (6,000); Panama 15,000 (25,000); Puerto Rico 25,000 (25,000); Trinidad and Tobago 50,000 (45,000); Bolivia 35,000 (35,000); Paraguay 25,000 (15,000); Surinam 4,000 (4,000); Congo (Brazzaville) 14,000 (14,000); Dahomey 23,000 (23,000); Gabon 13,000 (13,000); Ghana 68,000 (68,000); Liberia 56,000 (56,000); Nigeria 34,000 (34,000); Sao Tome and Principe 5,000 (5,000); Spanish Guinea 110,000 (120,000); New Caledonia 30,000 (30,000); Papua and New Guinea 95,000 (95,000); Portuguese Timor 33,000 (33,000). (Tables on pages 16 & 17)

WORLD LARD PRODUCTION IN 1966 SHOWED SLIGHT INCREASE

World lard production in 1966 in the major producing countries remained near year earlier levels--7.8 million pounds compared to 7.7 million pounds in 1965. This was only a 1.2 percent increase over 1965, but 9 percent over the 1956-60 average.

Production in North America was down 5 percent. U.S. lard production dropped substantially during the first half of 1966, but greater supplies developed as hog production and slaughter began to increase after mid-year. Canadian lard production followed a similar pattern. Mexico followed with a slight offsetting increase in lard production in 1966.

European lard production remained about the same as a year earlier. Western European countries showed a slight decrease in production while Eastern European countries showed a slight increase. Production in the Soviet Union showed the largest change--some 6 percent over 1965. This was due to almost a 13 percent increase in hog numbers from January 1, 1966 to January 1, 1967. Africa and Asia showed rather significant increase in lard production over 1965.

World lard production in the last of 1967 and first half of 1968 is expected to be well above a year earlier.

(Table on page 18)

GREEN COFFEE: World total harvested production for the marketing year 1967-68, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960/61-1964/65	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1st estimate 1967-68
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	1,056	825	1,025	1,185	1,210
Cuba	645	600	460	450	450
Dominican Republic	607	675	615	505	600
El Salvador	1,812	2,060	1,900	1,900	2,100
Guatemala	1,704	1,630	2,050	1,650	2,000
Haiti	564	550	575	500	525
Honduras	379	450	460	360	455
Mexico	2,431	2,650	3,000	2,800	2,990
Nicaragua	491	575	500	520	600
Other 3/	505	531	424	434	419
Total North America	10,194	10,546	11,009	10,304	11,349
South America:					
Brazil	25,840	10,000	37,700	21,000	28,000
Colombia	7,760	7,600	8,200	7,800	8,000
Ecuador	807	935	935	835	935
Peru	740	880	885	900	860
Venezuela	821	780	815	825	800
Other 4/	114	128	178	115	125
Total South America	36,082	20,323	48,713	31,475	38,720
Africa:					
Angola	2,910	3,100	2,800	3,500	3,500
Burundi	198	200	240	250	225
Cameroon	801	870	1,000	1,100	1,000
Cent. Afr. Republic	147	130	190	125	175
Congo (Kinshasa)	990	950	1,000	950	1,000
Ethiopia	1,490	1,650	1,600	1,700	1,700
Guinea	195	150	160	140	160
Ivory Coast	3,185	3,375	4,550	2,500	4,500
Kenya	624	660	875	960	950
Malagasy Republic	923	1,050	825	900	925
Rwanda	167	175	155	150	160
Sierra Leone	79	100	120	120	140
Tanzania	497	575	800	750	725
Togo	186	200	225	150	200
Uganda	2,429	2,450	2,600	2,450	2,600
Other 5/	326	342	343	360	350
Total Africa	15,147	15,977	17,483	16,105	18,310
Asia and Oceania:					
India	1,045	1,100	1,150	1,270	1,250
Indonesia	2,016	1,800	2,200	1,900	2,100
Philippines	631	735	715	720	750
Other 6/	390	437	432	437	437
Total Asia and Oceania	4,082	4,072	4,497	4,327	4,537
World total production	65,505	50,918	81,702	62,211	72,916

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. The international coffee marketing year is October 1 to September 30. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 5/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. 6/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1967-68, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960/61-1964/65	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1st estimate 1967-68
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	937	700	895	1,050	1,070
Cuba	70	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	461	520	455	340	430
El Salvador	1,702	1,935	1,770	1,765	1,960
Guatemala	1,500	1,420	1,835	1,430	1,775
Haiti	395	385	405	325	345
Honduras	308	370	375	275	365
Mexico	1,521	1,550	1,800	1,500	1,650
Nicaragua	446	525	445	460	540
Other 3/	161	144	101	111	108
Total North America	7,501	7,549	8,081	7,256	8,243
South America:					
Brazil	18,840	3,000	30,200	13,000	19,800
Colombia	6,800	6,500	7,000	6,550	6,700
Ecuador	611	750	745	640	735
Peru	580	690	690	700	650
Venezuela	355	265	280	275	230
Other 4/	62	72	122	58	68
Total South America	27,248	11,277	39,037	21,223	28,183
Africa:					
Angola	2,859	3,045	2,740	3,440	3,440
Burundi	187	195	235	245	220
Cameroon	780	840	970	1,070	970
Cent. Afr. Republic	142	125	185	120	170
Congo (Kinshasa)	940	900	950	900	950
Ethiopia	1,152	1,300	1,245	1,335	1,330
Guinea	181	135	145	125	145
Ivory Coast	3,135	3,325	4,500	2,445	4,445
Kenya	605	640	855	940	930
Malagasy Republic	825	950	725	795	815
Rwanda	156	170	150	145	155
Sierra Leone	69	90	110	110	130
Tanzania	484	560	785	735	710
Togo	183	195	220	145	195
Uganda	2,416	2,440	2,585	2,435	2,585
Other 5/	301	318	319	336	326
Total Africa	14,415	15,228	16,719	15,321	17,516
Asia and Oceania:					
India	462	460	560	580	580
Indonesia	1,756	1,450	1,850	1,540	1,730
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Other 6/	225	227	212	212	212
Total Asia and Oceania	2,443	2,137	2,622	2,332	2,522
World exportable production	51,607	36,191	66,459	46,132	56,464

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. The international coffee marketing year is October 1 to September 30. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 5/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. 6/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Lard 1/: Estimated production, specified countries average 1956-60, annual 1964-66

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1964	1965	2/ 1966
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:				
Canada	140	133	122	114
United States	2,615	2,476	2,050	1,929
Mexico	120	135	135	139
Total North America 3/	2,900	2,770	2,330	2,210
South America:				
Argentina 4/	62	59	69	83
Brazil	191	179	204	220
Chile	24	34	35	38
Colombia	28	29	29	26
Total South America 3/	360	350	390	420
Europe:				
Western				
EEC				
Belgium and Luxembourg	34	42	48	52
France	160	150	170	166
Germany, West 4/	475	593	605	596
Italy	39	49	49	49
Netherlands	28	35	39	40
Total EEC	736	869	911	903
Austria	80	77	75	71
Denmark	58	84	92	90
Portugal	26	21	21	22
Spain	21	27	22	24
Sweden	18	14	14	14
Switzerland	16	19	21	21
United Kingdom	22	22	23	23
Total Western Europe 3/	990	1,160	1,200	1,190
Eastern:				
Bulgaria 4/	59	67	83	87
Czechoslovakia 4/	179	205	229	207
Germany, East 4/	261	289	308	324
Hungary 4/	129	158	169	175
Poland 4/	480	465	549	561
Yugoslavia 4/	241	296	314	304
Total Eastern Europe	1,350	1,480	1,650	1,660
Total Europe 3/	2,340	2,640	2,860	2,850
USSR	1,300	1,200	1,700	1,800
Africa:				
South Africa, Rep. of 4/	30	27	29	34
Total Africa 3/	30	30	30	40
Asia:				
Japan 4/	58	118	162	224
Total Asia 3/	220	330	400	480
Total World 3/	7,160	7,330	7,720	7,810

1/ Estimates of rendered lard except where otherwise noted. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes an allowance for any missing data from countries shown and minor producing countries not shown. 4/ Calculated from pork production, includes unrendered pork fat in terms of lard.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign government, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

June 1967.

WORLD TALLOW PRODUCTION
UP 3 PERCENT IN 1966

Production of tallow and greases in the world's major producing countries in 1966 has been estimated at 8.9 million pounds--up 3 percent from 1965 and 39 percent above the 1956-60 average. This increase was related to a 4.5-percent increase in world beef production in 1966.

In North America the increase in production was accounted for by a gain of over 100 million pounds in the United States. More U.S. cattle were slaughtered at heavier market weights in 1966.

Tallow and grease production in South America was up about 70 million pounds. Argentina accounted for practically all the gain in increased output.

Production in Western Europe is estimated to have increased about 70 million pounds. The major increases were recorded in Italy, Sweden, Denmark, and France. There were lesser gains in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

The output in Eastern Europe, excluding the USSR, is estimated to have remained about the same as in 1965. In the USSR production of tallow and greases increased 40 million pounds over the preceding year.

Total Oceania production was down from 1965. New Zealand production was up 3 million pounds, while Australian production was down about 23 million pounds. Herd rebuilding following the recent drought in Australia has reduced cattle slaughter and the production of tallow in that country.

World tallow and grease production in 1967 is expected to be slightly above 1966. Increases in North America, South America, and Western Europe are expected to offset a decrease in Oceania.

WORLD RICE PRODUCTION REDUCED
BY UNFAVORABLE WEATHER IN ASIA

World rice production in 1966-67 turned out to be substantially less than forecast early in the season, according to information currently available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Subsequent release of official estimates could result in a later upward revision of the crop.

World production of rough rice in 1966-67 (August-July), excluding Communist Asia, is estimated at 163 million metric tons, 2 percent above the comparatively small crop of 160 million in 1965-66 and 6 percent below the record 173 million tons produced in 1964-65. Production averaged 160 million tons in the 5 years ended 1964-65 and 133 million in the preceding 5-year period.

Output was sharply reduced in Asia--producer of approximately 93 percent of all rice--by both drough and floods, particularly in the major producing countries of India and Pakistan. Record crops were harvested in some countries of Asia and in the rest of the world. Acreage increased and high level yields were produced on all other continents.

Tallow and greases 1/: Estimated production, specified countries averages 1956-60, annual 1964-66

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1964	1965	1966 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:				
Canada	180	254	259	246
United States	3,546	5,246	4,903	5,009
Mexico	57	67	67	69
Total North America 3/	3,810	5,600	5,260	5,350
South America:				
Argentina	275	244	255	341
Brazil	123	120	117	115
Chile	33	36	36	38
Colombia	63	81	79	82
Uruguay	47	59	66	46
Total South America 3/	570	590	600	670
Europe:				
Western				
EEC				
Belgium and Luxembourg	37	41	40	43
France	197	252	295	307
Germany, West	91	155	176	169
Italy	72	106	101	121
Netherlands	65	99	112	120
Total EEC	462	653	724	760
Denmark	56	99	99	111
Spain	41	60	53	55
Sweden	31	48	56	69
United Kingdom	275	291	309	316
Total Western Europe 3/	940	1,240	1,320	1,390
Total Eastern Europe 3/	120	150	160	170
Total Europe 3/	1,060	1,390	1,480	1,560
USSR	370	470	490	530
Africa:				
South Africa, Rep. of	59	69	73	74
Total Africa 3/	70	90	90	90
Asia:				
Iran	49	53	51	66
Turkey	11	14	14	13
Japan	24	39	39	35
Total Asia 3/	90	120	120	130
Oceania:				
Australia 4/	317	417	437	414
New Zealand 5/	145	195	177	180
Total Oceania	462	612	614	594
Total World 3/	6,430	8,870	8,650	8,920

1/ Includes edible and inedible tallow and greases. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes an allowance for minor producing countries not shown. 4/ Year ending June 30. 5/ Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

June 1967.

By far the major factor in the cutback of Asia's harvest was a drought in India in the second successive year. This season's lack of rain severely curtailed production in three principal rice States--Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh. Latest reports indicate that high level acreage and increased yields in other States, notably in southern India, have failed to materially offset the drastic drop in the production of these three States.

Lack of rainfall reduced Pakistan's crop by 9 percent. Flooding of the Mekong River last fall caused acreage losses in Cambodia, Laos, and, to some extent, South Vietnam. Less acreage was planted in Burma, and yields were reported to be lower than in recent years.

Total record production of countries excluding the world's two major rice areas--Communist China and India--was the result of record yields per acre harvested on record acreages. Responding to improved methods, per acre yields generally are on the increase where weather permits.

Several countries of Asia had good or record rice crops. Thailand sharply increased acreage and its crop is officially estimated at a record much above the previous largest crop. Production increased in the Malaya States, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, and the Philippine Republic.

The season was favorable for rice in the Western Hemisphere. The output of North America increased 9 percent, led by the United States with a 10-percent increase in acreage and an 11.5-percent rise in production. Record acreages planted in Mexico and Central America, combined with higher yields, resulted in production increases of 2 and 11 percent, respectively, over 1965 sharply above the average. All countries of Central America shared in the increase.

The outlook in South America is for a good harvest now nearly completed. Acreages increased in most countries, and total estimated production is up 3 percent from a year earlier. The harvest is expected to approximate, and may exceed, the record crop of 2 years before.

Production of Western Europe exceeded the small crop of the preceding year by a considerable margin and was 2 percent above the average. Although acreage decreased in all countries except Italy, substantially higher yields were harvested. Italy's acreage was the largest in 7 years; yields per acre were below average but much above the country's lowest recorded yields of 1965. Harvests of Portugal and France, though larger than in 1965, were below average. Record yields in Spain brought in a relatively larger crop, despite an acreage decline in recent years.

Production of the USSR and Eastern Europe increased markedly over the preceding year. The USSR harvested a record crop, having steadily increased both land in rice and production per acre in the 1960's. Output of Eastern Europe was 26 percent over the poor crop of 1965 and 22 percent above the average in 1960-64. (Cont. on page 24)

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specicied countries, average 1960-61/64-65, annual 1964-65 to 1966-67 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1960-61 to 1964-65	1964-65	1965-66 2/	1966-67 2/	Average 1960-61 to 1964-65	1964-65	1965-66 2/	1966-67 2/	Average 1960-61 to 1964-65	1964-65	1965-66 2/	1966-67 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America:												
Mexico	342	329	378	381	1,961	1,839	2,228	2,257	304.2	274.4	382.0	390.0
United States	1,703	1,786	1,793	1,967	3,738	4,097	4,254	4,324	2,887.3	3,318.8	3,460.1	3,858.3
Costa Rica	132	136	145	138	1,042	1,146	1,141	1,317	62.4	70.7	75.0	82.4
El Salvador	33	37	33	49	1,979	1,973	2,330	2,249	29.6	33.1	34.9	50.0
Guatemala	26	28	26	29	1,369	1,593	1,442	1,407	16.2	20.2	17.0	18.5
Honduras	34	35	41	42	1,476	1,471	1,480	1,448	22.7	23.4	27.5	27.6
Nicaragua 3/	55	56	62	65	1,353	1,189	1,187	1,425	33.7	30.2	33.4	42.0
Panama	253	298	329	344	978	958	1,029	1,025	112.3	129.5	153.6	160.0
Cuba	240	--	--	--	1,700	--	--	--	185.0	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	206	209	219	215	1,423	1,477	1,510	1,589	133.0	140.0	150.0	155.0
Total North America	3,132	3,251	3,389	3,560	2,711	2,892	2,992	3,096	3,851.7	4,265.0	4,599.6	4,998.7
South America:												
Argentina	135	168	116	150	3,159	3,512	3,141	3,131	193.4	267.6	165.3	213.0
Bolivia	74	70	78	--	1,316	1,401	1,410	--	44.2	44.5	50.0	--
Brazil	9,235	10,600	10,400	10,600	1,421	1,456	1,399	1,414	5,951.2	7,000.0	6,600.0	6,800.0
Chile	82	77	78	74	2,440	2,627	2,316	2,681	90.8	91.7	71.1	90.0
Colombia	643	747	926	865	1,823	1,771	1,600	1,733	531.8	600.0	672.0	680.0
Ecuador	273	222	250	250	1,525	1,718	1,764	1,379	188.8	173.0	200.0	155.0
Guyana	247	255	337	--	2,000	1,970	1,897	--	224.0	259.0	290.0	300.0
Paraguay	38	40	40	--	1,950	2,040	2,040	--	33.6	37.0	37.0	--
Peru	194	183	173	210	3,606	3,385	3,923	3,780	317.3	281.0	307.8	360.0
Surinam	70	75	72	--	2,486	2,587	2,750	--	78.9	88.0	89.8	90.0
Uruguay	51	68	78	78	2,841	2,919	3,022	3,024	65.8	90.0	106.9	107.0
Venezuela	165	224	260	257	1,476	1,631	1,695	1,945	110.5	165.8	199.9	210.0
Total South America	11,207	12,729	12,808	13,020	1,540	1,576	1,513	1,540	7,830.3	9,097.6	8,789.8	9,096.5
Europe:												
France	77	74	73	70	3,474	3,631	2,955	3,534	121.3	121.9	97.8	112.2
Greece	49	61	55	43	3,704	4,079	4,205	4,388	82.3	112.9	104.9	85.6
Italy	299	296	324	334	4,679	4,648	3,463	4,488	634.6	624.0	508.9	680.0
Portugal	92	93	87	85	4,073	4,299	3,517	4,116	170.0	181.4	138.8	158.7
Spain	157	158	146	143	5,460	5,555	5,279	5,936	388.8	398.1	349.6	385.0
Total Western Europe	674	682	685	675	4,569	4,649	3,862	4,643	1,397.0	1,438.3	1,200.0	1,421.5
Bulgaria	32	28	27	30	2,497	2,439	2,737	3,380	36.2	31.0	33.5	46.0
Hungary	52	44	42	46	1,715	1,748	--	--	40.4	34.9	--	--
Romania	35	49	47	51	2,589	2,420	2,157	2,594	41.1	53.8	45.8	60.0
Yugoslavia	15	16	14	15	3,333	3,488	3,871	3,747	22.7	25.3	24.6	25.5
Total Eastern Europe	142	146	139	151	2,282	2,310	2,250	2,621	147.0	153.0	141.9	179.5
Total Europe	816	828	824	826	4,171	4,237	3,590	4,273	1,544.0	1,591.3	1,341.9	1,601.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	332	469	533	600	2,068	2,209	2,400	2,609	311.0	470.0	580.0	710.0

Africa:													
Morocco	9	10	9	12	4,033	4,560	4,411	4,225	16.5	20.7	18.0	23.0
United Arab Republic	829	999	1,100	1,200	4,745	4,493	3,808	3,674	1,784.2	2,035.8	1,900.0	2,000.0
Congo (Kinshasa)	130	110	120	--	915	902	937	--	54.0	45.0	51.0	--
Ghana	78	105	106	106	959	894	853	874	33.8	42.6	41.0	42.0
Guinea	1,025	--	--	--	618	--	--	--	287.0	330.0	300.0	300.0
Ivory Coast	610	595	605	--	777	827	875	--	215.0	225.0	240.0	--
Malagasy Republic	1,996	1,853	1,900	--	1,370	1,475	1,566	--	1,240.0	1,240.0	1,350.0	1,375.0
Mali	442	500	490	480	893	860	742	915	179.0	195.0	165.0	200.0
Nigeria	700	--	--	--	1,120	--	--	--	355.0	400.0	350.0	400.0
Portuguese Guinea	138	--	--	--	1,664	--	--	--	104.0	--	--	--
Senegal	180	185	210	210	1,151	1,263	1,281	1,050	93.8	106.0	122.0	100.0
Sierra Leone	800	--	--	--	895	--	--	--	325.0	330.0	310.0	340.0
Tanzania 3/	204	--	--	--	1,161	--	--	--	108.0	--	--	--
Upper Volta	112	86	--	--	649	866	--	--	33.0	33.8	--	--
Total Africa	8,372	8,522	8,669	9,034	1,400	1,486	1,422	1,426	5,314.7	5,744.6	5,593.1	5,841.7
Asia:												
Iran	846	900	--	--	1,894	1,960	--	--	726.0	800.0	845.0	875.0
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	129	86	124	136	2,601	3,460	2,934	3,560	152.2	135.0	165.0	220.0
Afghanistan	524	544	--	--	2,053	2,056	--	--	488.0	508.0	--	--
Burma	12,000	12,300	11,983	11,369	1,456	1,461	1,482	1,425	7,925.0	8,150.0	8,055.0	7,350.0
Cambodia	5,731	5,793	5,391	5,073	952	978	972	992	2,474.8	2,570.0	2,376.2	2,282.5
Ceylon	1,239	1,148	1,216	1,300	1,714	1,663	1,661	1,781	963.1	865.9	916.0	1,050.0
China, Taiwan	1,905	1,884	1,935	1,940	3,242	3,508	3,490	3,523	2,801.8	2,997.5	3,063.5	3,100.0
India 3/	86,359	89,855	87,000	88,000	1,356	1,438	1,178	1,191	53,105.0	58,610.0	46,500.0	47,000.0
Indonesia	17,845	18,824	--	--	1,627	1,757	--	--	13,171.0	15,000.0	15,300.0	15,500.0
Japan 3/	8,117	8,055	8,043	8,041	4,324	4,305	4,252	4,367	15,920.5	15,730.0	15,511.0	15,931.2
Korea, South	2,837	2,954	3,035	3,050	3,647	4,019	3,463	4,016	4,693.6	5,384.7	4,767.4	5,555.6
Laos	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,300	1,020	1,006	989	1,057	740.0	730.0	740.0	623.0
Malaysia:												
Malaya States	816	841	875	900	2,238	2,338	2,268	2,266	828.5	892.0	900.0	925.0
Sabah (North Borneo)	89	88	95	--	1,879	2,092	1,963	--	75.6	83.5	82.0	--
Sarawak	282	290	294	--	858	846	862	--	109.7	111.4	115.0	--
Nepal	2,800	2,780	2,718	--	1,647	1,745	1,790	--	2,095.0	2,201.0	2,207.0	--
Pakistan 3/	24,955	26,155	26,573	25,600	1,462	1,500	1,472	1,386	16,539.0	17,795.9	17,742.5	16,100.0
Philippines	7,821	7,906	7,683	7,572	1,096	1,115	1,160	1,208	3,883.4	3,992.4	4,072.5	4,150.0
Thailand	14,709	14,773	14,753	17,811	1,343	1,439	1,433	1,466	8,960.0	9,640.0	9,587.6	11,840.0
Vietnam, South	6,054	6,331	--	--	1,841	1,806	--	--	5,055.8	5,185.0	--	--
Total Asia, excluding Communist areas 4/	197,340	203,900	200,290	202,270	1,576	1,642	1,529	1,534	141,100.0	151,800.0	138,900.0	140,700.0
Oceania:												
Australia	56	63	65	73	5,429	5,423	6,206	6,040	138.0	155.0	183.0	200.0
Fiji Islands	30	25	--	--	1,543	--	--	--	21.0	--	--	--
Total Oceania	89	91	93	106	3,963	4,191	4,765	4,617	160.0	173.0	201.0	222.0
World Total 4/	221,300	229,800	226,600	229,400	1,596	1,661	1,557	1,568	160,100.0	173,200.0	160,000.0	163,000.0

1/ Crops harvested in the Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Excluding Communist Asia (China, North Korea, and North Vietnam).

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Record production of Africa was 4 percent larger than in 1965-66. Crops increased in such main producing countries as the UAR (Egypt), Madagascar, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone.

Australia continued to expand rice production. Acreage increased 12 percent over the preceding record of the year before. Near-record yields, second only to those of 1965-66, resulted in a harvest 9 percent above the preceding crop and 45 percent above the average.

WORLD CORN PRODUCTION SETS RECORD IN 1966

World corn production in 1966 is now estimated at a record 225 million metric tons, 9 percent above the 1965 crop and 17 percent above the 1960-64 5-year average, according to the lastest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. 1966 world corn acreage is estimated at 24.7 million acres, 5 percent larger than the previous year.

The sharpest increases in production were in Europe, South America, and Africa, as excellent moisture supplies and good weather prevailed in these areas. Over the longer range, better technology, especially the use of improved seed and more fertilizer, is raising corn yields in countries around the world to expand the total crop.

North America produced 116 million tons of corn in 1966, up one percent from 1965. Crops were larger generally throughout the region. Canada had record production at 1.6 million tons, up 6 percent, with a yield of 81.9 bushels per acre, the world's highest. Corn production in the United States was at a new high of 104.2 million tons, slightly above the previous high in 1965. U.S. acreage was up 2 percent from the previous season, although 5 percent below the 1960-64 average. Mexico also had a record corn crop, estimated at 8.2 million tons, 9 percent above 1965.

The South American corn crop is estimated at 24.6 million tons, 22 percent above 1965. The Argentine crop is reported at 9.0 million tons, up 29 percent from last year's good outturn, as acreage gained 10 percent. This is the largest Argentine crop since 1940. Brazil's production is estimated at a record 12.5 million tons, 25 percent over 1965 and 3 percent above the previous high in 1964.

In Western Europe, corn production of 10.0 million tons was up 12 percent, with yields up 9 percent. France had a record crop of 4.0 million tons, 18 percent above 1965, as acreage rose 10 percent. Italy's production was up 6 percent at 3.5 million tons.

The East European corn crop went up 31 percent on virtually the same acreage. All countries in the region showed gains, Romania and Yugoslavia each harvested an 8.0-million-ton record crop to show gains of 36 and 35 percent, respectively.

In the Soviet Union, 1966 corn production is estimated at 6.8 million tons, up 6 percent on the basis of improved per acre yield.

Corn production in Africa in 1966 is estimated at 19.5 million tons, 27 percent above 1965. Good moisture supplies benefited the crop generally in countries south of the Sahara. South Africa, which is susceptible to droughts, had good rains throughout the season and produced 8.2 million tons, 63 percent above 1965 and 35 percent above their previous record in 1963.

Corn production in Asia is estimated at 25.8 million tons, 7 percent higher than a year earlier. Turkey, Indonesia, and Thailand had appreciably better crops. In Australia the outturn was 7 percent above their previous high in 1962. (Tables on pages 26 and 27)

WORLD EXPORTS OF PALM OIL AND PALM KERNELS

World exports of palm oil in 1966 estimated at 574,700 metric tons increased 10 percent from the reduced level of 523,300 tons in 1965 and were approximately the same as average annual exports during the 1960-64 period. The increase chiefly reflected the emergence of Malaysia as the world's major exporter accented by a larger movement from Indonesia and a partial recovery in exports from the Congo (Kinshasa). However, the volume of exports from Nigeria is estimated to have declined moderately.

Exports of palm kernels and palm kernel oil, on an oil equivalent basis, at 365,300 tons were slightly above the 357,200 tons exported in 1965 yet below the 376,100 ton average annual exports during 1960-64. Exports of palm kernels, as such, declined for the third consecutive year, while exports of palm kernel oil continued their upward trend. Further expansion of crushing facilities in Nigeria and Dahomey accounted for most of the shift.

Malaysia in 1966 displaced Nigeria as the world's leading exporter of palm oil. Net exports in 1966 were a record high--27 percent above those in 1965. The increase reflects substantial expansion in acreage. Estate oil palm area in West Malaysia in 1966 increased to about 245,800 acres--18 percent above the 207,900 acres of 1965. Estate production is expanding at an increasing rate and reflects a switch from such crops as coconut and rubber. Accenting this increase, the Federal Land Development Authority (FLDA) and various State governments and smallholders have established about 52,000 acres of palm oil, of which less than 10 percent is currently reported to be in production. There are also prospects for increased production in East Malaysia, particularly in the State of Sabah.

Heavy rains late in 1966 which hampered pollination have reduced production in recent months somewhat below that in late 1966. West Malaysian palm oil production in 1966 is reported to have exceeded 180,000 tons compared with 148,700 tons in 1965--more than treble that of 10 years ago. According to a recent forecast by the United Planting Association, palm oil production in Malaysia will double by 1970. The major export markets are the United Kingdom and Iraq. However, producers hope to develop export outlets for oil in other cash markets. (Cont. on page 28)

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1965-66 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	1965	1966 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million bushels	Million bushels
North America:											
Canada	498	752	771	70.9	79.3	81.9	897	1,515	1,603	59.6	63.1
United States	59,876	55,332	56,888	62.5	73.8	72.1	94,562	103,742	104,224	4,084.3	4,103.3
El Salvador	448	477	513	17.2	16.8	20.4	196	203	266	8.0	10.5
Guatemala	1,682	1,726	1,900	13.3	15.5	16.7	570	678	805	26.7	31.7
Honduras	959	1,040	--	12.5	13.5	--	303	356	--	14.0	12.7
Mexico	15,416	17,297	18,533	15.5	17.1	17.4	6,064	7,500	8,200	295.3	322.8
Nicaragua	353	483	500	13.9	13.9	14.6	124	171	185	6.7	7.3
Total 5/	80,640	78,480	81,550	50.4	57.5	56.0	103,220	114,600	116,080	4,511.6	4,570.0
South America:											
Argentina	7,008	8,093	8,928	28.0	34.2	39.9	4,984	7,040	9,054	277.2	356.4
Brazil	19,308	19,108	--	20.6	18.3	--	10,112	10,013	12,500	394.2	492.1
Chile	183	187	186	37.9	52.5	52.9	176	249	250	9.8	9.8
Colombia	1,814	2,026	1,730	17.5	16.9	18.2	807	870	800	34.3	31.5
Ecuador	508	519	519	11.7	12.9	13.7	151	170	180	6.7	7.1
Peru	843	890	914	22.6	22.6	23.7	485	510	550	20.1	21.7
Uruguay	563	527	531	10.3	13.5	10.0	147	180	135	7.1	5.3
Venezuela	1,058	1,141	1,160	17.2	18.4	18.9	461	521	557	20.5	21.9
Total 5/	32,290	33,550	37,530	21.7	23.6	25.8	17,810	20,080	24,560	790.5	966.9
Europe:											
EEC:											
France	2,229	2,147	2,370	46.4	62.7	67.2	2,625	3,420	4,047	134.6	159.3
Germany, West	41	66	78	37.6	57.4	64.1	39	96	127	3.8	5.0
Italy	2,816	2,538	2,438	52.2	51.5	56.7	3,732	3,317	3,510	130.6	138.2
Total EEC 5/	5,086	4,751	4,886	49.5	56.6	61.9	6,396	6,833	7,684	269.0	302.5
Austria	130	123	137	61.2	60.0	78.9	202	187	275	7.3	10.8
Greece	461	362	352	24.4	33.7	35.8	286	310	320	12.2	12.6
Portugal	1,208	1,195	1,302	18.3	15.1	16.2	562	459	537	18.1	21.1
Spain	1,146	1,201	1,127	36.9	37.4	40.6	1,074	1,142	1,163	45.0	45.8
Total Western Europe 5/	8,030	7,630	7,805	41.8	46.1	50.3	8,520	8,930	9,980	351.6	392.9
Bulgaria	1,601	1,371	1,431	40.7	35.5	58.7	1,655	1,238	2,135	48.7	84.1
Czechoslovakia	509	398	420	39.4	38.9	47.8	509	393	510	15.5	20.1
Hungary	3,226	3,010	3,089	40.3	46.6	47.0	3,304	3,564	3,688	140.3	145.2
Romania	8,305	8,169	8,211	27.4	28.3	38.2	5,784	5,877	7,971	231.4	313.8
Yugoslavia	6,118	6,301	6,178	36.4	37.0	50.9	5,664	5,920	7,980	233.1	314.2
Total Eastern Europe 5/	19,790	19,270	19,350	33.7	34.7	45.4	16,940	17,010	22,300	669.6	877.9
Total Europe 5/	27,820	26,900	27,155	36.0	38.0	46.8	25,460	25,940	32,280	1,021.2	1,270.8

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	15,510	7,907	7,979	24.3	31.9	33.6	9,564	6,400	6,800	252.0	267.7
Africa:											
Morocco	1,122	1,072	1,083	11.0	10.0	5.6	314	272	154	10.7	6.1
United Arab Republic	1,793	1,713	1,661	40.0	48.3	52.1	1,823	2,100	2,200	82.7	86.6
Angola	1,465	--	--	10.9	--	--	407	340	--	13.4	--
Malagasy Republic	247	--	--	14.4	--	--	90	91	--	--	--
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	2,960	--	--	23.2	--	--	1,748	1,957	2,126	77.0	83.7
Swaziland	--	210	--	--	8.1	--	--	43	--	1.7	--
South Africa, Republic of	13,106	13,095	--	15.5	15.2	--	5,147	5,056	8,242	199.0	324.5
Total 5/	34,510	34,030	36,410	17.2	17.9	21.1	15,120	15,420	19,510	607.1	768.1
Asia:											
Turkey	1,689	1,606	1,668	21.4	19.6	23.6	916	800	1,000	31.5	39.4
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,580	--	--	--	--
Afghanistan	1,236	--	--	22.5	--	--	707	--	720	--	28.3
Taiwan	43	46	55	29.4	35.2	36.8	32	41	51	1.6	2.0
India	11,200	11,572	11,334	15.5	15.8	16.3	4,402	4,632	4,687	182.4	184.5
Indonesia	7,286	--	--	15.3	--	--	2,823	2,283	3,005	89.9	118.3
Japan	100	74	64	40.9	39 1	38.9	104	75	63	2.9	2.5
Pakistan	1,190	1,349	1,377	16.5	15.8	16.9	498	543	572	21.4	22.5
Philippines	4,759	5,204	5,317	10.2	10.4	10.5	1,230	1,380	1,419	54.3	55.9
Thailand	22	1,425	--	30.7	30.1	--	720	1,100	1,250	43.3	49.2
Total 5/	53,635	54,540	56,490	17.2	17.3	18.0	23,445	24,010	25,780	945.2	1,014.9
Oceania:											
Australia	206	197	228	33.6	24.9	35.1	176	125	203	4.9	8.0
New Zealand	8	9	10	77.8	100.0	80.0	16	23	20	0.9	0.8
Total Oceania	214	206	238	35.3	28.2	37.0	192	148	223	5.8	8.8
World Total 5/	244,620	235,610	247,150	31.4	34.5	35.9	194,810	206,600	225,230	8,133.4	8,866.9

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1966 is combined with preliminary estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvest beginning early in 1967. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary estimates. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Net exports of palm kernel oil from Malaysia in 1966 increased and exceeded the 1963 volume. The major markets were Japan, the United Kingdom, and Greece. Exports of palm kernels are negligible.

Recent sales to the EEC were stimulated prior to the increased rate of duty effective on July 1. A further increase in sales has been caused by the political crisis in Nigeria.

Because of the growing importance of the oil palm in Malaysia, consideration is being given to establishing a National Oil Palm Research Institute. The purpose of this institute would be to stimulate production through research developments in such areas as soil management, the selection of higher yielding varieties, disease control, and improved crushing processes.

Nigerian exports of both palm oil and palm kernels declined in 1966; however, exports of palm kernel oil expanded sharply. The decline is partly the result of the political difficulties which flared up in the last quarter of 1966 and resulted in the secession of the Eastern Region. The Eastern Nigeria Marketing Board (ENMB) took over the sale of its agricultural products from the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company (NPMC) on April 17. Eastern Nigeria has now given the ENMB the power to fix prices and charter ships to market their commodities.

According to the NPMC, sales through April 30 this year were as follows: Palm kernels 160,689 tons, leaving a balance on May 1 of 245,733 tons; palm oil, 18,378 tons, with 103,548 tons on hand. Production in 1967 from the Eastern Region alone, according to the NPMC, was estimated at 190,000 tons of palm kernels and 110,000 tons of palm oil. According to trade sources, the data issued by the NPMC represented an attempt to discredit the claim by the ENMB that since severing relations it has sold 340,000 tons of palm products.

Nigerian exports of palm oil will probably trend downward in the next few years, reflecting increased consumption which is expected to result from population growth and higher incomes. However, newly planted areas in both the East and West Regions may bring about some recovery. Exports of palm kernels and palm kernels oil on an oil equivalent basis are expected to trend upward. This increase will reflect expanded production from new plantings under the 1962-68 Development Plan. Because of the sharp expansion in crushing facilities, an increasing proportion of the total is expected to be moved as oil rather than as kernels.

A new crushing mill is being constructed at Port Harcourt under the auspices of the ENMB. This will be the second of its type in Nigeria and be used primarily for crushing palm kernels. The new mill will have an initial processing capacity of 100,000 long tons annually. The first plant, which opened in November 1965, is located at Ikeja in the Western region and has an annual capacity of 120,000 long tons. A third mill for crushing palm kernels and cocoa is reportedly being constructed at Koko.

In 1966 exports of palm oil from the Congo (Kinshasa), following 6 consecutive years of decline, are estimated to have increased somewhat from the reduced volume of 1965 but they remained substantially below those in prior years. Exports of palm kernel oil were virtually the same as in 1965 but substantially below the average during the 1960-64 period. Palm kernel exports have been virtually nil in recent years and substantially below those exported previously.

The dropoff in Congolese production and exports following independence was due to unstable internal conditions and disruption of the economy particularly in the labor sector. Prior to independence, most of the palm oil and palm kernel oil was from natural groves and small plantations owned by the Congolese. Following independence, many workers abandoned these smaller plantations causing sharp declines in the production of palm oil and palm kernel oil. Producers report that the unfavorable exchange rate and high minimum legal wage and price controls tend to discourage plantation production. Also, small native producers and plantation laborers lack incentive because of a shortage of consumer goods in the interior to purchase with their earnings. Because of an increase in the price of corn relative to that for palm nuts and the abundance of land in the Congo many natives no longer harvest the nuts but have started producing corn for domestic needs. This shift in the native sector, requiring no capital inputs, has apparently had a more adverse effect on palm kernel oil production than on production of palm oil.

Exports of palm oil from Indonesia (based on incomplete data and trade with reporting trade partners) are estimated to have increased significantly from those in 1965 to a volume nearly one-fourth above the 1960-64 average. The increase is believed to partly reflect a further increase in production. Major destinations for exports included the United States, the Netherlands, Japan, West Germany, and Italy. According to U.S. Bureau of Census data, palm oil imports into the U.S. from Indonesia in 1966 amounted to 21,378 tons compared with only 1,822 tons in 1965. Exports of palm kernels in 1966 are estimated to have declined slightly from those in 1965 and were slightly less than the annual average for the 1960-64 period.

Exports of palm kernels from the Ivory Coast declined significantly in 1966 from those in 1965. France was again by far the largest single export market. Oil palm developments are reported to be ahead of schedule. About 70 percent of the first planned phase, involving the planting of 11,600 acres by 1970, has already been completed. Additional plantings involving about 79,100 acres, and the construction of six proposed oil mills is reported to be running ahead of schedule. The Government of the Ivory Coast also hopes to embark on another project involving the planting of 61,800 acres in lesser developed areas of the country if funds can be secured from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Exports of palm kernels from Sierra Leone in 1966 continued their downward trend to a volume 14 percent below the 1960-64 average. This reduction has taken place despite the stated objective of the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board to increase exports of these commodities. The board has engaged in the planting of oil palm and has encouraged private farmers to expand their plantings. Construction of additional palm oil mills as well as the construction of palm kernel crushing mills has also been planned by the board. However, financial difficulties are reported to have been encountered which have delayed activities. Recent political developments may cause delays in implementing production plans.

Reliable sources report that a new palm oil plantation is to be established on the north coast of New Britain. The plantation is expected to produce about 2,000 tons of palm oil annually.

In the Philippines an African palm oil processing plant began operations in May at Basilan City in the southern region. The plant can process 1.5 tons of nuts per hour and will provide oil for the manufacture of soap, margarine, cooking oil, and lubricants. African palm offers a distinct advantage over coconut in that average yields of oil per acre harvested far exceed those for the coconut palm.

It would seem that the general long-term outlook for palm kernels and oils is favorable. Production will trend upward, as evidenced by increased plantings in such countries as Malaysia. However, exports of palm kernels as such may stagnate or decline owing to the expansion of crushing facilities in the major producing countries, particularly Nigeria, Kinshasa, Dahomey, and Sierra Leone. Based on increasing availabilities and stiffening competition from synthetics, prices will probably trend lower.

PALM OIL: Exports from principal exporting countries, average 1960-64, annual 1960-66

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Africa:								
Angola	15.5	13.0	14.6	15.1	16.7	17.8	14.6	14.5
Cameroon 2/	8.3	8.9	9.8	7.1	9.8	5.7	3/ 5.0	3/ 5.0
Congo (Brazzaville)	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.2	2.6	1.9	.6
Congo (Kinshasa) 4/	148.2	167.2	154.4	151.1	143.0	123.9	65.7	3/ 80.0
Dahomey	10.2	10.7	9.0	9.2	9.3	12.7	13.3	12.7
Guinea, Portuguese	.1	.2	5/	.1	.1	.1	0	3/ 0
Guinea, Spanish	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.8	3/ 3.0
Ivory Coast 6/	-2.6	-1.2	-4.8	-4.5	-3.3	.9	-.3	-.5
Nigeria 7/	146.0	178.0	167.2	120.6	127.7	136.4	152.4	140.0
Sao Tome and Principe	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	.6	.9	3/ 1.0
Togo	.4	.7	.9	.3	.2	.1	5/	3/ .1
Total	333.2	385.0	358.4	307.2	310.4	303.6	257.3	256.4
Asia:								
Indonesia	113.8	108.5	117.7	100.1	109.8	133.2	125.9	3/140.0
Malaysia 6/	102.7	91.5	89.2	98.6	108.2	126.2	140.1	178.3
Total	216.5	200.0	206.9	198.7	218.0	259.4	266.0	318.3
Grand total	549.7	585.0	565.3	505.9	528.4	563.0	523.3	574.7

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Including West Cameroon data which had been included in Nigerian statistics prior to October 1960. 3/ Estimated. 4/ From July 1960 excludes production from Katanga, Rwanda, and Burundi; in 1961 excluding production from South Kasai, Kiru, and Oriental Province as well. 5/ Less than 50 tons. 6/ Net exports. 7/ 1960 data adjusted on basis of West Cemeroon purchases.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

PALM KERNELS: World exports by principal producing countries, average 1960-64, annual 1962-66

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/	1966 1/
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Africa:						
Angola	12.3	11.6	18.0	16.7	14.3	13.5
Cameroon, Rep. of 2/	19.1	16.8	19.4	18.7	18.5	17.0
Congo (Brazzaville)	7.3	7.7	9.7	6.4	5.6	6.0
Congo (Kinshasa) 3/	11.2	18.9	2.8	1.1	0	0
Dahomey	52.1	43.9	50.6	56.2	16.7	4/ 10.0
Guinea, Portuguese	12.5	17.6	12.4	9.1	9.0	9.0
Guinea, Rep. of	22.0	22.7	23.0	21.5	12.0	10.0
Guinea, Spanish	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.2	4/ 2.0
Ivory Coast	12.6	10.7	10.4	12.8	14.9	9.4
Liberia 5/	9.9	8.5	6.6	6.9	11.6	11.9
Nigeria 6/	404.0	372.5	404.7	400.5	422.2	4/390.0
Sao Tome and Principe	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	4/ 3.5
Senegal	4.6	5.6	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.5
Sierra Leone	56.5	62.0	53.6	53.0	50.1	48.7
Togo	12.6	10.4	12.7	14.5	15.3	18.5
Others	5.2	4.4	4.8	6.8	5.4	4/ 4.5
Total	649.0	620.5	638.9	634.2	605.1	557.5
Asia:						
Indonesia	32.3	31.1	31.3	33.0	32.9	4/ 30.0
Malaysia 5/	16.7	14.3	16.0	11.6	12.6	15.8
Total	49.0	45.4	47.3	44.6	45.5	45.8
World total	698.0	665.9	686.2	678.8	650.6	603.3

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Including West Cameroon data formerly included in Nigerian statistics prior to October 1960. 3/ From July 1960 excludes production from Katanga, Rwanda, Kiru, and Oriental Province as well. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Net exports. 6/ 1960 data adjusted on basis of West Cameroon purchases.

PALM KERNEL OIL: World exports by principal producing countries, average 1960-64, annual 1962-66

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/	1966 1/
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Angola	2.2	2.6	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.2
Cameroon, Rep. of	.7	.8	.6	1.5	1.1	2/ 1.0
Congo, (Kinshasa)	44.1	41.9	32.0	44.3	31.3	31.9
Dahomey	0	0	0	0	16.7	2/15.0
Malaysia	.2	.1	.4	.1	0	2/ 0
Nigeria	.8	.1	3.2	.9	1.0	32.6
Total	48.0	45.5	37.8	49.0	51.4	81.7

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

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Statistical Report

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

BUMPER WORLD ALMOND
CROP FORECAST

The 1967 world commercial almond crop to be harvested shortly is forecast at 143,000 short tons shelled basis. This would be 4 percent above last year's excellent crop and 18 percent above average; it would be the largest output since a record 155,500 tons were harvested in 1961. Total supplies for the 1967-68 marketing year (including carryover stocks) are expected to amount to 157,600 tons--also the highest level since 1961. At the start of the 1966-67 season supplies totaled 150,600 tons and the 1961-65 average beginning season supplies totaled only 136,700 tons.

Foreign production at 98,500 tons is expected to be the highest since 1961; production in Iran, Italy, Morocco and Portugal should be above both the 1966 average levels. Spain should have a smaller crop than last year's record level but well above average. The U.S. almond crop--forecast at 44,500 tons--would be 4 percent below last year's all-time high.

Carryover stocks in exporting countries are forecast at only 14,600 tons. While this is slightly higher than the 13,400 tons carried into the current season, it is somewhat below average and well below the carryout level from other large crops.

Exports by the six major producing nations are preliminarily estimated at 78,700 tons shelled basis. This would be the highest level since a record 102,000 tons were traded in 1961 and would be 8 percent above average. It continues a recent trend in steadily increasing exports. Heavier internal consumption--particularly in Italy--has been partly responsible for the increase in exports not keeping pace with rising production. However, the rapidly strengthening competition from other nuts, particularly filberts, has also been a major factor.

U.S. exports during the first 10 months (August - May) totaled 8,735 tons shelled basis--down 15 percent from the 10,247 tons shipped during the comparable period in 1965-66 when U.S. almond exports hit an all-time high. The drop can be attributed to record domestic demand in the U.S. and stronger competition abroad from almonds and other tree nuts.

U.S. imports of almonds during August 1966 - May 1967 were, as usual, negligible and consisted of 154 tons of shelled and 61 tons of blanched almonds. During the comparable period in 1965-66 imports consisted of 149 tons of shelled and 48 tons of blanched almonds.

Prices of foreign almonds are somewhat below the level of a year ago and in fact for the entire season they have been generally lower than at any comparable time in the past four seasons. However, they have held pretty firm, considering the size of the 1966 crop and the volume of exports.

Unselected Baris (f.o.b. Bari) averaged 63.8 cents per pound in June 1967 as against 65.4 cents in 1966 and 65.0-65.2 cents in the three previous Junes. In spite of the record Spanish crop, the price of unselected Valencias (f.o.b. Reus) has been relatively strong--dropping from 67.5 cents in mid-June 1966 to 62.5 cents in early October, then rising up to 69.4 cents by late May. In mid-June 1967 at 67.0 cents they were only one-half cent below a year earlier.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production
in selected countries, average 1961-65 and 1965-67 crop years

Country	Average 1961-65	1965	revised 1966	Forecast 1967
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Iran	7.1	6.6	1.5	9.0
Italy	40.5	41.0	42.0	45.0
Morocco	4.1	6.6	4.5	5.5
Portugal	3.9	4.1	1.7	6.0
Spain	30.2	30.0	41.0	33.0
Total foreign	85.8	88.3	90.7	98.5
United States 1/	35.6	39.8	46.5	44.5
Grand total	121.4	128.1	137.2	143.0
Beginning stocks	15.3	17.8	13.4	14.6
Total supplies	136.7	145.9	150.6	157.6

1/ Source: Almond Control Board.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries,
average 1960-64 and 1963-66 marketing years 1/

Country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Iran	4.2	1.8	2.9	2.5	1.1
Italy	30.5	33.4	28.3	31.3	33.0
Morocco	2.5	2.7	4.4	4.9	3.3
Portugal	3.3	2.6	2.5	3.6	1.3
Spain	25.7	23.1	27.5	24.0	30.0
Total foreign.	66.2	63.6	65.6	66.3	68.7
United States	6.9	9.5	9.5	11.3	10.0
Grand Total	73.1	73.1	75.1	77.6	78.7

1/ Iran-year beginning September 23; Morocco-Calendar year following year shown; Spain year beginning September 1; all others--year beginning August 1.

ALMONDS, SHELLED, UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b. Bari, Italy marketing seasons 1962-66

Month	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
August.....	62.8	61.1	66.2	67.9	62.1
September.....	65.2	64.4	64.7	64.5	61.4
October.....	66.0	69.3	63.7	62.9	59.8
November.....	69.6	66.6	61.9	62.0	59.6
December.....	68.5	62.6	62.0	63.8	61.0
January.....	69.0	64.9	63.1	64.2	62.1
February.....	67.0	63.2	63.2	64.2	61.4
March.....	60.9	62.5	62.5	63.9	61.2
April.....	58.9	61.2	61.2	63.9	61.4
May.....	62.3	63.5	63.0	65.5	62.8
June.....	65.0	65.2	65.2	65.4	63.8
July.....	61.9	65.1	66.3	63.4	--

1967 WORLD FILBERT
CROP BELOW AVERAGE

The world's 1967 commercial filbert crop is forecast at 192,800 short tons in-shell basis--down 36 percent from the record 300,200 tons harvested in 1966 and marginally below the 1961-65 average. Since this is the "off" year in Turkey's biennial production cycle and Turkey produces over half of the world's filberts, this is not as short a crop as had been expected. Also, in addition to the 1967 crop there will be an estimated 60,000 tons of 1966 crop Turkish filberts carried into the new season as stocks.

All producing countries including the United States expect crops equal to or smaller than in 1966. However, the U.S. and Italian crops are above average, the Spanish crop about average and the Turkish crop below average.

Exports from the three Mediterranean countries during the 1966-67 marketing year are expected to reach a record 208,500 tons in-shell basis. This would be 38 percent above the 1960-64 average and 10 percent above previous high shipped in 1964-65. Turkey is expected to about equal her 1964-65 peak exports this season but Italian exports are nearly double the 1964-65 level and virtually the same as the all-time high shipped in 1965-66. Spain, on the other hand, is having about an average export year--shipping 30 percent less than in 1965-66. During the first half of the season West Germany as usual was the leading market for Mediterranean filberts but the Soviet Union became the number two buyer during this period as well as during the 1965-66 season.

U.S. Imports of shelled filberts totaled only 1,456 tons during the first eight months (October-May) of this season as against 1,933 tons during the same period last season. As usual, there have been no imports of in-shell filberts so far this season.

Prices for 1966 crop shelled Kerassundes (f.o.b. Turkish port) are still below the level for 1965 crop kernels a year ago because of the much larger 1966 harvest. However, in spite of the record world crop, the heavy sales of old crop Turkish nuts at the beginning of the season and strong competition from lower almond prices, filbert prices are well above the comparable level during 1964-65 when there was also a record co-op. The firm pricing policy of Fiskobirlik the filbert marketing crop in Turkey which held the major portion of the crop is the main reason for this relatively strong price but there is also evident an increase in world demand.

FILBERTS, IN-SHELL: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1961-65 and 1965-67 crop years

Country	Average 1961-65	1965	Preliminary 1966	Forecast 1967
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Italy	51.4	64.0	70.0	65.0
Spain	17.9	24.0	18.0	18.0
Turkey	116.8	75.0	200.0	100.0
Total foreign	186.1	163.0	288.0	183.0
United States	8.5	7.7	12.2	9.8
Grand Total	194.6	170.7	300.2	192.8

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1960-64 and 1963-66 marketing years 1/

Type and Country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
In-Shell					
Italy	13.2	14.3	12.8	15.4	2/
Spain	.9	1.3	.6	2/	2/
Turkey	1.3	.7	3.2	4.4	2/
Total	15.4	16.3	16.6	--	2/
Shelled					
Italy	8.3	7.1	5.9	14.8	2/
Spain	6.8	5.9	7.9	2/	2/
Turkey	50.3	52.6	70.8	49.2	2/
Total	65.4	65.6	84.6	--	2/
In-Shell Equivalent					
Italy	31.5	29.8	25.9	48.1	48.0
Spain	15.9	14.2	18.0	22.2	15.5
Turkey	103.4	105.8	144.7	102.8	145.0
Total	150.8	149.8	188.6	173.1	208.5

1/ Marketing year beginning September 1 for Spain and October 1 for Turkey and Italy.
2/ No separation into shelled and in-shell available yet.

FILBERTS, SHELLED, KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port first week each month 1962-66 marketing seasons

First week of	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound
October	62.5	60.3	45.1	54.6	49.8
November	64.1	58.1	45.7	53.3	52.1
December	62.9	53.3	44.8	54.9	51.4
January	62.5	55.2	45.1	54.9	52.1
February	61.6	52.7	46.7	56.5	52.1
March	61.0	50.8	44.8	56.5	51.4
April	60.6	48.9	44.1	56.5	52.1
May	58.4	46.4	43.5	54.9	52.2
June	57.2	48.3	47.0	54.9	52.6
July	57.8	47.6	48.3	54.9	--
August	57.5	46.7	48.9	48.9	--
September	60.3	45.7	51.1	48.3	--

VANILLA TRADE DECLINES

As a result of smaller sales to the United States, 1966 exports of vanilla beans from the Malagasy Republic--the world's largest producer and exporter--totaled 1.95 million pounds, valued at $8.98 million. The 1966 shipments were down 10 percent from the 1965 level of 2.17 million pounds, valued at $9.87 million. Exports to the United States--the world's largest market for vanilla--fell to 1.50 million pounds from 1.79 million during the year before. Shipments to all destinations during the first 4 months of 1967 have totaled 302,030 pounds, compared with 220,460 pounds during the corresponding 1966 period.

Vanilla production remains far in excess of world requirements. The 1967 Malagasy Republic crop alone is expected to be between 3.3 to 4.0 million pounds, or nearly double the current level of global consumption. As a result of a successive series of bumper crops, the Republic's vanilla stocks have continued to mount and are currently estimated to be in excess of 4.4 million pounds. As 1967 exports are expected to be no higher than last year's level, the government has announced its intention to destroy approximately 1.4 million pounds of uncured (green) vanilla to help alleviate the large stock position and to reduce storage costs. Malagasy Republic's vanilla sales have been sluggish so far this year. Importers have been reducing inventories in anticipation of possible lower prices in view of the unbalanced statistical position between supply and demand.

The current marketing agreement between the U. S. Vanilla Bean and Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association and the Malagasy Republic calls for a 1967 export quota of 1.87 million pounds at a f.o.b. price of $4.63 per pound. U. S. buyers thus far have failed to meet the first quarter quota of 330,690 pounds, and reportedly have not bought up to their second quarter allotment of 551,150 pounds, and it appears doubtful that the remaining quarterly quotas of 551,150 and 440,920 pounds, respectively, will be achieved either. However, under the 1967 marketing arrangement, it was agreed that any unsold portion of the quotas would be automatically canceled at the end of each quarter.

As a result of inventory reduction, United States imports of vanilla beans during 1966 fell to 1.85 million pounds from 2.16 million in the year before. The Malagasy Republic (including Comores and Reunion) supplied 1.58 million pounds or 85 percent of U. S. requirements. Imports from Mexico were more than halved to 31,000 pounds from 66,000 in 1965. United States imports during the first 5 months of 1967 amounted to 605,400 pounds, down 11 percent from the similar 1966 period when 682,000 pounds were imported.

Current vanilla bean prices (New York Spot Bourbon) range from $5.20-5.50 per pound, compared with $5.35-5.65 for a year ago. Tahitian beans, which have different flavor characteristics than the Bourbon variety, are now selling for $7.25-7.50 per pound, up about a dollar a pound from July 1966.

Vanilla Beans: Exports from the Malagasy Republic by Destination, 1963-66

Destination	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	566.8	1,237.0	1,792.6	1,504.8
France	57.9	75.5	238.5	296.9
West Germany	11.1	31.8	120.0	126.5
Canada	---	22.5	---	4.4
United Kingdom	1.1	8.3	12.8	6.6
Others	1.3	8.7	4.9	12.0
Total	638.2	1,383.8	2,168.8	1,951.2
Value $1,000	4,212	6,411	9,871	8,975

Foreign Trade Statistics of the Malagasy Republic

Vanilla Beans: United States Imports by Origin, 1965-67

Origin	1965	1966	January-May	
			1966	1967
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Malagasy Republic 1/	1,741.6	1,575.5	582.5	499.3
Indonesia	131.1	122.8	29.8	49.0
Malaysia	98.3	33.3	28.9	---
Mexico	65.9	31.0	---	23.8
French Polynesia 2/	19.9	25.5	12.6	16.8
France	60.0	11.2	11.2	9.4
Uganda	5.6	7.9	---	2.1
Other	35.7	45.1	17.0	5.0
Total	2,158.1	1,852.3	682.0	605.4
Value $1,000	9,474	8,196	3,031	2,705

1/ Includes Reunion and Comores. 2/ Includes the Islands of Tahiti, Moorea, Raiatea, Tahaa, Huahine, and Bora Bora.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

WORLD FISH OIL PRODUCTION AND
EXPORTS AT RECORD HIGH IN 1966

World fish oil production was at a record high in 1966, 16 percent above the 1965 volume and 46 percent above the 1960-64 average. The increase was chiefly influenced by record outputs in Norway and Iceland and also some recovery from the reduced 1965 volumes in Peru and Chile. Production in other producing areas (North America, Africa and Asia) accounted for about 22 percent of the total compared with 28 percent in 1965.

The significant rise in 1966 fish oil output resulted in record exports at 13 percent above 1965 and 39 percent above the 1960-64 average. Most of this increase reflected record movements of herring and mackerel oil from Norway and Iceland. Exports of anchovy oil from Peru were estimated to have about equaled the 1965 volume. Exports of menhaden oil from the United States and pilchard oil from South Africa declined.

About three-fifths of total world production of fish oil moves into world trade. In certain less-developed countries, virtually all output is exported and provides a major source of foreign exchange, e.g., Peru, Iceland and Chile.

Commercial fish oil production has increased at an unexpectedly sharp rate in recent years reflecting marked expansion of the fish reduction industry. This expansion was based chiefly on an anticipated increase in the demand for fish meal as well as such factors as availability of fish resources, and the yield ratio between fish oil and fish meal. The yield of oil relative to meal is small and varies widely depending upon the species of fish, the season, the temperature in which caught, the maturity of the fish, and general feeding conditions. The major fish oils of commercial importance include anchovy, herring, menhaden, pilchard and cod liver oil.

Availabilities and exports from the United States, largely menhaden oil, again declined in 1966 as a result of a reduced catch. The industry, which conducts its operations off the mid-Atlantic coast, has expressed concern that the catch has continued to decline despite the use of improved equipment. The reason for the decline is not immediately apparent and the industry reportedly hopes to obtain funds for research to determine the cause.

In 1966 Peru's production partially recovered from the low volume in 1965. Despite the increase, supplies were significantly below the volume of both 1965 and 1964. Exports, virtually all anchovy oil, are (according to preliminary data) estimated to have increased slightly from those in 1965. Based on an estimated build-up in stocks and prospects of some increase in production this year, the total Peruvian fish oil supply in 1967 is expected to increase significantly, perhaps approximating 220,000 tons.

Because of the increase in supplies, exports are expected to expand further. In the January-April period, Peruvian fish oil exports are reported to have amounted to 118,052 tons compared with only 25,398 tons in the same 4 months of 1966. Peru's commercial fish reduction industry is highly export oriented and has been a major earner of foreign exchange.

In Chile, production and exports of anchovy oil rose to new highs in 1966 following the sharp decline in 1965. The increase apparently reflected a marked improvement in fish resource availabilities. Since present plant capacity would allow for increased output, availabilities from the anchovy and hake catch will determine production. As in Peru, a major share of the production has in the past moved into export markets.

Iceland's fish oil production and exports in 1966 rose to new records, sharply above 1965 and more than double the 1960-64 average. The increase reflected a marked increase in the herring catch due to increased use of modern boats and fish-locating equipment. Exports of herring oil in the January-April period this year amounted to 34,137 tons compared with 40,560 tons in the same months of 1966.

Norwegian fish oil production and exports climbed to unprecedented records. Exports were estimated to have been five times average exports in the 1960-64 period. This increase reflected the fact that new ships with purse-seining equipment have been added to the fleet. Because the sharp increase in supplies in 1966 resulted in lower prices of oil, fishing was suspended in November and December. To reduce the catch in 1967 and encourage improvement in oil prices, herring processors have reportedly reduced their buying prices by about one-third from last year's level. Herring oil production through April 1967 reportedly amounted to nearly 65,000 tons compared with about 36,300 tons in the same 4 months of 1966. However, most of Norway's fish oil production usually occurs in the May-November period.

In South Africa, including South West Africa, fish oil production and exports again declined. Fishing conditions for pilchard during the early months this year were reported to have been favorable with a catch substantially above the comparable 1966 period. Because of existing conservation measures, there is little likelihood of sizable expansion in the near future.

Because of increased world availabilities, fish oil prices since March 1966 declined significantly reaching a low in April 1967 and have since increased slightly. Unusually low prices for fish oil relative to competing oils have generated a significant increase in consumption.

Much of the increased volume of fish oil available in world markets is being absorbed in the United Kingdom, West Germany, the Netherlands and France. In particular, because of lower prices relative to lard and reduced availabilities of whale oil, fish oil is being used in larger proportions in the production of margarine, in the United Kingdom.

FISH OIL (including fish liver oil): Production by major producing countries and estimated world total, average 1960-64, annual 1961-66

Country	Average 1960-64	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:							
Canada	25.2	25.6	24.8	31.4	29.8	28.2	27.6
United States	106.8	127.3	123.8	91.8	88.5	96.4	81.3
Other 2/	.5	.8	.3	.6	.8	2.3	4.0
Total	132.5	153.7	148.9	123.8	119.1	126.9	112.9
South America:							
Chile	12.3	7.2	14.5	13.8	19.4	11.1	24.9
Peru	149.0	131.0	166.2	170.7	224.1	137.7	165.3
Other 2/	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.5
Total	162.9	139.6	181.9	186.2	245.7	151.2	192.7
Europe:							
Denmark	26.2	19.1	27.0	29.8	35.1	43.8	40.8
Germany, West	29.0	30.1	31.5	26.8	24.8	22.0	20.9
Iceland	64.2	50.9	75.1	60.6	100.3	117.9	165.0
Norway	81.6	84.9	75.3	71.1	99.2	196.8	263.4
Portugal	8.5	8.6	8.1	8.7	10.2	10.1	11.0
United Kingdom	20.3	17.2	15.5	25.4	21.8	14.4	16.6
U.S.S.R.	29.7	25.5	28.7	33.1	38.6	48.5	52.9
Other 2/	15.6	16.0	13.7	17.6	17.5	18.7	20.5
Total	275.1	252.3	274.9	273.1	347.5	472.2	591.1
Africa:							
Morocco	3/ 5.3	3/ 4.4	3/ 4.9	3/ 5.7	3/ 5.8	6.0	5.5
Angola	5.6	3.9	4.2	4.0	8.2	5.1	6.1
South West Africa	27.9	19.2	29.4	20.8	52.0	39.0	38.1
South Africa, Rep. of.	34.7	46.3	39.4	32.2	25.2	23.2	17.7
Total	73.5	73.8	77.9	62.7	91.2	73.3	67.4
Asia:							
Japan	39.6	42.8	52.0	31.5	32.8	38.0	33.0
Other 2/	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.8	3.6	3.7
Total	41.7	45.1	54.2	33.9	34.6	41.6	36.7
World total	685.7	664.5	737.8	679.7	838.1	865.2	1,000.8

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes estimates for minor producing countries. 3/ Based on export data.

FISH OIL (INCLUDING FISH LIVER OILS) 1/: World gross exports, average 1960-64, annual 1961-66

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:							
Canada	9.0	4.4	3.2	6.4	15.8	7.6	3.8
Mexico	.4	.8	.3	.3	.5	.3	.4
United States	80.3	61.2	61.5	131.2	75.7	51.9	38.6
Total	89.7	66.4	65.0	137.9	92.0	59.8	42.8
South America:							
Argentina	.6	.6	.4	.5	.8	1.3	.9
Chile	10.3	5.1	12.0	12.7	15.1	8.8	18.1
Peru	115.5	112.8	166.0	138.3	121.9	151.5 3/	153.2
Total	126.4	118.5	178.4	151.5	137.8	161.6	172.2
Europe:							
Denmark	18.4	10.5	17.5	23.3	33.6	57.5	38.2
France	2.9	2.7	2.8	4.0	2.8	2.1	2.9
Germany, West	22.0	25.3	22.9	19.7	16.2	16.7	15.2
Iceland	62.2	35.0	72.5	71.2	68.6	97.6	146.3
Netherlands 4/5/	4.2	5.2	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.7	4.8
Norway 5/	21.0	24.0	18.7	21.8	22.3	56.3	3/110.6
Portugal	8.1	7.4	6.7	12.8	8.8	10.6	5.3
Sweden	2.9	2.5	2.0	3.5	4.0	3.3	4.1
United Kingdom	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.2	1.9	2.1
Others (including U.S.S.R. 6/	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8
Total	147.3	118.6	151.2	164.4	165.0	250.5	332.3
Africa:							
Angola	5.0	3.3	2.9	3.4	8.1	5.2 3/	5.5
Morocco	5.3	4.5	4.9	5.7	5.8	1.4	4.0
South Africa, Rep. of 7/	44.6	51.0	50.4	35.3	49.2	38.9	27.2
Total	54.9	58.8	58.2	44.4	63.1	45.5	36.7
Asia and Oceania:							
Japan	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.3
Others 6/	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8
Total	3.6	3.5	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.1	2.1
World total	421.9	365.8	456.7	501.0	461.0	519.5	586.1

1/ Hardened fish oils have been included wherever separately classified in export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Partly estimated. 4/ May include some whale oil in 1960. 5/ Excludes sizeable quantities of hardened fish oils exported annually which are not separately classified in trade returns. 6/ Includes estimated for minor exporting countries. 7/ Including the territory of South West Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, restuls of office research and related information.

WORLD SUNFLOWERSEED PRODUCTION
AT RECORD HIGH IN 1966

Sunflowerseed production in calendar 1966 is estimated at a record high of 8.6 million metric tons. The harvest was 14 percent more than averaged during the 1960-64 period.

The record 1966 crop principally reflected: (1) an all-time high in USSR production resulting from greater acreage and higher yields principally the latter; (2) a sharp increase in Romania's production to a record volume reflecting substantially improved yields with a slight increase in acreage, approximating that in 1964; (3) a substantial increase in Turkish production resulting primarily from further expansion in acreage; and (4) a marked recovery in Uruguay's output reflecting record high yields and some increase in acreage.

General prospects for 1967 indicate a possible decline in aggregate production due to estimates of slightly smaller plantings in the USSR, a possible reduction in yields in Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary from the unusually high levels in 1966. Production in Turkey may also be somewhat smaller because of some shift toward increased grain acreage. However, these prospective declines are expected to be largely offset by greater Argentine production reflecting both increased plantings and higher yields. In addition, several minor sunflowerseed producing countries are reportedly expanding sunflowerseed plantings. These include the United States, Mexico, Spain and Iran.

Production in Canada, the chief source of U.S. sunflowerseed imports, declined slightly in 1966 as a result of reduced acreage--the lowest since 1962. The decline in area was largely offset by sharply improved yields, however. Certain varieties of Russian seed are reportedly used in Canada.

In the United States preliminary reports indicate that about 236,000 acres were planted this year in North Dakota and Minnesota compared with only 76,000 acres in 1966. Of the total plantings this year, 116,000 acres are reported to be of the high oil yielding varieties and the remainder as bird seed and confectionery varieties. The Statistical Reporting Service does not report total U.S. production of sunflowerseed because it has been relatively small.

In Mexico, where safflowerseed output has increased to a record volume, farmers are being encouraged to plant sunflowerseed. The National Agricultural Research Institute is reported to have recommended that sunflowerseed be grown in rotation with corn, soybeans and sorghums in semi-dry areas. The Institute indicated that experiments will be conducted to determine which seed varieties are best suited to various producing areas.

The 1966 Argentine sunflowerseed crop increased slightly from the previous year largely as a result of some improvement in yields. Reflecting relatively large availabilities in both 1966 and 1965, which were sharply above the previous two years, exports of sunflowerseed oil rose to about 70,000 tons or more than double those in 1965 and 1964. However, according

to preliminary shipments data, exports in the January-May period this year amounted to only 11,500 tons compared with 37,600 tons in the comparable 5 months of 1966.

According to the second official estimate, the 1967 crop is estimated at 1,050,000 tons, 7 percent above the preliminary estimate and 34 percent above 1966. The sharp increase in output reflects a 15 percent increase in planted acreage with substantially higher yields. If this estimate proves correct it will be the second largest crop of record approaching the 1949 output when 1,088,000 tons were produced on a much larger planted acreage.

In 1966 Uruguayan sunflowerseed production rebounded sharply following the disappointing 1965 crop. Most of the increase reflected improved yields which were more than double those in 1965. This year increased plantings are expected to have resulted in an even larger crop although yields declined.

European sunflowerseed production is estimated to have increased by about 215,000 tons in 1966 from the previous year's record. Romania's 1966 harvest was at a record volume, nearly one-fifth above that in 1965, reflecting markedly improved yields. Acreage was slightly larger than in 1965, but 2 percent below the 1960-64 average. Output in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia reached a record volume in 1966 reflecting unusually high yields. Anticipating that yields may decline from last year's level, production in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania as well as Hungary could decline significantly in 1967. Prospects for sunflowerseed production in Yugoslavia will be chiefly determined by growers' success in avoiding disease damage, since the government intends to maintain acreage at about the current level. Exports of sunflowerseed and oil from Eastern Europe in 1966 are estimated to have increased reflecting the increase in availabilities. Production in France continued to decline since 1963 reflecting increased plantings of rapeseed.

Sunflowerseed production in the Soviet Union in 1966 was an all-time high of 5.65 million tons (adjusted estimate), 672,000 tons above the reduced volume of 1965 and slightly above the previous record crop harvested in 1964. Because official Soviet sunflowerseed production data are reported on a "barn yield" basis, these data have been reduced by 8 percent to adjust for dockage. The sharp rise in output reflected record plantings with above-average yields. Yields have continued to trend upward reflecting the development of higher yielding varieties as well as improved cultural practices and increased use of fertilizer.

This year Soviet sunflowerseed output may decline slightly from last year's record reflecting some reduction in planted area. Despite a rather late spring, weather conditions in the major growing regions, the Ukraine, Moldavia and the North Caucasus have been favorable. Precipitation in the major regions except Moldavia in April, May and early June has been average or above.

As in 1966 ground moisture conditions in the oilseed growing regions is favorable. Pending unforeseen weather changes between now and the end of August, yields could approximate last year's level which was about 12 percent above the 1960-64 average.

SUNFLOWERSEED 1/: Production in specified countries and estimated world total, average 1960-64, annual 1960-66

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 2/	1966 2/
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
North America:								
Canada	12.8	13.2	10.9	7.9	18.1	14.0	13.3	12.7
South America:								
Argentina	633.8	802.0	585.0	860.0	462.0	460.0	757.0	782.0
Chile	40.0	50.3	33.2	32.0	39.5	45.0	47.1	54.0
Uruguay	71.9	72.4	57.0	79.7	87.2	63.4	38.7	99.3
Other 3/	.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.2	3.5	3.5
Total	745.9	925.8	676.3	972.8	589.8	568.6	846.3	938.8
Europe:								
France	24.3	6.9	13.4	28.3	48.7	24.2	17.7	15.0
Bulgaria	345.0	343.6	301.4	357.0	336.0	337.0	357.0	421.0
Hungary	108.9	67.7	105.4	131.3	126.2	113.7	75.4	101.5
Romania 4/	495.3	521.7	481.4	449.5	505.9	518.1	564.8	671.0
Yugoslavia	173.5	98.3	117.0	161.0	231.0	260.0	265.0	282.0
Other 3/	27.1	28.8	28.1	29.2	31.6	37.5	34.0	37.7
Total	1,174.1	1,067.0	1,046.7	1,156.3	1,279.4	1,290.5	1,313.9	1,528.2
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/	4,390.0	3,650.0	4,373.0	4,411.0	3,942.0	5,573.0	4,977.0	5,649.0
Africa:								
Ethiopia	23.7	12.0	25.0	25.0	26.3	30.0	31.0	34.0
Morocco	5.8	2.4	.2	2.3	8.7	10.1	5.6	5.0
Kenya	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.8	1.0	3.0	3.0
Mozambique	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8
Tanzania 6/	6.5	7.3	6.0	5.7	7.6	5.7	6.8	7.0
South Africa, Rep. of	95.5	90.7	112.2	98.3	98.7	77.7	76.2	100.8
Other 3/	2.2	1.6	3.0	1.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	4.2
Total	137.5	117.8	150.5	136.3	148.2	129.4	127.7	156.8
Asia:								
Turkey	102.0	123.0	75.0	60.0	87.0	165.0	160.0	225.0
Other 7/	70.4	65.6	67.3	69.0	69.8	75.3	84.4	78.3
Total	172.4	188.6	142.3	129.0	156.8	240.3	244.4	303.3
Oceania:								
Australia	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.1	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.0
World total	6,634.7	5,964.9	6,401.5	6,814.4	6,136.7	7,817.8	7,524.4	8,590.8

1/ Southern Hemisphere sunflower crops which are harvested early in the calendar year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere which are harvested in the latter months of the same year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for minor producing countries. 4/ Includes production from intercropping. 5/ Unofficial estimates; that is, official Soviet data ("barn yields") less 8 percent dockage. 6/ Commercial crops only. 7/ Includes estimates for Mainland China as well as for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign government , other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Based on trade with reporting trade partners, exports of sunflowerseed and oil from the Soviet Union, are estimated in 1966 to have increased significantly. These exports, chiefly as oil, have trended upwards in recent years and may increase further in 1967. Increased exports are moving mainly to Europe, but also to certain countries in Asia, including Japan as well as the traditional European markets.

In South Africa 1966 sunflower production recovered from the disappointing drought affected levels of 1965 and 1964, reflecting a substantial increase in acreage. Yields were reported to have been 18 percent below the 1960-64 average. A further increase in production could result this year if more normal yields are obtained.

Turkish sunflowerseed production increased sharply in 1966 primarily as a result of continued acreage expansion. The new success with this crop has come about through increased use of Russian seed which is resistant to the parasite Orobanche. Complementing the expansion in acreage, yields have also shown a marked uptrend.

In January of this year sunflowerseed oil prices dropped to 10.3 cents per pound, c.i.f. European ports or about 20 percent below the 12.8 cents per pound averaged in January 1966. This year prices declined to 9.4 cents per pound in May but in early July rose to about 10.0 cents per pound. Total exports of sunflowerseed oil from the major exporting countries including the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Argentina are estimated to have increased significantly.

CITRUS PRODUCTION UP

A continuing expansion in bearing acreage coupled with generally favorable weather conditions is expected to make 1966 another record year for citrus production. Estimates for oranges and tangerines, grapefruit, lemons, and limes all show gains over the 1965 output. The United States and Spain, the two largest citrus producers, account for much of the increase, but Israel, Italy, and Argentina also registered sizable gains.

Oranges - Virtually all countries included in this report expect production increases in 1966, pushing the total output to a record 600 million boxes. This is 102 million boxes larger than the previous year and 44 percent above the 1960-64 average. The United States, by far the leading producer, again registered the largest single gain with a 50-million-box increase. The combined production of the Mediterranean producers is only 25 million boxes above the U.S. output, but all countries except Egypt witnessed larger crops in 1966 with many of them in a record high position. The most notable example is Spain, where production jumped 22 percent from the 1965 level to 71.7 million boxes. Production in the Southern Hemisphere also registered an increase in 1966 largely because of Argentina's recovery from the frost damaged 1965 crop.

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1960-64 and annual 1964-66 1/

Commodity and Area	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 2/
	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes
ORANGES, INCLUDING TANGERINES				
North America:				
British Honduras	785	1,101	1,224	914
Jamaica	2,135	2,816	3,220	2,738
Mexico	22,514	27,085	27,244	27,715
Trinidad and Tobago	315	406	489	538
United States	118,162	124,610	144,750	194,650
Total	143,911	156,018	176,927	226,555
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria	11,647	12,409	10,141	10,600
Cyprus	1,624	2,000	1,750	1,944
Egypt	10,336	12,493	12,966	12,346
Greece	7,646	10,105	9,995	13,359
Iran	1,288	1,260	1,323	1,400
Israel	16,536	21,308	20,780	24,880
Italy	30,649	37,270	36,996	43,305
Lebanon	2,988	3,146	3,742	4,400
Morocco	15,493	16,070	18,784	21,308
Spain	51,191	54,888	58,926	71,744
Syria	197	236	156	180
Tunisia	2,180	2,520	2,079	2,677
Turkey	8,522	8,958	10,511	11,606
Total	160,297	182,663	188,149	219,749
Far East:				
Japan	38,314	48,365	51,988	64,437
Taiwan	2,122	3,083	3,400	4,000
Total	40,436	51,448	55,388	68,437
Northern Hemisphere total	344,644	390,129	420,464	514,741
South America:				
Argentina	21,540	22,525	16,409	23,526
Brazil 3/	27,020	25,700	36,800	36,500
Chile	1,389	1,339	1,301	1,386
Surinam	216	191	257	261
Uruguay	1,267	1,669	638	686
Total	51,432	51,424	55,405	62,359
Other Southern Hemisphere:				
Australia	6,313	7,842	6,480	7,166
New Zealand	17	21	27	24
South Africa, Republic of	13,939	16,259	15,631	16,071
Southern Hemisphere total	71,701	75,546	77,543	85,620
Total specified countries	416,345	465,675	498,007	600,361

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1960-64 and annual 1964-66 1/

Commodity and Area	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 2/
	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes
GRAPEFRUIT				
North America:				
British Honduras	232	243	248	189
Jamaica	584	686	720	540
Mexico	251	207	312	321
Trinidad and Tobago	715	981	797	750
United States	39,254	41,030	46,700	56,000
Total	41,036	43,147	48,777	57,800
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria	292	331	441	300
Cyprus	432	670	750	1,000
Israel	2,939	4,380	5,099	6,228
Morocco	350	338	440	475
Spain	115	116	179	190
Total	4,128	5,835	6,909	8,193
Northern Hemisphere total	45,164	48,982	55,686	65,993
South America:				
Argentina	1,265	1,667	1,992	2,094
Surinam	131	105	128	138
Other Southern Hemisphere:				
Australia	228	249	256	263
New Zealand	88	89	93	85
South Africa, Republic of	1,015	1,583	1,539	1,700
Southern Hemisphere total	2,727	3,693	4,008	4,280
Total specified countries	47,891	52,675	59,694	70,273
LIMES (Acid)				
Egypt	1,524	2,342	2,205	1,791
Mexico	3,120	3,362	3,396	3,924
United States	412	560	415	420
Total specified countries	5,056	6,264	6,016	6,135

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1960-64 and annual 1964-66 1/

Commodity and Area	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 2/
	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes
LEMONS				
North America:				
United States	15,464	14,210	15,770	18,750
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria	377	377	435	400
Cyprus	441	410	409	500
Egypt	55	58	58	60
Greece	2,491	2,562	2,756	3,104
Israel	784	904	1,025	1,189
Italy	12,968	16,230	16,233	16,825
Lebanon	931	1,115	1,334	1,450
Morocco	228	218	253	261
Spain	2,499	3,200	2,683	2,582
Tunisia	403	397	421	400
Turkey	1,500	1,078	2,277	2,466
Total	22,677	26,549	27,884	29,237
Northern Hemisphere total	38,141	40,759	43,654	47,987
South America:				
Argentina	2,406	2,292	2,031	2,524
Chile	1,247	1,305	1,291	1,340
Uruguay	322	392	319	325
Total	3,975	3,989	3,641	4,189
Other Southern Hemisphere:				
Australia	509	539	502	537
New Zealand	50	47	47	50
South Africa, Republic of	607	666	387	500
Southern Hemisphere total	5,141	5,241	4,577	5,276
Total specified countries	43,282	46,000	48,231	53,263

1/ Southern Hemisphere harvests begin in the spring of year shown and Northern Hemisphere in the fall of the year shown. Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights: oranges, 70 pounds, grapefruit and limes, 80 pounds; lemons, 76 pounds.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Production in the state of Sao Paulo only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Grapefruit - Output in 1966 is expected to rise 10.6 million boxes from 1965 to an all-time high of 70.3 million boxes of 47 percent above the 1960-64 average. Production in the United States, the world's largest producer, rose sharply in 1966 to 56.0 million boxes to account for most of this increase. Israel continued to register significant gains with a 1966 crop of 6.2 million boxes, more than double the 1960-64 average. Production in Argentina, South Africa, and Cyprus is also above the 1965 level.

Lemons - Production in 1966 is estimated at a record 53.3 million boxes, 5.0 million more than the previous year and 23 percent above the 1960-64 average. The United States accounted for 3.0 million boxes of the total increase, with a crop of 18.8 million boxes. Italy, the second ranking producer in 1966, registered a 592,000 box increase. Substantial gains were also expected in Greece and Argentina.

Limes - Production in the specified countries - Egypt, Mexico and the United States - is estimated at 6.1 million boxes, 2 percent above the previous year's level. The steady upward trend in Mexican production more than offset a decline in the Eqyptian output.

WORLD FISHMEAL TRADE
INCREASED IN 1966

World fishmeal exports, including the meal equivalent of fish solubles, increased to 2.6 million short tons in 1966-- 164,600 tons more than the reduced volume of 1965 and 43 percent above the 1960-64 average. The total increase in 1966 exports chiefly reflected a substantial increase in Chilean exports to a record volume. Some recovery from the reduced 1965 volume in Peru as well as further increases in exports from Norway and Iceland accented this increase. However, exports from South Africa declined substantially for the second consecutive year.

In 1966 a sharp rise in production in the major producing countries (e.g. Peru, Chile, Norway, and Iceland) resulted in a heavier volume in world markets. Consequently, prices fell sharply while stocks increased to unprecedented volumes. In attempting to correct the situation, fishing in Norway was stopped in November and December 1966. In Peru an industry-wide strike took place during the November 1-December 14 period. In February 1967 a further restriction by the Peruvian Government prohibited anchoveta fishing during February 15-March 14 and on Saturdays and Sundays throughout the season. Despite these restrictions, stocks in the major producing countries continued to rise, reflecting the abundance of fish and lagging exports. Peruvian stocks at the end of this season (now estimated about June 15, 1967) are expected to be more than adequate to cover off-season requirements. The official Peruvian fish catch limit in the 1966-67 season was increased to 8 million metric tons from the 7 million in 1965-66.

PERU: Estimated supply and distribution of fishmeal annual 1962-66 and forecast 1967

Item	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Forecast 1967
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Stocks, January 1.....	172.7	212.6	172.4	287.1	261.7	413.6
Production.....	1,235.5	1,272.3	1,710.9	1,413.2	1,620.9	1,653.4
Total supply.....	1,408.2	1,484.9	1,883.3	1,700.3	1,882.6	2,067.0
Exports.....	1,175.0	1,278.4	1,561.5	1,388.9	1,438.0	1,637.0
Apparent consumption..	20.6	34.1	34.7	49.7	31.0	40.0
Stocks, December 31...	212.6	172.4	287.1	261.7	413.6	390.0
Total distribution..	1,408.2	1,484.9	1,883.3	1,700.3	1,882.6	2,067.0

Source: Sociedad Nacional de Pesquería and other sources.

Exports of fishmeal from Peru in the January-April period this year amounted to 497,900 tons compared with 572,390 tons in the same 4 months of 1966. Increased movements to the United States accounted for virtually all of this rise. Peruvian exports to other major markets, including West Germany, the Netherlands, East Germany, Italy and Spain all declined significantly. Based on an estimated production about equal to that of last year and large carry-in stocks of 413,600 tons on January 1, 1967, exports this year could well exceed 1.6 million short tons. Stocks at the close of this season on June 15 were estimated at 750,000 to 800,000 tons. Domestic consumption of fishmeal in Peru continues to be very small.

The percentage distribution of Peruvian fishmeal exports in 1966 by areas of destination (1965 in parentheses) were: Western Europe 54 (59); North America 20 (14); Communist Bloc Countries 15 (18); South America 6 (5); and Asia and Oceania 5 (4).

In Chile following the return of the anchoveta late in 1965, fishmeal production and exports turned upward sharply from the reduced 1965 volume. The cause most generally cited for the 1965 shortage of anchoveta was increased water temperatures due to a warm current. Because of the anchoveta shortage the Chilean Government in 1966 enacted a decree which prohibits the "extraction, sale, purchase, transport and possession" of anchoveta less than 12 centimeters in length. Prospects for maintaining and/or increasing the base of fishmeal production and exports in Chile will be chiefly determined by the availabilities of anchoveta, although the lack of accessibility to export markets at profitable prices could act as a strong deterrent.

Exports from Norway and Iceland, chiefly herring meal, pushed to record highs in 1966. A major factor influencing this rise was the expansion of their fleets, which now reportedly take advantage of power block purse-seines. Because capital has been spent for new ships rather than just converting whale catcher boats, it seems likely that fishmeal output will continue at a large volume despite the depressed prices which have accompanied the sharp increase in fish catches. However, production and, consequently, exports could decline somewhat from the 1966 record volume if part of the old fleet with less efficient equipment is scrapped in attempts to reduce per unit production costs.

Fishmeal exports from Iceland in the first quarter of 1967 amounted to 43,750 tons compared with 37,452 tons in the same 3 months of 1966. Reportedly, exports from Norway in the first quarter are also above those of a year ago.

South Africa's fishmeal exports dropped sharply in 1966 to the smallest volume since 1961 because of lower prices. Sales are reportedly to traditional markets and no new markets were developed. Fishing during the first two months this year was reported to have been good with a catch about double that for the same period in 1966. Despite prospects for a significant increase in production this year, no difficulty is foreseen in exporting this volume. However, prices this year are significantly below those in 1966.

Imports into specified countries in 1966 increased by 65,300 tons from those in 1965 and were only slightly less than the record high of 1964. The United States in 1966 displaced West Germany as the world's major fishmeal importer. U.S. imports, chiefly anchovy meal from Peru and Chile, increased by nearly two-thirds and accounted for about one-fifth of the total. Imports by the countries of the European Economic Community were 9 percent below high volumes purchased in 1965 and 1964. Imports by other European countries, chiefly the United Kingdom, declined somewhat while movements to East European countries, although relatively small, continued their upward trend. Japan's imports, which have in recent years trended upwards, declined by 15 percent in 1966. Mexican imports, although relatively small, increased by more than one-half from those in 1965 and were at a new high in 1966.

Abundant supplies at price levels roughly one-fourth below those of a year ago have currently stimulated the uptake by the major importing countries. In 1967 through April, U.S. imports of fishmeal, including the meal equivalent of solubles, amounted to 211,809 tons, or markedly above the 115,114 tons of the same 4 months of 1966. West Germany's imports in the January-April period rose to about 164,250 tons compared with 127,600 tons in the same period a year ago.

Based on current prospects of ample availabilities from the major exporting countries, there is little likelihood of a significant price advance this season. Fishmeal prices in European markets on a crude protein basis have been competitive with soybean meal prices since June 1966.

FISHMEAL 1/: Exports from specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1960-66

Continent and country of destination	Average 1960-64	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:								
Canada	48.9	35.5	40.6	48.2	56.7	63.4	59.9	53.8
Greenland	1.0	.6	.7	1.2	1.2	1.4 3/	1.4 3/	1.4
Panama	1.1	0	1.3	.9	.8	2.3 3/	1.3 3/	1.3
Total	51.0	36.1	42.6	50.3	58.7	67.1	62.6	56.5
South America:								
Argentina	1.7	.1	.3	1.7	4.4	2.0	2.4	1.7
Chile	82.0	26.6	45.8	80.3	95.7	161.4	73.8	204.9
Peru	1,084.9	571.3	838.4	1,175.0	1,278.4	1,561.5	1,388.9	1,437.9
Total	1,168.6	598.0	884.5	1,257.0	1,378.5	1,724.9	1,465.1	1,644.5
Eruope:								
Belgium-Luxembourg	4.4	4.7	4.2	6.4	3.4	3.2	5.0 3/	2.0
France	3.0	4.6	3.7	1.7	2.0	2.7	5.6	7.1
Germany, West 4/	4.7	1.8	3.7	4.1	6.0	7.7	8.7	6.6
Netherlands	6.0	6.2	5.2	6.6	3.9	7.9	11.4	3.9
Total EEC	18.1	17.3	16.8	18.8	15.3	21.5	30.7	19.6
Denmark 5/	60.4	35.4	47.1	68.0	74.5	77.1	89.5	89.3
Faeroe Islands	1.7	1.4	1.1	2.3	2.0	1.4	3.5	7.1
Iceland	92.6	60.5	78.0	76.8	111.6	136.4	162.9	190.5
Norway	127.1	112.4	141.6	65.9	114.1	201.5	286.3	289.6
Portugal	3.2	2.5	5.0	2.9	.8	4.9	2.4	4.0
Sweden	.5	.3	.6	.3	.9	.4	.3	1.3
Total Europe	303.6	229.8	290.2	235.0	319.2	443.2	575.6	601.4
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	4.6	5.4	5.4	4.1	3.7	4.6	7.9	11.0
Africa:								
Angola	46.4	49.7	55.5	35.9	30.8	60.0	52.9	59.0
Morocco	20.0	15.3	20.9	17.6	22.0	24.1	8.3	27.6
South Africa 5/6/	219.9	139.7	186.7	228.7	235.9	308.6	256.7	191.0
Total	286.3	204.7	263.1	282.2	288.7	392.7	317.9	277.6
Asia:								
Japan	8.6	6.9	5.3	20.0	4.0	6.8	14.4	17.1
Grand total	1,822.7	1,080.9	1,491.1	1,848.6	2,052.8	2,639.3	2,443.5	2,608.1

1/ Includes solubles and similar products. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Including small quantities of meat meal. 5/ Including solubles, dry meat basis. 6/ Including the production of South West Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

FISHMEAL: Imports into specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1960-66

Continent and country of source	Average 1960-64	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:								
Canada	3.3	2.1	6.4	.2	3.0	4.9	.1	.1
Mexico	24.3	16.8	13.6	22.1	30.7	38.3	35.2	54.4
United States	286.8	133.7	222.1	256.6	379.8	441.7	273.3	450.1
Total	314.4	152.6	242.1	278.9	413.5	484.9	308.6	504.6
South America:								
Brazil	3.2	0	4.1	5.8	2.3	3.9	.5	2/ 1.0
Colombia 3/	1.9	.6	.7	1.8	2.8	3.7	6.1	2/ 6.0
Venezuela	14.0	4.8	12.9	14.6	16.6	21.1	15.0	17.8
Total	19.1	5.4	17.7	22.2	21.7	28.7	21.6	24.8
Europe:								
Belgium-Luxembourg	58.9	54.8	44.0	62.8	56.6	76.0	77.0	80.5
France	78.5	35.1	66.4	90.9	84.3	115.6	109.1	100.4
Germany, West	3/ 329.0	3/ 212.6	3/ 301.7	3/ 373.1	325.5	432.1	447.7	398.0
Italy	58.0	33.7	34.3	53.6	67.5	101.0	98.3	106.2
Netherlands	180.0	150.3	165.0	190.2	193.7	200.7	188.1	152.3
Total EEC	704.4	486.5	611.4	770.6	727.6	925.4	920.2	837.4
Austria	31.0	24.0	26.5	30.9	33.4	40.1	42.2	41.9
Denmark	20.5	20.8	30.6	17.1	13.6	20.5	23.0	24.3
Finland	13.2	7.2	13.7	17.8	8.0	19.6	21.6	22.7
Ireland	7.1	4.4	4.8	5.8	9.5	11.2	14.8	12.7
Poland	25.8	7.1	11.8	17.3	31.7	61.3	69.3	74.0
Greece 3/	10.9	8.5	9.4	10.2	12.7	14.0	17.6	19.9
Spain	38.1	6.6	14.4	41.2	84.1	44.6	101.8	2/ 100.0
Sweden	29.3	19.3	24.5	26.2	33.0	43.5	49.7	56.1
Switzerland 3/	32.7	30.5	27.4	31.4	32.0	42.3	50.2	45.0
United Kingdom	292.8	186.3	257.6	305.0	310.5	404.8	397.4	341.0
Yugoslavia	16.8	13.9	3.8	3.1	25.8	37.2	30.0	45.3
Total Europe	1,222.6	815.1	1,035.9	1,276.6	1,321.9	1,664.5	1,737.8	1,620.3
Africa:								
Rhodesia, Malawi, Zambia	5.5	4.7	5.9	5.4	5.9	4/ 5.9	4/ 6.7	2/ 6.0
Asia:								
Israel	3/ 14.0	17.7	3/ 16.1	3/ 11.3	3/ 12.1	12.8	11.7	15.4
Japan	59.0	21.4	25.7	42.4	92.9	112.7	124.2	105.4
Malaysia and Singapore	17.3	11.6	15.1	16.8	20.3	22.9	27.4	26.8
Philippines	7.0	3.3	10.3	6.9	4.3	10.3	2/ 8.0	2/ 8.0
Total	97.3	54.0	67.2	77.4	129.6	158.7	171.3	155.6
Grand total	1,658.9	1,031.8	1,368.8	1,660.5	1,892.6	2,342.7	2,246.0	2,311.3

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes small amounts of meat meal. 4/ Rhodesia and Zambia only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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CIRCULARS

FD	3-67	U.S. Dairy Exports Down; Imports Up in 1966
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FS	2-67	1966-67 World Sugar Crop Second Highest of Record
FG	8-67	World Corn Production Sets Record in 1966.

REPORTS

FAS-M-190 Financing Livestock Exports by Harlan J. Dirks, 12pp. This report provides information on export financing programs available to livestock breeders. Hopefully it will encourage our breeders to investigate and promote the kind of financial aid they need in order to handle a profitable and successful export program.

WORLD FISHMEAL PRODUCTION AT RECORD HIGH
IN 1966; MAY INCREASE FURTHER THIS YEAR

World production of fish cake and meal, including the dry weight equivalent of solubles, in 1966 totaled a record 4.35 million short tons--488,000 tons above that in 1965 and 43 percent above the 1960-64 average.

The sharp expansion in 1966 output reflected a significant recovery in Peruvian output because of a larger anchovy catch; record production in Chile was due to the return of the anchovy following rather scarce fish resources in 1965; and continued expansion of the fish reduction industry in Norway attained a record high as a result of an enlarged fleet and good availabilities of herring. U.S. output, principally from the menhaden catch declined to the smallest volume in recent years-- 20 percent below the 1960-64 average. Output in Denmark principally herring meal and South African pilchard meal each declined somewhat.

Production prospects so far this year have been favorable and total output is expected to increase. The anticipated increase reflects estimates of further expansion in Norway's herring meal output, slightly larger anchovy meal output in Peru and some recovery in South African production of pilchard meal.

United States fishmeal production, including solubles on a dry weight basis, in 1966 declined to the smallest volume in recent years. Most of the meal is produced from menhaden caught in the Atlantic and Gulf areas. Production during the first-half of 1967 amounted to 84,668 tons compared with 89,163 tons in the same period of 1966.

Peru's fishmeal production (chiefly anchovy) in 1966 exceeded 1.6 million tons-- 207,700 tons more than in 1965. Fishing conditions were relatively favorable in 1966 and production increased despite the fact that an industry-wide strike suspended operations during the November 1-December 14, 1966 period. The abundance of fish resulted in a build-up of stocks and a substantial decline in prices. In 1967 during the January-May period production was 1.1 million tons or about 4 percent above the same 5 months in 1966. Exports in the first 5 months this year were reported at about 675,000 tons or about 15,000 less than the comparable 1966 period. This increase was achieved despite the fact that the Peruvian Government suspended fishing during the February 15-March 14, 1967 period.

The 1966-67 Peruvian fishing season was reported to have ended on June 15. Assuming that fishing for the new season will begin on September 1 and continue without interruption with relatively favorable conditions, total output in calendar 1967 could exceed 1.7 million tons.

Fishmeal production in Chile in 1966 was at a record high-- double the low 1965 volume. The increase reflected a marked improvement in the availability of anchovy resources. This year Chile's output is expected to decline. Production in the January-April period amounted to 51,858 tons compared with 97,074 tons in the same months in 1966.

FISHMEAL 1/: Production from selected countries, average 1960-64, annual 1960-66

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 2/	1966 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:								
Canada	75.4	45.0	76.1	81.2	88.5	86.0	97.4	97.8
United States	329.8	334.8	361.5	367.6	304.7	280.2	301.2	266.7
Mexico	6.4	5.5	7.4	7.2	5.8	6.1	7.8	10.5
Others	2.4	.6	2.0	2.1	2.0	3.7	2.8	2.8
Total	414.0	385.9	447.0	458.1	401.0	376.0	409.2	377.8
South America:								
Argentina	6.4	2.1	3.0	5.0	8.9	13.1	17.4	24.4
Chile	105.2	47.2	64.2	102.3	119.3	192.6	103.8	243.9
Peru	1,151.0	584.2	952.2	1,235.3	1,272.3	1,711.0	1,413.1	1,620.8
Others	5.8	3.8	4.5	4.4	5.4	6.4	6.4	7.3
Total	1,268.4	637.3	1,023.9	1,347.0	1,405.9	1,923.1	1,540.7	1,896.4
Europe:								
Denmark	89.4	55.8	63.8	97.2	106.0	123.9	124.1	117.2
France	13.8	16.5	14.9	15.4	8.8	13.2	14.6	3/ 15.0
Germany, West	88.6	98.5	83.4	86.9	87.2	86.8	88.6	87.3
Iceland	97.2	59.1	75.4	107.4	104.8	139.4	192.4	196.2
Netherlands	8.3	8.5	8.8	6.4	8.6	8.9	6.5	6.6
Norway	159.2	155.9	167.0	118.6	147.2	207.3	340.7	464.8
Portugal	7.1	6.8	9.1	6.0	5.2	8.2	11.0	3/ 12.0
Spain	30.7	20.3	28.0	35.3	34.6	35.1	35.9	36.2
Sweden	7.0	5.7	8.3	5.3	7.2	8.3	7.8	6.8
United Kingdom	82.9	84.0	80.5	79.7	82.8	87.3	95.2	96.3
Poland	7.4	3.6	4.4	6.0	9.9	13.2	13.3	16.3
Other	5.1	4.3	4.5	5.1	5.6	6.1	8.4	12.2
Total	596.7	519.0	548.1	569.3	607.9	737.7	938.5	1,066.9
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	114.2	93.8	92.7	100.9	124.2	159.5	224.1	3/240.0
Africa:								
Morocco 4/	20.0	15.3	20.9	17.6	22.0	24.1	8.3	27.6
Angola	48.6	49.4	61.0	36.4	36.2	60.3	52.6	3/ 60.0
South West Africa	115.5	55.1	79.2	99.1	152.0	171.1	172.7	177.0
South Africa, Rep. of	121.6	106.0	127.5	134.9	119.6	119.9	133.4	121.3
Total	305.7	225.8	288.6	288.0	329.8	375.4	367.0	385.9
Asia:								
Japan	333.4	344.7	315.4	344.4	276.7	385.6	376.1	3/375.0
Other	7.6	4.6	6.9	8.7	9.3	8.4	8.3	10.1
Total	341.0	349.3	322.3	353.1	286.0	394.0	384.4	385.1
Oceania:								
Australia	1.1	.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	3/ 1.5
Total	1.1	.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5
Total world	3,041.1	2212.0	2,723.6	3,117.7	3,155.8	3,966.8	3,865.1	4,353.6

1/ Includes solubles, dry weight basis, where separately classified. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Argentina's fishmeal output although relatively small has trended upward in recent years and could potentially continue to expand.

Norway's fishmeal output expanded to an alltime high in 1966-- 36 percent above that in 1965 and nearly 3 times that during the 1960-64 period. The sharp increase reflects the use of more boats and modern equipment as well as good availabilities of herring. In 1967 output during the five months ending May 31 exceeded 240,000 tons compared with about 188,000 tons in the same months in 1966. Although additional investment of capital in the fish reduction industry is no longer being encouraged, output could increase further with intensified use of existing equipment since fishing was suspended in November and December of 1966.

After reaching a record volume in 1966, Iceland's fishmeal production in the January-April period this year was only 30,746 tons compared with 41,592 tons in the same four months of 1966. Fishing conditions for herring in the recent period was reportedly unfavorable.

The USSR's production of fishmeal is estimated to have increased again in 1966. Soviet output is now estimated to be more than double that produced annually during the 1960-64 period.

Fishmeal production in South West Africa increased in 1966 continuing the upward trend from recent years. Pilchard meal accounts for most of the total. In the Republic of South Africa output declined in 1966 but was virtually unchanged from that during the 1960-64 period. Output in South and South West Africa this year is expected to increase somewhat. Exports of fishmeal from both countries in the first quarter of 1967 totaled about 65,000 tons compared with only 25,000 in the same period of 1966.

As a result of the sharp increase in output in 1966, sizable stocks remain unconsumed. Consequently prices have been substantially below those of a year earlier. Based on prospects of some further increase in production this year, no significant change in prices is expected in the near future.

U.S. EXPORTS OF FLAXSEED/LINSEED OIL UP SHARPLY; CAKE AND MEAL EXPORTS DOWN

Exports of flaxseed and linseed oil from the United States in the marketing year July 1, 1966 through June 30, 1967 were sharply above the levels of the previous year. Exports of linseed cake and meal declined somewhat.

Flaxseed exports at 7.5 million bushels exceeded the 1965-66 volume by 42 percent or 2.2 million bushels and were the largest since 1959. Over half of the total went to the Netherlands and almost one-third to West Germany.

Exports of linseed oil totaled 120.8 million pounds, 44 percent above the 1965-66 level and the largest volume since 1955. Almost 80 percent of the oil moved to the Netherlands, traditionally the major market, and the bulk of the remainder to the United Kingdom.

FLAXSEED, LINSEED OIL, AND LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL: United States exports by country of destination, year beginning July 1, 1963-66

Continent and country of destination	Flaxseed				Linseed oil 1/				Linseed cake and meal			
	1963	1964	1965 2/	1966 2/	1963	1964	1965 2/	1966 2/	1963	1964	1965 2/	1966 2/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:												
Canada	213	5	1	490	760	569	885	627	73	250	1,011	59
Mexico	0	4	34	1	199	1,959	3,712	308	18	0	135	6
Trinidad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	35	0
Other	1	0	0	3/	71	21	29	27	0	4	50	23
Total	214	9	35	491	1,030	2,549	4,626	962	161	254	1,231	88
South America:												
Colombia	0	0	0	0	192	129	66	68	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	1	0	0	0	222	184	426	446	0	0	0	0
Other	1	3/	0	0	30	40	43	47	0	50	0	0
Total	2	3/	0	0	444	353	535	561	0	50	0	0
Europe:												
Belgium-Luxembourg	647	320	259	942	0	0	0	22	913	1,989	2,014	680
Denmark	311	0	24	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	386
France	183	453	300	0	0	12	12	13	1,245	4,026	8,654	3,483
Germany, West	327	1,411	1,867	2,188	0	11	11	9	1,123	14,588	53,788	38,324
Italy	0	0	0	0	43	58	0	35	0	220	0	22
Netherlands	1,808	3,876	1,597	3,791	6,916	15,993	48,912	94,724	28,593	55,101	41,446	32,527
Spain	0	0	0	0	6	5	3	0	0	78	85	0
Switzerland	64	317	1,122	53	0	0	0	0	716	2,550	3,462	5,394
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	5,470	6	28,591	22,431	575	1,423	4,632	23,662
Other	0	138	66	0	104	189	28	13	12	0	0	4/ 6,039
Total	3,340	6,515	5,235	6,974	12,539	16,274	77,557	117,249	33,177	79,975	114,081	110,517
Africa	0	3/	0	3/	192	22	768	1,904	0	0	0	0
Asia:												
Japan	20	0	0	0	41	11	8	16	0	0	0	0
Korea, South	0	0	0	0	52	574	48	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	47	118	50	55	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	3/	32	29	31	25	0	0	72	0
Total	20	0	0	3/	172	732	137	96	0	0	72	0
Oceania:												
Australia	0	0	3/	0	3	9	58	73	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	2	10	21	4	0	0	0	13
Total	0	0	3/	0	5	19	79	77	0	0	0	13
Grand total	3,576	6,524	5,270	7,465	14,382	19,949	83,702	120,849	33,338	80,279	115,384	110,618

1/ Crude and refined oil combined as such. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bushels. 4/ All to Poland.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

While exports of linseed cake and meal in 1966-67 at 110,618 tons were 4 percent less than exports a year earlier, they were the second largest volume moving abroad since 1955-56. Virtually all of the cake and meal went to Europe. Exports to West Germany and the Netherlands were down 29 and 22 percent, respectively, from the comparable levels of the previous year, but exports to the United Kingdom were over 5 times those in 1965-66.

During 1966-67 about 88 million pounds of linseed oil and 7 million bushels of flaxseed were offered and accepted for export under the Flaxseed and Linseed Oil Export Program. On June 6, 1967, the Commodity Credit Corporation announced that export payment for flaxseed and linseed oil would be suspended until further notice.

WORLD SUGAR TRADE SHOWS LITTLE CHANGE

World trade of sugar in 1966 showed little change from 1965. Exports were recorded at 20.0 million tons raw value in 1966, while imports were recorded at 21 million tons. In 1965, exports at 21.2 million tons were one million tons above imports. The lag time for shipping probably explains most of the difference between imports and exports.

North America was the largest exporter in 1966, accounting for 37 percent of all exports. Asia was the largest importer, accounting for 25 percent of the total. North America and Western Europe each imported almost as much as Asia. The United States remained by far the largest country importer, taking 10 percent more than in 1965. The United Kingdom was the second largest importer, while Russia was third. Russian imports declined from 2.5 million tons in 1965 to 2.0 million in 1966; exports increased, so that on a net import basis only 750,000 tons were imported in 1966 compared with net imports of 1,723,000 tons in 1965.

Cuba remained by far the largest exporter. The only other countries exporting more than one million tons in 1966 were Australia, Brazil, and the Philippines. Communist countries were net exporters in the amount of 4.2 million tons. If Cuba were excluded, these countries would have been net importers of 700,000 tons.

SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: International trade, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966

Continent and country	Average 1960-64		1965		1966 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:						
British Honduras	27	2/	34	1	48	1
Canada	19	789	20	924	18	862
Costa Rica	32	2/	42	2/	73	2/
El Salvador	18	2/	16	2/	49	0
Guatemala	31	2/	35	2/	65	0
Honduras	1	5	0	4	0	2/
Mexico	512	2/	581	2/	527	2/
Nicaragua	43	2/	53	1	19	2
Panama	8	2/	17	0	13	0
United States	5	4,337	3	3,856	3	4,239
Caribbean:						
Antigua	23	0	13	2/	8	2/
Barbados	161	2/	178	2/	187	2/
Cuba	5,483	0	5,859	0	4,888	0
Dominican Republic	872	2/	591	0	612	0
Guadeloupe	178	0	198	0	178	0
Haiti	36	0	23	0	26	0
Jamaica	431	0	475	0	457	0
Martinique	79	0	68	0	49	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	7	0	7	0	7
St. Kitts	46	0	40	2/	38	2/
Trinidad and Tobago	214	2/	238	2/	184	2/
Other 3/	1	9	0	10	0	10
Total North America	8,220	5,147	8,484	4,803	7,442	5,121
South America:						
Argentina	154	0	71	0	164	0
Bolivia	0	17	4	2/	9	0
Brazil	613	0	841	0	1,107	0
Chile	0	203	0	230	0	219
Colombia	43	2	119	0	133	0
Ecuador	47	3	73	2	67	2
Guyana	323	1	349	2/	312	2/
Paraguay	3	0	1	0	2/	0
Peru	548	2/	403	2/	467	2/
Uruguay	0	66	0	44	0	69
Venezuela	12	0	3	2/	28	2/
Other 3/	3	2/	9	2/	9	2/
Total South America	1,746	292	1,873	276	2,296	290
Europe:						
Austria	2	24	2/	1	2/	3
Belgium and Luxembourg	106	54	133	4	98	52
Denmark	67	20	80	22	41	38
Finland	0	170	0	150	0	199
France	820	551	1,093	480	859	561
Germany, West	22	157	2/	268	1	348
Greece	0	122	0	40	0	54
Iceland	0	11	0	12	0	12
Ireland	21	48	12	50	20	112
Italy	3	215	2/	389	2/	162
Malta	0	15	0	20	0	20
Netherlands	48	212	13	162	9	153
Norway	0	171	0	202	0	198
Portugal	0	174	0	176	0	187
Spain 4/	3	148	2/	158	2/	226
Sweden	0	77	4	77	10	156
Switzerland	4	252	4	288	4	260
United Kingdom	476	2,584	362	2,398	363	2,455
Total West Europe	1,572	5,005	1,701	4,897	1,405	5,196
Bulgaria	55	142	10	185	0	174
Czechoslovakia	467	83	615	231	390	290
Germany, East	263	181	113	187	91	228
Hungary	138	0	88	0	74	0
Poland	574	154	521	0	362	58
Romania	166	31	41	0	66	0
Yugoslavia	41	128	0	115	3	303
Total East Europe	1,704	719	1,388	718	986	1,053
Total Europe	3,276	5,724	3,089	5,615	2,391	6,249
USSR (Europe and Asia)	645	2,387	805	2,528	1,282	2,032

SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: International trade, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966 (continued)

Continent and country	Average 1960-64		1965		1966 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Africa:						
Algeria	0	251	0	287	0	299
Angola	37	0	37	0	30	0
Ethiopia 5/	5	2	1	5	2/	22
Ghana	0	61	0	67	0	77
Kenya	2/	33	2/	88	2/	121
Liberia	0	3	0	4	0	4
Libya	0	29	0	21	0	52
Malagasy Republic	61	2/	39	2/	99	2/
Mauritius	551	0	638	0	629	0
Morocco	11	380	9	411	6	375
Mozambique	126	2/	105	0	127	0
Nigeria	0	70	0	116	0	75
Reunion	222	0	224	0	244	0
Rhodesia	6/ 29	6/ 33	311	2/	72	0
Sierra Leone	0	18	0	25	0	28
Somali Republic	0	13	0	7	0	0
South Africa, Republic of	486	14	7/ 413	7/ 108	7/ 582	7/ 7
Sudan	0	140	0	220	0	158
Tanzania	2/	19	2/	2/	2/	2/
Togo	0	5	0	4	0	9
Tunisia	0	95	0	71	15	74
Uganda	36	2/	21	2/	2/	21
United Arab Republic	50	75	17	48	0	154
Other 3/	14	274	156	341	33	340
Total Africa	1,628	1,515	1,971	1,823	1,837	1,816
Asia:						
Aden	25	49	19	71	6	53
Afghanistan	0	44	0	31	0	104
Burma	0	22	0	45	0	50
Ceylon	0	220	0	193	0	367
China, Mainland	256	852	471	439	550	683
Taiwan	845	0	920	0	939	0
Cyprus	0	15	0	19	0	18
Hong Kong	43	195	27	190	23	261
India	326	0	298	0	488	0
Indonesia	65	0	82	0	58	40
Iran	8/ 0	8/ 371	8/ 0	8/ 362	0	223
Iraq	0	225	0	341	0	277
Israel	0	78	0	84	0	83
Japan	13	1,573	5	1,902	13	1,917
Jordan	0	50	0	83	0	100
Korea, South	0	57	0	44	0	95
Lebanon	0	43	1	94	1	56
Malaysia and Singapore	30	301	20	343	38	441
Pakistan	0	61	0	29	0	23
Philippines	1,174	0	1,195	0	1,106	0
Syria	0	77	0	88	0	77
Thailand	33	2/	92	2/	55	2/
Turkey (Europa and Asia)	183	0	97	0	36	0
Vietnam, South	0	54	0	78	0	133
Other 3/	59	218	59	541	5	287
Total Asia	3,052	4,505	3,286	4,977	3,318	5,288
Oceania:						
Australia	1,142	0	1,317	0	1,168	0
Fiji	255	2/	342	2/	271	2/
New Zealand	2/	142	2/	134	2/	159
Other 3/	0	18	0	19	0	22
Total Oceania	1,397	160	1,659	153	1,439	181
Total world	19,964	19,730	21,167	20,175	20,005	20,977
U.S. Offshore Trade	9/ 6	1,928	9/ 2	1,972	9/ 2	1,919
Puerto Rico	890	9/ 3	830	9/ 2/	712	9/ 2/
Hawaii	1,024	0	1,138	0	1,202	0
Virgin Islands	13	9/ 1	4	9/ 1	5	9/ 1
Guam	0	9/ 1	0	9/ 1	0	9/ 1
Total	1,933	1,933	1,974	1,974	1,921	1,921

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 tons. 3/ Includes trade of other countries not shown separately. 4/ Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla considered provinces of Spain after January 1, 1953. 5/ Ethiopian calendar year. 6/ 1960-63 is a combined figure for Malawi, Zambia, South Rhodesia. Beginning 1964 Rhodesia only. 7/ Beginning 1965 Swaziland is not included. 8/ Iranian calendar year. 9/ Sugar and related products.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

POULTRY MEAT TRADE LOWER IN 1966

For the first time since 1959, imports of poultry meat into 8 major world markets failed to increase over the previous year. Imports into these principal markets in 1966 totaled 611 million pounds, off slightly from the 613 million pounds imported in 1965.

West Germany continued to account for nearly three-fourths of the world's trade in poultry meat with imports totaling 436 million pounds a decline of 13 million pounds from the previous year. The Netherlands continued to be the main supplier of poultry meat to the German market, shipping over 50 percent of the total German imports of slaughtered poultry. Dutch shipments to West Germany during 1966 amounted to 229 million pounds--an increase of 14 million pounds from the previous year. Belgium was another EEC member country registering an increase in shipments to the German market.

German imports of U.S. poultry declined to 63 million pounds--a drop of nearly 25 percent from 1965. German imports from Denmark also declined by one-fourth, to 20 million pounds. The decline of imports to West Germany was due partially to increased production of broilers in that country, higher levies charged by the EEC against third country imports, and the uncertainties about the new German grading regulations made effective July 1, 1966. A tight credit situation was also a factor influencing importer's buying decisions.

German imports of U.S. whole broilers and stewers amounted to less than 1 million pounds in 1966, compared with 8 million pounds a year earlier. The sharp drop in U.S. whole bird trade with Germany was only partially offset by imports of poultry parts and turkeys. German imports of U.S. poultry parts in 1966 totaled 51 million pounds, compared to 55 million pounds during the previous year. Imports of U.S. turkeys, about 11 million pounds, declined from 17 million pounds in 1965.

In 1966, Hong Kong's imports of poultry meat increased by 35 percent, almost 27 million pounds, with China supplying 50 percent of the imports.

In the United Kingdom, imports of poultry meat declined by about 35 percent from 1965 because of a slight increase in domestic production and a newly established quota arrangement with Denmark. Under this arrangement, the United Kingdom reduced their imports of poultry meat from that country by nearly one-third as compared with 1965.

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION UP IN 1967

World wool production in 1967 (including the 1967-68 season in the Southern Hemisphere) is estimated at slightly more than 6.0 billion pounds, greasy basis. This is approximately 2 percent above the revised figure of 5.9 billion pounds in 1966.

(Continued on p. 10)

POULTRY MEAT: 1/ Imports of major markets by country of origin, 1965 and preliminary 1966

Country of origin	West Germany		Switzerland		Austria		Hong Kong		Greece		United Kingdom		Japan		Spain		8-Country total	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:																		
Canada	0.5	0.1	-	-	2/	-	1.0	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	2/	-	-	1.5	0.8
United States	81.7	62.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.5	13.2	12.4	9.7	5.6	-	-	10.0	12.1	0.4	1.3	121.0	100.7
Total	82.2	62.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.5	14.2	13.1	9.7	5.6	-	-	10.0	12.1	0.4	1.3	122.5	101.5
Western Europe:																		
Belgium-Luxembourg	40.8	49.9	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.4	41.3	50.6
Denmark	26.8	19.6	15.5	12.1	8.2	9.7	1.2	0.5	5.1	5.2	26.1	16.6	1.6	1.6	4.8	7.6	89.3	72.9
France	31.5	20.6	9.7	11.4	1.0	1.6	-	-	2.8	5.3	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	-	45.6	39.5
Germany, West	-	-	0.2	1.9	-	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.4	2.4
Italy	2.8	5.2	0.4	0.3	2/	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	5.8
Netherlands	214.8	228.9	7.5	8.5	3.0	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.4	0.2	0.1	-	-	1.9	2/	227.9	243.2
Yugoslavia	1.4	1.0	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.2
Total	318.1	325.2	33.3	34.2	12.7	15.6	1.7	0.8	8.0	12.9	26.3	16.7	2.2	2.2	7.0	8.0	409.3	415.6
Eaetern Europe:																		
Bulgaria	0.6	1.1	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	1.5	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	3.5
Czechoslovakia	3.0	5.2	-	0.3	1.0	1.0	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	6.5
Hungary	14.7	13.6	7.1	7.2	6.0	4.9	-	-	3.7	3.0	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	31.7	28.7
Poland	28.6	26.3	2.4	4.2	1.6	1.4	-	-	1.6	1.7	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.5	35.0	35.3
Romania	1.2	1.6	-	-	0.7	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/	0.1	-	-	1.9	2.5
Total	48.1	47.8	9.5	11.7	9.3	8.4	-	-	6.8	6.8	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.5	74.7	76.5
Asia:																		
China, Mainland	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	12.7	-	-	-	-	1.0	2.9	-	-	4.8	15.6
Isreael	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-
Total	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	12.7	-	-	-	-	1.0	2.9	-	-	5.2	15.6
Other 3/	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	4/ 1.4	5/ 0.8	0.1	-	-	0.5	1.7	2.2
Grand Total	448.9	436.0	46.0	49.0	24.9	27.5	19.7	26.6	24.5	26.0	27.7	17.5	13.5	17.5	8.2	11.3	613.4	611.4

1/ Does not include canned poultry or liver.
2/ Lese than 50,000 pounds.
3/ Origin not specified.
4/ Ireland - 1.1 million pounde.
5/ Ireland - all.

In the five major producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere (Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, and South Africa), -production is estimated to exceed last year's output by 69 million pounds. Nearly 60 percent of the world's wool supply is produced in this area. Higher production in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa is expected to more than offset a decline in Argentina. Uruguayan production is estimated to be about equal with production in 1966.

U.S.S.R. production is estimated to reach 850 million pounds, up nearly 4 percent over 1966. This is due to the recovery of sheep numbers, which commenced during 1965 and continued in 1966. Numbers at the beginning of 1967 totaled 4 percent about a year earlier. United Kingdom production is estimated to be down nearly 4 percent due to lower sheep numbers, resulting largely from increased slaughter in 1966 plus a cool wet spring of the same period which had an adverse effect on lambing.

U.S. wool production in 1967 is estimated at 228 million pounds (including pulled wool, greasy basis), 3 percent below the 1966 level. This is the seventh consecutive year of declining wool production in the United States due to decreasing sheep numbers which were down 4 percent as of January 1, 1967.

Australia. The first forecast of wool production for the 1967-68 year is estimated at 1,816.6 million pounds, 3.3 percent above the 1966-67 clip. The increase over last year's production is based on a probable 9 million more sheep to be shorn, although the average clip per head is expected to be down from 9.11 pounds to 9.00 pounds. The lower average clip per head is anticipated as a result of dry conditions in Victoria and New South Wales.

New Zealand. Wool production in 1967-68 is expected to reach 725 million pounds due to favorable climatic conditions and larger sheep numbers. For the first time in history New Zealand sheep numbers exceeded 60 million head as of the first of the year. However, fewer sheep may be shorn due to excessively large stocks held by the New Zealand Wool Commission and weakening prices.

Argentina. The 1967-68 wool clip is expected to decline moderately from the 1966-67 level of 441 million pounds. This is in response to heavy slaughter of sheep during the last half of 1966 and has continued up to the present.

Uruguay. Wool production during 1967-68 is expected to be equal or up slightly over the 190 million pounds of the previous year. There has been a severe drought during the first 6 months of this year in parts of the country. However, no serious effects have resulted among sheep flocks. Numbers are estimated to be up a little above last year.

South Africa. Wool production in 1967-68 is estimated at 335 million pounds, nearly a 5 percent increase over the previous year. The drought that reduced wool production in 1966-67 was not as serious as originally estimated. This may reflect improved management practices on African sheep farms, particularly in grazing and breeding practices.

Wool: Production in specified countries, average 1956-60 annual 1965-67 1/

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1965	1966	1967 2/	Percent change 1967 1956-60	Percent change 1967 1966
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
North America:						
Canada	7.7	5.8	5.0	4.9	-36	- 2
United States 3/	308.8	241.1	235.1	228.1	-26	- 3
Mexico	9.6	12.9	13.4	13.5	+41	+ 1
Other countries	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Total North America	327.1	260.8	254.5	247.5	-24	- 3
South America:						
Argentina	448.1	429.9	440.9	435.0	- 3	- 1
Brazil	60.4	77.9	68.1	70.0	+16	+ 3
Chile	48.7	56.2	56.2	57.0	+17	+ 1
Falkland Islands	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	0	0
Peru	20.9	23.1	22.0	21.6	+ 3	- 2
Uruguay	180.2	185.2	189.6	190.0	+ 5	4/
Other countries	15.4	16.7	16.7	16.7	+ 8	0
Total South America	778.2	793.5	798.0	794.8	+ 2	4/
Europe:						
Western:						
EEC:						
France	62.9	61.0	61.4	61.4	- 2	0
Italy	30.4	34.2	32.7	34.5	+13	+ 6
Germany, West	11.5	6.8	6.4	6.5	-43	+ 2
Other EEC	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.2	-11	0
Total EEC	108.4	104.9	103.7	105.6	- 3	+ 2
Greece	25.1	26.0	19.7	19.4	-23	- 2
Ireland	21.2	26.2	25.6	23.5	+11	- 8
Norway	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Portugal	23.8	26.0	26.2	26.5	+11	+ 1
Spain	72.6	79.8	79.4	80.0	+10	+ 1
United Kingdom	116.3	127.3	129.0	124.0	+ 7	- 4
Other countries	9.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	+12	0
Total Western Europe	384.8	408.7	402.1	397.5	+ 3	- 1
Eastern:						
Bulgaria	38.6	56.9	57.3	57.8	+50	+ 1
Hungary	15.7	22.4	22.8	23.4	+49	+ 3
Poland	20.5	16.5	17.6	17.8	-13	+ 1
Romania	44.5	56.0	57.5	60.6	+36	+ 5
Yugoslavia	31.3	27.8	29.7	30.9	- 1	+ 4
Other countries	25.0	27.0	27.1	27.3	+ 9	+ 1
Total Eastern Europe	175.6	206.6	212.0	217.8	+24	+ 3
Total Europe	560.4	615.3	614.1	615.3	+10	4/
U.S.S.R.	698.8	787.0	820.0	850.0	+22	+ 4

(Continued)

Wool: Production in specified countries, average 1956-60 annual 1965-67 1/

(Continued)

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1965	1966	2/ 1967	Percent change 1967 1956-60	Percent change 1967 1966
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
Africa:						
Algeria	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	0	0
Morocco	34.9	30.9	35.3	35.0	4/	- 1
Tunisia	7.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	+15	0
United Arab Republic	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	+ 6	0
South Africa 5/	313.9	362.5	320.0	335.0	+ 7	+ 5
Other countries	14.2	15.1	15.1	15.1	+ 6	0
Total Africa	395.0	442.0	403.9	418.6	+ 6	+ 4
Asia:						
Iran	41.9	40.8	41.9	42.3	+ 1	+ 1
Iraq	24.7	28.0	28.0	28.0	+13	0
Turkey	91.2	94.8	97.0	99.2	+ 9	+ 2
Syria	18.2	29.1	33.1	30.0	+65	- 9
India	73.8	77.2	78.3	81.6	+11	+ 4
Japan	7.5	1.7	1.2	0.8	-89	-33
Pakistan	32.5	37.5	40.0	41.0	+26	+ 3
Other countries	218.6	234.8	235.5	237.5	+ 9	+ 1
Total Asia	508.4	543.9	555.0	560.4	+10	+ 1
Oceania:						
Australia	1,578.8	1,662.8	1,758.9	1,816.6	+15	+ 3
New Zealand	538.3	694.8	723.0	725.0	+35	4/
Total Oceania	2,117.1	2,357.6	2,481.9	2,541.6	+20	+ 2
Total World	5,385.0	5,800.1	5,927.4	6,028.2	+12	+ 2

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes pulled wool converted to greasy basis using 1.7 conversion factor. 4/ Less than 0.5 percent change. 5/ Includes Republic of South Africa, Lesotho, and South West Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

U.S. WHEAT EXPORTS DECLINE
14 PERCENT IN FISCAL 1966-67

United States exports of wheat, wheat flour (grain equivalent) and other products totaled 752 million bushels during fiscal year 1966-67, the third highest on record. This is 14 percent less than the record shipments of 869 million bushels during 1965-66 and 13 percent less than the 859 million bushels exported during 1963-64.

Shipments during July-December 1966 were 12 percent higher than those during the first 6 months of 1965-66. The last 6 months of this period declined sharply. This is partially explained by restrictions on concessional sales to some countries, smaller requirements in others, and reduced supplies in the U.S. In addition, some food aid recipients received large quantities of coarse grains, notably grain sorghums, in place of wheat.

Exports of grain totaled 674 million bushels compared to 786 million for the previous year--a drop of 14 percent. The largest reductions were made in shipments to Yugoslavia, India and Turkey. In the major dollar areas of Western Europe, wheat trade declined 17 percent--mainly in the Netherlands and United Kingdom. This was partially off-set by Japan's imports of 7 million bushels over 1965-66 as a result of increased consumption.

Since 1956-57 India has been our largest market for wheat shipments each year. During this span of eleven years, the U.S. has shipped slightly over 1.5 billion bushels--from 68 million bushels in 1956-57 to a peak of 262 million during 1965-66. As a result of the substitution of grain sorghums, and increased contributions from other countries, our exports to India decreased by 40 percent in 1966-67.

Shipments to Yugoslavia and Turkey declined by 57 million bushels as a result of increased production.

Drought in the North African countries of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia reduced production which resulted in almost a tripling of imports from the 18 million bushels shipped during 1965-66. All other markets in Africa increased imports with the exception of the United Arab Republic and Canary Islands. Over-all African shipments of 98 million bushels increased by 45 percent over the previous year.

Exports to countries in the Western Hemisphere increased from 82 million bushels in 1965-66 to 101 million--or 22 percent. Brazil and Venezuela account for over one-half of the total shipments and trade with these countries improved by 31 percent.

Shipments of flour totaled 68 million bushels during fiscal year 1966-67 compared to 74 million last year, or a decrease of 8 percent. Less exports to the United Arab Republic has been a contributing factor. Exports to this destination dropped 5.4 million bushels, or 31 percent. Secondary principal markets for flour during 1966-67 are Bolivia, South Viet Nam, Saudi Arabia and Sudan, all showing increased imports over the previous year.

Total wheat and flour exports for July 1967 are estimated to be about 55 million bushels. This is 22 percent less than the 71.5 million shipped in July 1966. July of 1966 was a record for any year.

WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-June 1965-66 and July-June 1966-67

Country of Destination	July-June 1965-66				July-June 1966-67			
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total		Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons
Western Hemisphere:								
Canada	3/	131	131	4	3/	65	65	2
Mexico	1	43	44	1	2	14	16	1
Central America	5,896	1,595	7,491	204	6,526	1,504	8,030	219
Dominican Republic	2,233	322	2,555	70	2,403	138	2,541	69
Haiti	2,040	47	2,087	57	1,523	27	1,550	42
Jamaica	5	1,042	1,047	28	10	1,048	1,058	29
Trinidad and Tobago	619	803	1,422	39	1,977	35	2,012	55
Bolivia	14	3,690	3,704	101	292	7,139	7,431	202
Brazil	31,487	928	32,415	882	41,718	1,060	42,778	1,164
Chile	10,157	1,257	11,414	310	11,248	686	11,934	325
Colombia	7,246	1,774	9,020	245	5,548	251	5,799	158
Ecuador	1,249	104	1,353	37	1,859	144	2,003	54
Guyana	29	1,268	1,297	35	--	1,105	1,105	30
Paraguay	--	47	47	1	1,393	39	1,432	39
Peru	7,315	544	7,859	214	8,268	573	8,841	241
Venezuela	13,796	217	14,013	381	17,600	161	17,761	483
Others	40	1,006	1,046	29	140	1,045	1,185	32
Total	82,127	14,818	96,945	2,638	100,507	15,034	115,541	3,145
Western Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	7,084	11	7,095	193	5,872	13	5,885	160
France	10,957	22	10,979	299	10,332	9	10,341	281
Germany, West	14,148	14	14,162	385	16,527	6	16,533	450
Italy	7,152	1,159	8,311	226	7,677	480	8,157	222
Netherlands	30,274	677	30,951	843	19,510	733	20,243	551
Total	69,615	1,883	71,498	1,946	59,918	1,241	61,159	1,664
Other Western Europe:								
Azores	323	--	323	8	590	--	590	16
Greece	606	688	1,294	35	28	101	129	4
Ireland	1,309	--	1,309	36	1,425	1	1,426	39
Iceland	12	160	172	5	5	319	324	9
Norway	6,633	9	6,642	181	2,680	16	2,696	73
Portugal	4,203	500	4,703	128	2,766	419	3,185	87
Spain	230	453	683	18	669	139	808	22
Sweden	191	15	206	6	--	--	--	--
Switzerland	8,251	1	8,252	225	5,746	--	5,746	156
United Kingdom	29,379	311	29,690	808	25,526	222	25,748	701
Others	387	289	676	18	539	20	559	15
Total	51,524	2,426	53,950	1,468	39,974	1,237	41,211	1,122
Eastern Europe:								
Germany, East	1,642	--	1,642	45	--	--	--	--
Poland	--	958	958	26	5,017	587	5,604	152
Yugoslavia	54,016	798	54,814	1,492	11,617	311	11,928	325
Total	55,658	1,756	57,414	1,563	16,634	898	17,532	477
Total Europe	176,797	6,065	182,862	4,977	116,526	3,376	119,902	3,263
Asia:								
Afghanistan	4,088	1	4,089	111	984	2	986	27
Ceylon	--	1,002	1,002	27	--	3,210	3,210	87
Hong Kong	601	316	917	25	687	247	934	25
India	261,813	417	262,230	7,137	155,845	175	156,020	4,246
Iran	9,823	649	10,472	285	5,714	56	5,770	157
Iraq	31	156	187	5	889	182	1,071	29
Israel	8,613	146	8,759	238	8,074	112	8,186	223
Japan	71,342	37	71,379	1,943	78,451	15	78,466	2,135
Jordan	453	3,326	3,779	103	2,155	3,405	5,560	151
Korea, Republic of	14,881	5,461	20,342	554	27,353	2,639	29,992	816
Lebanon	7,914	1,234	9,148	249	1,153	1,522	2,675	73
Pakistan	35,533	30	35,563	968	41,890	17	41,907	1,141
Philippines	15,542	450	15,992	435	17,504	345	17,849	486
Saudi Arabia	652	4,313	4,965	135	624	4,710	5,334	145
Taiwan	10,712	43	10,755	293	11,913	149	12,062	328
Turkey	14,556	839	15,395	419	18	566	584	16
Vietnam, South	--	4,193	4,193	114	--	6,232	6,232	170
Others	2,997	2,339	5,336	145	5,963	1,446	7,409	202
Total	459,551	24,952	484,503	13,186	359,217	25,030	384,247	10,457
Africa:								
Algeria	10,593	951	11,544	314	27,038	617	27,655	753
Canary Islands	1,866	--	1,866	51	--	--	--	--
Congo (Kinshasa)	35	3,467	3,502	95	85	2,823	2,908	79
Ghana	--	160	160	4	--	1,282	1,282	35
Kenya	822	76	898	24	969	14	983	27
Madeira Islands	--	50	50	1	443	67	510	14
Morocco	5,181	2,164	7,345	200	19,273	2,249	21,522	586
Nigeria	4,934	46	4,980	136	5,848	55	5,903	161
Rhodesia	248	1	249	7	446	--	446	12
South Africa, Republic of	5,735	5	5,740	156	12,523	17	12,540	341
Sudan	1,357	1,455	2,812	77	1,826	4,233	6,059	165
Tunisia	2,260	203	2,463	67	7,206	349	7,555	206
United Arab Republic	33,410	17,231	50,641	1,378	22,169	11,835	34,004	925
Others	1,156	1,856	3,012	83	309	923	1,232	33
Total	67,597	27,665	95,262	2,593	98,135	24,464	122,599	3,337
Oceania	--	117	117	3	--	109	109	3
World Total	786,072	73,617	859,689	23,397	674,385	68,013	742,398	20,205
Other Products 4/	9,650	--	9,650	263	9,142	--	9,142	249
Grand Total	795,722	73,617	869,339	23,660	683,527	68,013	751,540	20,454

1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ Transhipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination. 4/ Includes bulgar wheat (relief and others), rolled wheat for relief, semolina, macaroni and spagbetti products.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. FEEDGRAIN EXPORTS DOWN
16 PERCENT FOR FISCAL 1966-67

The United States shipped 21.7 million metric tons of feedgrains and related products (grain equivalent) during July-June 1966-67 a decline of 16 percent compared with record exports of 25.8 million tons for the previous fiscal year. Exports in the first quarter of 1966-67 started off at a higher level, exceeding those of the previous July-September by 11 percent. However, beginning with the second quarter, shipments dropped sharply and were 2 percent below the six month exports of 1965-66.

Several factors explain the reduction that took place in feedgrain exports during this year. The 1966 feedgrain crops were down slightly (1 percent) from the previous year. The carryover from 1965 was lower and domestic consumption continued at the near-record level of 1965-66. Average prices received by farmers for corn were up 7 cents, and the exports price per bushel of corn at Baltimore was up 11 percent. Smaller exports are also a result of much larger crops in a number of countries which has reduced the demand. Corn crops in Argentina and South Africa--our main competitors--are again in surplus. Less favorable livestock-feed price ratios in some of the European countries has tended to restrain the demand for feedgrains which was unusually strong in 1965-66.

Corn exports are slightly over 61 percent of total feedgrain shipments. The 13.3 million metric tons is a 24 percent decline compared to the 17.4 million a year earlier. Most countries in the European area show substantial decreases. This was due to three main causes: (1) better crop conditions throughout resulting in increased production; (2) larger imports from Argentina and South Africa; and (3) less favorable livestock-feed price ratios. Increased production and the shift from yellow to white corn continues to take its toll on exports to Venezuela. The fact that credit is fairly easy to obtain and the guaranteed producer price paid by BAP, insures a good return even for the inefficient Venezuelan farmer. This decrease in the Western Hemisphere was partly offset by increased shipments to Canada, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago. Significant decreases also were noted in the Asiatic countries, namely; Israel, Japan, and Lebanon. In contrast increased exports were noted in shipments to India, Jordan, Pakistan, and the Philippines. The huge increase to Pakistan was a result of the P.L. 480 shipments for food requirements. A very sharp drop occurred in shipments to Kenya, which reflects better crop conditions. Except for the crop failures during the past two or three years South Africa has always been considered an exporter of corn. The drastic decrease in South Africa's imports indicates that her crop is again on a normal basis.

Exports of oats totaled 257,000 tons--down 52 percent from the 535,000 tons shipped during July-June 1966-67. Most all countries in the Western Hemisphere and Europe show decreases, while substantial increases occurred in the Asiatic and African countries.

FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-June 1965-66 and July-June 1966-67

Destination	July-June 1965-66					July-June 1966-67				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada 3/	551,037	58	--	4,867	555,962	792,773	17	--	40,984	833,774
Mexico	12,161	11,553	61,117	55,857	140,688	11,362	3,768	36,068	25,239	76,437
Jamaica	26,293	371	--	5,247	31,911	34,937	424	--	5,992	41,353
Trinidad and Tobago	16,735	109	--	4,344	21,188	34,021	72	--	91	34,184
Brazil	5,000	--	--	12,670	17,670	6,493	--	--	7,258	13,751
Chile	25,470	--	--	--	25,470	25,973	--	2,700	--	28,673
Colombia	1,008	34	50,952	960	52,954	1,139	34	--	39	1,202
Peru	2,131	--	--	1,090	3,221	2,267	--	--	8,441	10,708
Venezuela	57,225	304	--	57	57,586	1,200	123	--	400	1,723
Others	36,637	693	106	2,185	39,621	17,876	589	--	1,420	19,885
Total	733,697	13,122	112,175	87,277	946,271	928,041	5,027	38,768	89,854	1,061,690
Western Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,015,124	43,163	39,171	752,551	1,850,009	776,365	30,923	21,365	516,902	1,345,555
France	78,914	620	--	9,720	89,254	53,816	--	--	568	54,384
Germany, West	1,260,588	137,383	417,318	294,184	2,109,473	1,002,028	80,512	115,611	153,176	1,351,327
Italy	2,573,206	90,164	301,341	7,452	2,972,163	1,000,318	37,698	235,968	1,611	1,275,595
Netherlands	2,640,001	209,599	106,024	908,809	3,864,433	2,454,102	53,018	28,801	525,268	3,061,189
Total	7,567,833	480,929	863,854	1,972,716	10,885,332	5,286,629	202,151	401,745	1,197,525	7,088,050
Other Western Europe:										
Austria	126,958	3,500	--	6,419	136,877	229	--	--	--	229
Cyprus	6,359	--	--	--	6,359	1,037	--	28,833	--	29,870
Denmark	9,944	762	127,453	213	138,372	14,134	--	69,537	--	83,671
Greece	309,202	--	20,321	16,449	345,972	136,153	--	--	--	136,153
Ireland	126,242	--	2,926	53,131	182,299	42,019	--	--	5,634	47,653
Norway	106,273	--	10,749	70,024	187,046	58,267	--	--	91,758	150,025
Portugal	97,912	--	--	33,723	131,635	77,876	--	--	43,372	121,248
Spain	1,811,946	--	38,506	96,596	1,947,048	916,048	--	15	6,479	922,542
Sweden	2,943	--	--	--	2,943	2,970	--	--	--	2,970
Switzerland	67,461	24,651	7,721	17,545	117,378	67,336	19,860	10,129	2,043	99,368
United Kingdom	2,369,268	--	21,969	156,057	2,547,294	1,902,323	--	--	52,286	1,954,609
Others	12,860	22	1,842	538	15,262	9,389	--	472	2,523	12,384
Total	5,047,368	28,935	231,487	450,695	5,758,485	3,227,781	19,860	108,986	204,095	3,560,722
Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria	--	--	--	10,222	10,222	--	--	--	350	350
Czechoslovakia	220,191	--	47,498	383,071	650,760	8,020	--	--	275,488	283,508
Germany, East	183,253	--	--	66,148	249,401	229,552	--	14,227	60,598	304,377
Hungary	5,085	--	--	21,338	26,423	27	--	--	39,332	39,359
Poland	--	--	26,721	--	26,721	157,305	--	28,449	129,875	315,629
Yugoslavia	13,538	--	--	--	13,538	15,042	--	--	--	15,042
Total	422,067	--	74,219	480,779	977,065	409,946	--	42,676	505,643	958,265
Total Europe	13,037,268	509,864	1,169,560	2,904,190	17,620,882	8,924,356	222,011	553,407	1,907,263	11,607,037
Asia:										
India	56,548	--	--	1,037,551	1,094,099	109,014	--	--	2,169,996	2,279,010
Israel	195,882	--	42,673	254,680	493,235	121,627	--	14,529	337,487	473,643
Japan	2,337,206	508	261,397	1,833,756	4,432,867	1,946,527	1,016	181,297	2,424,837	4,553,677
Jordan	360	--	--	--	360	28,482	--	--	--	28,482
Korea, Republic of	1,021	--	8,000	--	9,021	27,891	--	2,575	--	30,466
Lebanon	51,538	--	--	4,932	56,470	32,222	--	29,277	7,632	69,131
Pakistan	10	--	--	12	22	404,764	--	--	19,409	424,173
Philippines	3,174	91	--	1,999	5,264	45,398	45	--	3,283	48,726
Syria	64	--	--	--	64	40	10,249	--	240	10,529
Turkey	6,867	--	--	--	6,867	--	--	--	--	--
Vietnam, South	31,504	--	--	1,406	32,910	37,551	--	--	--	37,551
Others	30,682	--	9	3,412	34,103	38,626	--	--	2,254	40,880
Total	2,714,856	599	312,079	3,137,748	6,165,282	2,792,142	11,310	227,678	4,965,138	7,996,268
Africa:										
Algeria	17	--	--	--	17	--	5,258	9,397	--	14,655
Canary Islands	87,407	--	--	7,595	95,002	103,141	--	--	2,666	105,807
Ethiopia	294	--	--	12,499	12,793	361	--	--	1,318	1,679
Ghana	2,469	--	--	12	2,481	9,710	--	--	4,383	14,093
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	5,755	--	--	100	5,855
Kenya	180,914	--	--	7,207	188,121	349	--	--	602	951
Libya	51	--	--	--	51	133	--	9,553	--	9,686
Morocco	32,931	--	--	--	32,931	5,520	--	21,337	--	26,857
Senegal	6,018	--	--	2,400	8,418	2,039	--	--	40,904	42,943
South Africa, Republic of	159,838	9	--	855	160,702	5,481	--	--	3,610	9,091
Sudan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51,852	51,852
Tanzania	11,079	--	--	1,866	12,945	1,470	--	--	849	2,319
Tunisia	14,439	--	7,827	--	22,266	35,579	2,148	76,051	1,539	115,317
United Arab Republic	2,550	--	--	--	2,550	31,978	--	--	225	32,203
Western Africa, n.e.c.	1,032	--	--	7,855	8,887	6,652	--	--	29,205	35,857
Others	1,456	--	--	7,924	9,380	2,520	--	--	680	3,200
Total	500,495	9	7,827	48,213	556,544	210,688	7,406	116,338	137,933	472,365
Oceania	1,864	--	16,764	5	18,633	145	--	--	--	145
World Total	16,988,180	523,594	1,618,405	6,177,433	25,307,612	12,855,372	245,754	936,191	7,100,188	21,137,505
Total Grain Products 4/	429,762	11,096	53,158	--	494,016	465,466	11,370	51,855	--	528,691
Grand Total	17,417,902	534,690	1,671,563	6,177,433	25,801,628	13,320,838	257,124	988,046	7,100,188	21,666,196
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	685,705	36,837	76,773	425,586	--	524,412	17,714	45,380	489,159	--

1/ Country breakdown includes grain only; grand total included grain and products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief. 3/ Transshipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination. 4/ Destination of exports of products will be published at a later date.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Barley exports totaled 988,000 tons compared with 1.7 million tons during 1965-66. This decrease was attributed mostly to smaller shipments to the Western Hemisphere and West European countries. Shipments to Colombia, Greece, Norway, the United Kingdom, and Czechoslovakia totaled 154,000 tons compared to none during last fiscal year. Also significant decreases were noted in shipments to the Common Market countries and Denmark. This was partially offset by increased shipments to Cyprus, East Germany, Lebanon, and African markets.

Sorghum exports totaled 7.1 million metric tons which represented an increase of 14 percent over the 6.2 million tons shipped during July-June 1965-66. Japan and India are the major markets and received 65 percent of the total exports. Japan continues to be the leading importer of feedgrains. The large increase of sorghum was attributed chiefly to the favorable price relationship as compared to corn. Most of the sorghum exports to India and Israel were shipped under the PL 480 program. Substantial increases were noted in exports to Canada, Norway, Poland, Senegal and Sudan. On the other hand sizeable reductions occurred in shipments to Mexico, the Common Market countries, Ireland Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and Czechoslovakia.

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JULY 1 GRAIN STOCKS IN
EXPORTING COUNTRIES SHOW GAIN

Grain stocks on July 1, 1967 in the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia were about 3 percent higher than a year earlier according to estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Stocks of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn in these 4 principal exporting countries totaled 101.4 million metric tons.

Wheat stocks on July 1 were 9 percent higher than a year earlier because of larger holdings in Canada and Australia as stocks in the United States and Argentina declined. Stocks of rye and oats were down 13 and 8 percent, respectively, with declines occurring in the United States, Canada and Argentina for both grains. Barley stocks were 29 percent larger, with all 4 countries holding larger amounts. Corn stocks were down 3 percent due mainly to a decline in the United States.

In addition to the five grains treated here the United States, on July 1, held 8.5 million tons of grain sorghum and Argentina 800,000 tons.

Present grain stocks combined with large world crops of wheat and feed grains should provide larger total grain supplies for the 1967-68 marketing season as compared with 1966-67.

The United States, having a record wheat crop, will have total wheat supplies estimated at 53.6 million tons in 1967-68, 7 percent above the 50.2 million tons of a year ago. Canada with a reduced wheat crop, will have wheat supplies estimated at 32.4 million tons, as compared with 36.1 in 1966-67.

Stocks of wheat on July 1 in the United States, at 11.6 million tons, were down 20 percent from a year earlier, to continue the decline from the peak year in 1961. Barley stocks gained 15 percent, while oats were down 15 percent and corn 3 percent; rye was off slightly. Stocks of the four major U.S. feedgrains, including grain sorghum, amounted to 59.1 million tons, 10 percent lower than a year ago. Grain sorghum stocks at 8.5 million tons compare with the 13.5 million tons held last year.

Canada held 17.5 million tons of wheat on July 1, 29 percent above 1966 stocks and the highest since 1961. Canada's barley stocks increased 44 percent, as oats declined 5 percent. Rye was off 15 percent and corn up 10 percent.

Wheat stocks in the Argentine, estimated at 1.7 million tons, were down 41 percent, following the below average crop of December 1966 and continued heavy export sales. Rye and oat stocks were also off sharply, while barley gained slightly and corn was off 2 percent. Argentina's grain sorghum stocks were estimated at 800,000 tons, down from 1.5 million tons a year earlier.

In Australia stocks of all grains were higher, reflecting heavy harvests at the turn of the year.Wheat stocks were particularly large, 6.6 million tons, 102 percent over last year.

GRAINS: Estimated Stocks in Principal Exporting Countries, July 1, 1950-1967

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn	Total
	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.
United States:						
Average 1950-54	14,259	202	1,606	3,619	31,903	51,589
Average 1955-59	28,059	316	3,219	4,582	48,690	84,866
1960	35,745	266	3,640	3,876	64,061	107,588
1961	38,410	361	3,318	4,709	71,741	118,539
1962	35,979	200	2,688	4,010	63,067	105,944
1963	32,529	176	3,181	3,960	54,099	93,945
1964	24,532	135	2,865	4,534	60,636	92,702
1965	22,240	326	2,167	4,014	48,094	76,841
1966	14,565	483	2,281	4,590	45,285	67,204
1967 1/	11,586	468	2,620	3,897	44,079	62,650
Canada:						
Average 1950-54	9,389	356	2,177	2,082	2/	14,004
Average 1955-59	17,772	432	2,983	2,606	2/	23,793
1960	17,146	254	3,048	2,005	2/	22,453
1961	17,554	229	2,830	2,236	2/	22,849
1962	11,567	152	1,524	1,696	2/	14,939
1963	14,142	127	2,286	2,776	2/	19,341
1964	14,560	203	2,939	3,239	2/	20,941
1965	14,884	224	2,158	2,440	232	19,938
1966	13,567	287	2,490	2,291	250	18,885
1967 1/	17,500	245	3,590	2,175	275	23,785
Argentina:						
Average 1950-54	2,912	406	457	566	2,311	6,652
Average 1955-59	4,300	483	588	508	3,531	9,410
1960	3,810	510	480	334	3,556	8,690
1961	2,722	254	435	580	3,556	7,547
1962	1,905	254	327	290	3,683	6,459
1963	2,585	205	305	360	3,175	6,630
1964	4,763	254	435	435	4,064	9,951
1965	7,185	230	110	290	3,505	11,320
1966	2,900	130	140	210	5,200	8,580
1967 1/	1,700	70	150	160	5,100	7,180
Australia:						
Average 1950-54	2,994	2/	196	290	2/	3,480
Average 1955-59	3,620	2/	370	580	2/	4,570
1960	3,946	2/	261	653	2/	4,860
1961	4,082	2/	544	580	2/	5,206
1962	2,667	2/	327	510	2/	3,504
1963	4,218	2/	435	510	2/	5,163
1964	3,184	2/	261	870	2/	4,315
1965	4,431	2/	333	336	2/	5,100
1966	3,279	2/	295	550	2/	4,124
1967 1/	6,627	2/	340	797	2/	7,764
Total:						
Average 1950-54	29,554	964	4,436	6,557	34,214	75,725
Average 1955-59	53,751	1,231	7,160	8,276	52,221	122,639
1960	60,647	1,030	7,429	6,868	67,617	143,591
1961	62,768	844	7,127	8,105	75,297	154,141
1962	52,118	606	4,866	6,506	66,750	130,846
1963	53,484	508	6,207	7,606	57,274	125,079
1964	47,039	592	6,500	9,078	64,700	127,909
1965	48,740	780	4,768	7,080	51,831	113,199
1966	34,311	900	5,206	7,641	50,735	98,793
1967 1/	37,413	783	6,700	7,029	49,454	101,379

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Production small and remaining stocks believed negligible.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD EXPORTS OF COPRA AND COCONUT OIL
AT NEAR RECORD HIGH IN 1966; DECLINE
EXPECTED IN 1967

World exports of copra and coconut oil in 1966 on an oil equivalent basis are estimated at 1.36 million long tons--10 percent above the 1.24 million tons exported in 1965. Last year's volume was the largest since 1957 and 9 percent above the 1960-64 average.

World copra exports during 1966 were estimated at 1.4 million tons or nearly 80,000 tons above those in 1965. The increase largely reflected an increase in movements from the Philippines and Indonesia.

Coconut oil exports in 1966 were 466,600 tons or one-fifth above those in 1965. The increase chiefly reflected a sharp increase in movements from the Philippines and somewhat larger exports from the Malay States and Singapore. However, exports from Ceylon and New Guinea declined.

According to preliminary indications, world exports of both copra and coconut oil in 1967 may decline by more than 100,000 tons (oil basis) from those in 1966. This expectation is based chiefly upon reduced movements from the Philippines during the January-July period although exports in the remaining months will also probably decline somewhat. However, exports from Indonesia are expected to increase reflecting good availabilities and recent changes in export regulations.

In 1966 because of increased export availabilities prices for Philippine copra, c.i.f. Europe, were lower and averaged about $188 per long ton or 18 percent below the $229 per ton averaged in 1965. This year prices through May were about steady averaging somewhat below the 1966 level. In June as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict, prices increased sharply in the European market. Immediately following the termination of hostilities, prices declined but stregthened during the second week in June when it became apparent that the Suez Canal would remain closed. Similiarly 1966 coconut oil prices in Europe having declined significantly from the previous year have since increased in recent months.

Registered copra and coconut oil exports from the Philippine Republic in 1966, at 883,700 tons (oil basis) increased by 13 percent from those in 1965. Through July of 1967 registered exports amounted to 390,950 tons of copra and coconut oil or 25 percent below the 518,187 tons exported during the same period a year ago.

Despite heavy rainfall in the Philippines late in 1966 and some increase in the reported number of bearing trees, movement in the remaining months of 1967 is not likely to overcome the adverse affects on exports of the drought which occurred in late 1965 and early 1966. Rainfall and general weather conditions since late 1966 are expected to result in a substantial increase in production in the first half of 1968.

The long term outlook for production of copra products in the Philippines is brightened by more liberal financing from government institutions. Producer loans will reportedly be made available for the development of 75,000 hectares (185,325 acres) of groves during the next 15 years. Government financial assistance is also being extended to coconut oil mills and a coconut chemical factory at Laguna which will produce fatty alcohol, plasticizers and glycerine from coconut oil.

U.S. imports of copra and coconut oil on an oil equivalent basis in the January-July period of 1967 amounted to 265,721 long tons compared with 253,017 tons in the same 7 months of 1966. This increase took place in spite of a decline in total export availabilities in recent months. The increase reflected a 10 percent rise in the imports of coconut oil which was partly offset by a 6 percent decline in imports of copra. Virtually all were from the Philippines. Most of the decline in overall export availabilities in recent months has been accounted for by reduced movements to European countries.

Northbound shipments of copra, through the Suez Canal in the January-March period of this year totaled 171,967 long tons compared with 247,497 tons in the first quarter of 1966. During the same period northbound shipments of coconut oil amounted to 22,352 against 16,581 tons in the like period of 1966. Data on the volume of shipments during the April 1-June 5 period prior to closure before the fighting broke out is not available.

The volume of copra exports from Indonesia including a significant volume of unregistered movements is estimated to have increased substantially from that in 1965. Recent changes in trade regulations have abolished export licences, permit exporters to make their own shipping arrangements, and allow them to retain a larger percentage of their foreign exchange earnings. These changes are expected to result in a further increase in exports.

In the Malay States and Singapore, net imports of copra and exports of coconut oil in aggregate on an oil basis increased again in 1966 to the largest volume since 1961. The reason for the increase in copra availabilities which has taken place since 1965 may reflect some increase in production due to more favorable weather and increased acreage; however, an increase in unrecorded imports is also believed to have taken place.

Singapore's exports of coconut oil produced from imported copra increased significantly in 1966 is expected to expand further in 1967. Most of these imports of copra historically have been from Indonesia.

Exports of copra and coconut oil from Ceylon declined in 1966 from those of a year earlier. The decline reflected reduced availabilities due to inadequate rainfall. Because domestic consumption increased about in line with population, the volume which moved into export markets declined sharply. Due to unfavorable weather in 1966, a further decline in Ceylon's output of coconuts is expected to result in reduced exports this year. The long term outlook seems to indicate that unless coconut production is stimulated by replantings, output will not keep pace with domestic consumption and that exports will therefore

COPRA: Exports, by principal exporting continents and countries, average 1960-64, annual 1961-66

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/	1966 1/
	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons
REGISTERED EXPORTS 2/							
Asia:							
Philippines	801.2	640.7	824.5	928.7	807.5	858.7	906.3
Indonesia	155.4	231.1	106.5	104.6	171.2	121.5	160.0
West Irian	4.3	5.5	3/ 4.0	3/ 3.0	3/ 3.0	3/ 3.0	3/ 4.0
Malay States, Singapore 4/	-20.3	-17.8	-44.2	-17.8	-16.2	-9.8	5/ -8.2
Sabah 4/	16.7	18.7	16.3	17.5	16.1	14.6	16.1
Sarawak 4/	-.7	-1.5	-.4	-.2	6/	0	0
Ceylon	51.5	55.0	72.4	43.1	58.1	40.9	20.9
Total Asia	1,008.1	931.7	979.1	1,078.9	1,039.7	1,028.9	1,099.1
Oceania:							
New Guinea	57.9	67.1	58.8	53.4	58.4	66.5	63.2
Papua	15.4	16.1	14.9	14.7	15.8	16.7	15.0
New Hebrides	31.7	31.9	31.0	35.1	37.1	28.3	33.9
Solomon Islands	23.4	24.3	24.1	24.3	24.6	25.0	21.0
French Oceania	23.7	21.3	26.4	22.8	24.5	20.8	22.0
Western Samoa	14.0	12.9	12.8	15.0	14.8	12.4	14.0
Gilbert and Ellice Isl	7.2	6.2	7.4	6.1	5.7	9.1	7.0
Trust Territories (U.S.)	10.7	9.9	14.1	9.2	10.2	12.5	3/ 10.0
Tonga Islands	12.6	17.4	8.7	9.9	10.8	6.9	12.0
Fiji	5.6	5.9	6.9	6.0	6.9	6.4	2.0
Total Oceania	202.2	213.0	205.1	196.5	208.8	204.6	200.1
Africa:							
Ghana	1.4	2.1	1.2	.5	0	0	0
Mozambique	48.0	59.1	52.0	45.7	43.1	28.1	25.6
Tanzania 7/	11.8	12.2	8.1	18.0	15.2	9.3	12.0
Seychelles	5.4	4.8	5.7	5.2	7.0	5.5	4.9
Togo	3.3	4.7	1.9	2.9	3.7	1.0	.9
Nigeria	4.2	2.6	1.5	2.8	7.8	6.6	5.2
Comoro Islands	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.0
Sao Tome and Principe	5.4	5.6	6.4	5.0	5.7	6.2	5.3
Total Africa	82.8	94.5	80.3	83.3	85.7	59.4	56.9
Americas:							
Mexico	5.9	0	6/	22.4	7.2	0	0
Jamaica	1.1	6/	5.6	6/	0	6/	0
Dominican Republic	5.3	5.5	3.0	7.0	6.9	5.5	2.9
Total Americas	12.3	5.5	8.6	29.4	14.1	5.5	2.9
Total registered	1,305.4	1,244.7	1,273.1	1,388.1	1,348.3	1,298.4	1,374.0
UNREGISTERED 8/							
Philippine to:							
Sabah	18.5	29.1	13.2	5.3	6.3	6.9	3/ 8.0
Other	89.7	280.4	37.7	.8	.5	.5	3/ .5
Indonesia to:							
Sabah	17.7	20.1	15.2	16.9	10.4	3.0	3/ 10.0
Malay, Singapore	16.0	12.8	24.7	7.1	.6	6/	3/ 10.0
Other	9.1	7.6	26.3	.2	5.9	3/ 10.0	3/ 10.0
Via Malay, Singapore to Burma, India, Pakistan	2.2	2.2	.6	5.1	3.0	1.6	3/ 2.0
Other	1.5	1.4	.9	1.8	1.5	3/ 1.0	3/ 1.0
Total unregistered	154.7	353.6	118.6	37.2	28.2	23.0	41.5
Total registered and unregistered	1,460.1	1,598.3	1,391.7	1,425.3	1,376.5	1,321.4	1,400.5

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Officially recorded shipments. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Net exports. 5/ Excludes trade with Sabah and Sarawack, includes trade between the Malay States and Singapore. 6/ Less than 50 tons. 7/ Territory of Zanzibar and Tanzania. 8/ Excess of imports from the Philippines and Indonesia over recorded exports of destinations listed, after allowances were made for the time shipments were afloat, for shrinkage, and for diversions en route to destination.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

COCONUT OIL: Exports, by principal exporting continents and countries, average 1960-64, annual 1961-66

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/	1966 1/
	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons	1,000 long tons
Asia:							
Philippines-registered	141.7	72.8	137.9	212.1	226.4	230.3	303.7
unregistered 2/	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	2.4
Indonesia-registered	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5
unregistered 2/	.8	.1	.2	.9	.7	1.0	2.0
Malay St., Singapore 3/	37.2	54.2	39.8	34.5	19.9	23.7	39.0
Ceylon	89.7	91.8	102.4	81.1	117.6	86.9	72.9
Sarawak 3/	2.0	3.1	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.8
Total Asia	271.5	222.2	282.2	330.7	366.5	343.9	424.3
Oceania:							
Fiji	20.5	23.7	18.2	20.0	22.8	14.8	14.5
New Guinea	21.2	19.7	22.6	23.1	22.7	24.4	21.3
Total Oceania	41.7	43.4	40.8	43.1	45.5	39.2	35.8
Africa:							
Mozambique	5.1	3.1	3.2	9.5	8.3	6.4	4/ 6.0
Tanzania	1.9	2.5	2.5	1.2	.8	.4	.5
Total Africa	7.0	5.6	5.7	10.7	9.1	6.8	6.5
Total	320.2	271.2	328.7	384.5	421.1	389.9	466.6

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Excess of imports from the Philippines and Indonesia over recorded exports after allowances were made for time shipments were afloat and for diversions enroute.

3/ Net exports.

4/ Estimated.

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continue to decline. The coconut industry presently occupies nearly 1.2 million acres-- the largest for any one crop in Ceylon. About 70 percent of the total acreage consists of small holdings-- under 20 acres. These are cultivated by villagers who do not generally follow modern cultural practices. Although some improvements has resulted from the government's program of subsidizing sales of fertilizer, little action has been taken toward replanting of trees. Reappearance of the leaf scorch disease is reported to have spread to all of coconut growing areas and efforts to combat it have not as yet been successful. A committee has been appointed to study proposals for the rehabilitation of the coconut industry in Ceylon. In addition an island wide survey will be conducted to collect data on palm population, growing areas, yields, seasonal variations and fertilizers response. Port facilities at Colombo are being enlarged to add two tanks (1,000 ton capacity each) to be used for coconut oil. The new facilities together with existing facilities (4,500 ton capacity) will help to make possible increased exports of coconut oil.

In 1966 Mozambique's copra and coconut oil exports again declined. Cyclone "Claude" and exceptionally heavy rains in the southern region were reported to have caused excensive damage to coconut groves early in 1966. Despite this set back the domestic oil crushing industry is expanding and strong emphasis reportedly will be placed on the expansion of production of oil-bearing crops (particularly peanuts, copra and cottonseed) during the coming 6-year Development Plan 1968-73.

COFFEE CROP
ESTIMATE DOWN

The Foreign Agricultural Service's second estimate (September) of the 1967-68 world coffee crop is down 3.1 million bags, or about 4 percent from the first estimate in June. The new outlook is for a total crop of 69.8 million bags, of which 53.3 million is estimated to be exportable production. This will still be sufficient to meet world import needs of around 50 million bags and to add a small quantity to world coffee stocks.

The drop in the estimate is due primarily to a smaller-than-expected crop in Brazil. This was brought about by a drought in December and February that reduced bean size and thereby reduced the total volume output. The estimate for Angola is also down somewhat from the earlier indicated level.

Exportable production in the smaller producing countries is estimated to be as follows (with comparable 1966-67 estimates in parentheses), in bags of 60 kilograms each: Jamaica 8,000 (6,000); Panama 15,000 (25,000); Puerto Rico 25,000 (25,000); Trinidad and Tobago 50,000 (45,000); Bolivia 35,000 (35,000); Paraguay 25,000 (15,000); Surinam 4,000 (4,000); Congo (Brazzaville) 14,000 (14,000); Dahomey 23,000 (23,000); Gabon 13,000 (13,000); Ghana 68,000 (68,000); Liberia 56,000 (56,000); Nigeria 34,000 (34,000); Sao Tome and Principe 5,000 (5,000); Spanish Guinea 110,000 (120,000); New Caledonia 30,000 (30,000); Papua and New Guinea 95,000 (95,000); Portuguese Timor 45,000 (40,000).

GREEN COFFEE: World total harvested production for the marketing year 1967-68, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960/61-1964/65	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	2nd estimate 1967-68
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	1,056	825	1,025	1,185	1,280
Cuba	645	600	460	450	450
Dominican Republic	607	675	615	505	600
El Salvador	1,812	2,060	1,900	1,900	2,100
Guatemala	1,704	1,630	2,050	1,625	1,900
Haiti	564	550	575	500	525
Honduras	379	450	460	355	475
Mexico	2,431	2,650	3,000	2,800	2,990
Nicaragua	491	575	500	520	600
Other 3/	505	531	424	434	419
Total North America	10,194	10,546	11,009	10,274	11,339
South America:					
Brazil	25,840	10,000	37,700	21,000	25,000
Colombia	7,760	7,600	8,200	7,800	8,000
Ecuador 4/	696	655	1,035	975	1,100
Peru	700	830	885	900	860
Venezuela	821	780	815	825	825
Other 5/	114	128	178	115	125
Total South America	35,931	19,993	48,813	31,615	35,910
Africa:					
Angola	2,910	3,100	2,800	3,300	3,200
Burundi	198	200	240	260	225
Cameroon	801	870	1,000	1,100	1,000
Cent. Afr. Republic	147	130	190	125	175
Congo (Kinshasa)	990	950	1,000	950	1,000
Ethiopia	1,490	1,650	1,525	1,760	1,700
Guinea	195	150	160	120	160
Ivory Coast	3,185	3,375	4,550	2,300	4,500
Kenya	624	660	875	960	950
Malagasy Republic	923	1,050	825	875	925
Rwanda	167	175	155	150	160
Sierra Leone	79	100	120	120	140
Tanzania	497	600	575	825	760
Togo	186	200	225	150	200
Uganda	2,429	2,450	2,600	2,350	2,550
Other 6/	326	342	343	360	350
Total Africa	15,147	16,002	17,183	15,705	17,995
Asia and Oceania:					
India	1,045	1,100	1,150	1,270	1,250
Indonesia	2,016	1,800	2,200	1,900	2,100
Philippines	631	735	715	720	750
Other 7/	390	437	432	444	447
Total Asia and Oceania	4,082	4,072	4,497	4,334	4,547
World total production	65,354	50,613	81,502	61,928	69,791

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. 7/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

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GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1967-68, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960/61-1964/65	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	2nd estimate 1967-68
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	937	700	895	1,050	1,140
Cuba	70	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	461	520	455	340	430
El Salvador	1,702	1,935	1,770	1,765	1,960
Guatemala	1,500	1,420	1,835	1,405	1,675
Haiti	395	385	405	325	345
Honduras	308	370	375	265	385
Mexico	1,521	1,550	1,800	1,500	1,650
Nicaragua	446	525	445	460	540
Other 3/	161	144	101	111	108
Total North America	7,501	7,549	8,081	7,221	8,233
South America:					
Brazil	18,840	3,000	30,200	13,000	16,800
Colombia	6,800	6,500	7,000	6,550	6,700
Ecuador 4/	528	470	845	780	900
Peru	540	640	690	700	650
Venezuela	355	265	280	275	255
Other 5/	62	72	122	58	68
Total South America	27,125	10,947	39,137	21,363	25,373
Africa:					
Angola	2,859	3,045	2,740	3,240	3,140
Burundi	187	195	235	255	220
Cameroon	780	840	970	1,070	970
Cent. Afr. Republic	142	125	185	120	170
Congo (Kinshasa)	940	900	950	900	950
Ethiopia	1,152	1,300	1,170	1,395	1,330
Guinea	181	135	145	105	145
Ivory Coast	3,135	3,325	4,500	2,245	4,445
Kenya	605	640	855	940	930
Malagasy Republic	825	950	725	770	815
Rwanda	156	170	150	145	155
Sierra Leone	69	90	110	110	130
Tanzania	484	585	560	810	745
Togo	183	195	220	145	195
Uganda	2,416	2,440	2,585	2,335	2,535
Other 6/	301	318	319	336	326
Total Africa	14,415	15,253	16,419	14,921	17,201
Asia and Oceania:					
India	462	460	560	580	580
Indonesia	1,756	1,450	1,850	1,540	1,730
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Other 7/	225	227	212	219	224
Total Asia and Oceania	2,443	2,137	2,622	2,339	2,534
World exportable production	51,484	35,886	66,259	45,844	53,341

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. 7/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS
DOWN 17 PERCENT

Argentina exported 9.6 million metric tons of grains during July-June 1966-67. This compared to the 11.6 million tons shipped during the previous fiscal year, or a decrease of 17 percent. Wheat was the major factor in the reduced exports; however, this was partially offset by increased shipments of corn and sorghum.

Wheat exports were down more than half from 7.8 million metric tons during July-June 1965-66 to 3.1 million tons due to the tight domestic supply. Contracts with the USSR and Mainland China, major markets during 1965-66, were completed early in the year and no further contracts were made. Therefore, exports to these countries were substantially below the previous year. The wheat supply situation became so precarious during July-December 1966 that a decree suspending wheat exports to all countries except Brazil was issued. This was done to assure fulfilment of the wheat contract with Brazil and resulted in 41 percent of Argentina's wheat exports during 1966-67 being shipped to Brazil.

Corn exports totaled 5.1 million metric tons for the period July-June 1966-67, an increase of 74 percent. Italy alone received 57 percent of all corn exported from Argentina, or 2.9 million tons. Spain was second with 877,000 tons, Netherlands 511,000 tons, Belgium and Luxembourg 226,000 tons, West Germany 174,000 tons and the United Kingdom 163,000 tons. Corn shipments amounted to 53 percent of all grain shipped for this period.

Sorghum shipments more than doubled for the fiscal year 1966-67. A total of 1.2 million metric tons were exported as compared to 513,000 tons during the same period a year earlier. Spain and Japan were the two largest markets with 353,000 tons and 201,000 tons, respectively. These two markets accounted for 45 percent of all sorghum exports from Argentina. Other exports were made to Belgium-Luxembourg, Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Oats and Barley exports amounted to 208,000 metric tons for fiscal year 1966-67. This is 104,000 tons less than for the same period last year or a decrease of 33 percent. Shipments to Italy and the Netherlands were 169,000 tons of oats and barley combined, or 81 percent of the total.

Rye exports for fiscal year 1965-66 totaled 50,000 metric tons. There were no exports for 1966-67.

GRAIN: Argentine exports by country of destination, July-June 1965-66 and July-June 1966-67

Destination	July-June 1965-66							July-June 1966-67						
	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
North America:														
United States	1,500	--	48	--	--	152	1,700	--	--	12,297	--	--	664	12,961
Barbados	261	--	1,009	75	--	852	2,197	75	--	660	60	--	488	1,283
Martinique	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,822	--	--	--	2,822
Mexico	--	--	--	100	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trinidad	--	--	608	--	--	65	673	--	--	354	--	--	127	481
Total	1,761	--	1,665	175	--	1,069	4,670	75	--	16,133	60	--	1,279	17,547
South America:														
Bolivia	7,968	--	--	--	--	--	7,968	7,625	--	--	--	--	--	7,625
Brazil	1,323,327	--	--	7,810	4,217	245	1,335,599	1,274,024	--	--	10,300	1,000	5,403	1,290,727
Chile	70,618	--	--	--	--	--	70,618	56,762	--	11,450	--	--	325	68,537
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42,875	--	--	50	--	--	42,925
Paraguay	33,723	--	--	--	--	--	33,723	49,976	--	--	--	--	--	49,976
Peru	378,456	--	2,000	--	--	--	380,456	368,045	--	--	382	--	10	368,437
Uruguay	--	--	800	--	--	--	800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	1,814,092	--	2,800	7,810	4,217	245	1,829,164	1,799,307	--	11,450	10,732	1,000	5,738	1,828,227
Western Europe:														
EEC:														
Belgium and Luxembourg	24,221	4,300	132,812	3,232	--	58,582	223,147	20,571	--	225,610	1,350	479	186,911	434,921
France	105,243	--	9,800	--	--	1,613	116,656	68,169	--	14,570	--	--	11,644	94,383
Germany, West	102,504	6,667	55,395	18,635	9,801	25,062	218,064	21,750	--	174,031	10,234	--	72,085	278,100
Italy	464,660	--	2,176,536	114,292	123,655	28,160	2,907,303	305,276	--	2,910,735	72,322	40,443	31,236	3,360,012
Netherlands	156,830	18,631	186,851	19,870	1,200	70,623	454,005	174,048	--	510,573	51,219	5,513	184,729	926,082
Total	853,458	29,598	2,561,394	156,029	134,656	184,040	3,919,175	589,814	--	3,835,519	135,125	46,435	486,605	5,093,498
Other Western Europe:														
Austria	--	10,216	4,413	--	--	1,849	16,478	--	--	6,549	--	--	4,420	10,969
Cyprus	10,292	--	--	--	--	--	10,292	10,380	--	--	--	--	--	10,380
Denmark	--	1,300	75	--	--	915	2,290	--	--	147	--	--	1,020	1,167
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500	--	--	--	500
Norway	59,962	4,013	--	--	--	4,484	68,459	13,552	--	19,807	--	--	4,000	37,359
Portugal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,122	--	--	--	--	--	31,122
Spain	55,689	--	199,744	--	5,516	87,411	348,360	--	--	876,765	--	--	353,397	1,230,162
Switzerland	10,670	--	13,950	2,531	903	2,318	30,372	10,200	--	12,666	8,481	1,046	1,805	34,198
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	150	150	--	--	25	--	--	70	95
United Kingdom	334,105	51	43,671	335	--	52,608	430,770	215,121	--	163,266	--	500	174,339	553,226
Total	470,718	15,580	261,853	2,866	6,419	149,735	907,171	280,375	--	1,079,725	8,481	1,546	539,051	1,909,178
Eastern Europe:														
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	33,520	33,520	--	--	--	--	--	4,740	4,740
Czechoslovakia	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hungary	--	--	44,225	--	--	--	44,225	13,063	--	25,783	3,265	1,850	--	43,961
Poland	102,129	--	7,843	--	--	--	109,972	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S.S.R.	2,208,542	--	20,965	--	--	--	2,229,507	21,413	--	21,336	--	--	--	42,749
Total	2,315,671	--	73,033	--	--	33,520	2,422,224	34,476	--	47,119	3,265	1,850	4,740	91,450
Total Europe	3,639,847	45,178	2,896,280	158,895	141,075	367,295	7,248,570	904,665	--	4,962,363	146,871	49,831	1,030,396	7,094,126
Asia:														
China, Mainland	2,216,129	--	--	--	--	--	2,216,129	323,494	--	19,195	--	--	--	342,689
India	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Iran	61,200	--	--	--	--	--	61,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Israel	--	--	--	200	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	--	5,294	2,500	--	--	144,093	151,887	--	--	62,855	--	--	201,167	264,022
Korea, North	20,072	--	--	--	--	--	20,072	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taiwan	32,446	--	--	--	--	--	32,446	--	--	10,301	--	--	--	10,301
Total	2,329,847	5,294	2,500	200	--	144,093	2,481,934	328,494	--	92,351	--	--	201,167	622,012
Africa:														
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,637	--	--	--	--	--	21,637
Angola	26,277	--	--	--	--	--	26,277	12,480	--	--	--	--	--	12,480
Mozambique	22,820	--	--	--	--	--	22,820	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Africa, Republic of	--	--	19,654	--	--	25	19,679	23,397	--	--	--	--	83	23,480
Tanzania	10,271	--	--	--	--	--	10,271	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	59,368	--	19,654	--	--	25	79,047	57,514	--	--	--	--	83	57,597
World Total	7,844,915	50,472	2,922,899	167,080	145,292	512,727	11,643,384	3,090,055	--	5,082,297	157,663	50,831	1,238,663	9,619,509

Compiled from El Cerealista.

UNITED STATES RICE
EXPORTS BREAK RECORD

United States rice exports (milled equivalent) reached an alltime high during July-June 1966-67. The total shipments amounted to 1.8 million metric tons--a 29 percent increase over the 1.4 million metric tons shipped during fiscal 1965-66.

Rice exports to countries in the Western Hemisphere totaled 167,000 tons compared with 152,000 tons during fiscal year 1965-66. The major market in this area was Peru which took nearly four times more than the 13,000 tons of the preceeding year.

The rice exports to the European countries totaled 234,000 tons and showed an increase of 53,000 tons over the 181,000 tons shipped during the same period last year. This increase was largely in shipments to the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Poland. Portugal did not import any U.S. rice during July-June 1966-67. This reflects larger production brought about by favorable weather conditions.

Total rice exports to the Asian countries amounted to 1.1 million metric tons--a 54 percent increase over the 748,000 tons shipped during last fiscal year. This was attributed chiefly to the greatly reduced production in both importing and competing exporting countries.

The largest market for rice was South Vietnam which received 39 percent of total shipments. The other major markets--all in Asia--were Japan, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, and India. Shipments to South Vietnam and Indonesia were mostly under the PL-480 programs.

Shipments to Japan decreased by 150,000 metric tons due to record crops and greater stocks in government hands. Consumption of rice in Japan is increasing at about 1 percent per year, in line with increased population. There is also growing interest in Pearl rice for production of saki.

Twenty-five percent less rice went to the African countries. This reduction was due chiefly to lesser exports to the Congo (Kinshasa), Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Senegal. However, this was partially offset by increased shipments to Ghana, Tunisia and Western Africa, n.e.c.

RICE, MILLED 1/: U.S. Exports by Country of Destination, July-June 1965-66 and July-June 1966-67

Destination	July 1965 June 1966	July 1966 June 1967
	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:		
Canada	43,446	47,083
Mexico	22,972	1,849
British Honduras	1,222	1,404
Costa Rica	4,676	3,197
El Salvador	3,637	2,770
Guatemala	163	880
Honduras	1,834	768
Nicaragua	7,732	11,253
Panama Republic	543	128
Bahamas	4,455	4,551
Barbados	33	48
Bermuda	233	320
Dominican Republic	6,734	10
French West Indies	2,748	3,464
Haiti	20	41
Jamaica	18,819	20,971
Leeward and Windward Islands	349	150
Netherlands Antilles	5,949	5,513
Trinidad and Tobago	63	1
Bolivia	80	247
Brazil	50	--
Chile	8,274	9,210
Colombia	745	624
Ecuador	--	36
French Guiana	33	12
Guyana	32	231
Peru	12,670	48,205
Uruguay	12	--
Venezuela	3,985	4,050
Total	151,509	167,016
Western Europe:		
EEC:		
Belgium and Luxembourg	6,674	17,228
France	13,185	18,605
Germany, West	50,554	56,282
Italy	10	31
Netherlands	23,132	34,809
Total	93,555	126,955
Other Western Europe:		
Austria	432	84
Cyprus	120	85
Denmark	2,085	1,717
Finland	803	301
Gibralta	4	8
Greece	2,500	4,009
Iceland	365	354
Ireland	456	332
Malta	76	44
Norway	149	149
Portugal	21,811	--
Sweden	4,415	3,203
Switzerland	12,581	7,573
United Kingdom	42,087	58,577
Total	87,884	76,436
Eastern Europe:		
Poland	--	30,208
Yugoslavia	2	--
Total	2	30,208
Total Europe	181,441	233,599

Destination	July 1965 June 1966	July 1966 June 1967
	Metric tons	Metric tons
Asia:		
Aden	8,549	11,870
Afghanistan	6	--
Arabia Peninsula States	289	3,961
Bahrein	325	466
Burma	--	6
Hong Kong	466	3,982
India	10,895	63,156
Indonesia	4,086	95,706
Iran	63	80
Iraq	27	182
Israel	16,908	15,765
Japan	247,080	96,905
Jordan	325	288
Korea, Soutb	8	91
Kuwait	17,808	7,085
Lebanon	400	363
Malaysia	1,121	3,987
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	56,551	54,020
Pakistan	1	49
Philippines	35,079	36,140
Saudi Arabia	48,398	66,915
Singapore	--	712
Thailand	112	--
Turkey	9,198	--
Vietnam, South	290,336	687,256
Total	748,031	1,148,985
Africa:		
Angola	3,071	1,609
British West Africa	1	--
Burundi and Rwanda	120	31
Cameroon	4,070	2,916
Canary Islands	2	--
Central African Republic	7	7
Congo (Kinshasa)	39,968	19,306
Ethiopia	116	345
French Somaliland	413	679
Gabon	675	374
Gambia	4	14
Ghana	40,179	52,621
Guinea	23,156	6,513
Ivory Coast	23,363	6,059
Kenya	253	159
Liberia	41,311	33,048
Libya	205	633
Madeira Islands	--	51
Malagasy	--	1,140
Mauritania	--	180
Mauritius	450	650
Malawi	257	795
Morocco	--	4
Mozambique	766	885
Nigeria	2,400	1,542
Rhodesia	216	709
Sierra Leone	826	2,712
Senegal	24,705	--
Somali Republic	261	1,713
Soutb Africa, Republic of	71,946	70,393
Spanish Africa	139	595
Sudan	14	4
Tanzania	3,405	859
Togo	292	329
Tunisia	--	2,003
Uganda	2,286	1,736
United Arab Republic	352	501
Western Africa, n.e.c.	1,972	3,093
Western Protugueee Africa, n.e.c	635	1,105
Zambia	979	731
Total	288,815	216,044
Oceania Total	11,106	13,420
World Total	1,380,902	1,779,064

1/ Includes a small quantity of rough rice milled equivalent.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

BUMPER WORLD ALMOND
CROP FOR 1967

The 1967 world commercial almond harvest is still estimated at 143,000 short tons shelled basis--up 4 percent from last year's good crop and 18 percent above average. Including carryover stocks from the 1966-67 marketing year, total supplies are at the highest level in recent years. At the start of the past season, total supplies of almonds totaled 152,600 tons and the 1961-65 average beginning of season supplies was 136,700 tons.

Foreign production is estimated at 98,500 tons--the highest since 1961, when the total was 171,500 tons; Iran, Italy, Morocco, and Portugal have larger crops than last year and all countries exceeded their 1961-65 average output. The U.S. almond crop--estimated at 44,500 tons--is 4 percent below last year's record high. The U.S. ranks second among all producers this year after leading all countries in 1966.

Carryover stocks in exporting countries are estimated at 16,400 tons--up somewhat from the July forecast. If the estimate is accurate, the carryover is slightly higher than last year's near average beginning of season stocks.

Exports by the six major producing nations for the 1966-67 marketing year are now estimated at 80,300 tons shelled basis. This is the largest volume entering world markets since 102,000 tons were traded in 1961-62, and is 10 percent above the 1960-64 average shipments. West Germany, France, and the United Kingdom are, as usual, the leading markets for almonds.

U.S. exports during the 1966-67 marketing year totaled 10,062 tons shelled basis--down 11 percent from the 11,306 tons sold the year before when exports hit a record high. Weaker foreign almond prices and stronger competition from other tree nuts were mostly responsible for the decline in U.S. sales abroad, as last year's crop was much larger than the one a year earlier.

U.S. imports of almonds during the past marketing year were, as usual, negligible and consisted of 179 tons of shelled and 78 tons of blanched almonds. During the 1965-66 year imports were 190 tons of shelled and 52 tons of blanched almonds.

Prices of foreign almonds as indicated above were more competitive this year, with unselected Baris ranging from 1 to 5 cents a pound below comparable quotations a year ago. However, as Italian stocks ran low near the end of the season, the July 1967 average quotation f.o.b. Bari was actually 1.3 cents above a year ago. It should be pointed out that the lower level of prices in 1966-67 is established by comparison with years when the world crop was much smaller. It is still a fairly strong market when considering the size of the crop. World demand for almonds is apparently rising.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1961-65 and 1965-67 crop years

Country	Average 1961-65	1965	Revised 1966	Forecast 1967
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Iran	7.1	6.6	1.5	9.0
Italy	40.5	41.0	42.0	45.0
Morocco	4.1	6.6	4.5	5.5
Portugal	3.9	4.1	1.7	6.0
Spain	30.2	30.0	41.0	33.0
Total foreign	85.8	88.3	90.7	98.5
United States 1/	35.6	39.8	46.5	44.5
Grand total	121.4	128.1	137.2	143.0
Beginning stocks	15.3	17.8	15.4	16.4
Total supplies	136.7	145.9	152.6	159.4

1/ Source: Almond Control Board.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1960-64 and 1963-66 marketing years 1/

Country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Iran	4.2	1.8	2.9	2.5	1.1
Italy	30.5	33.4	28.3	31.3	34.5
Morocco	2.5	2.7	4.4	4.9	3.3
Portugal	3.3	2.6	2.5	3.6	1.3
Spain	25.7	23.1	27.5	24.2	30.0
Total foreign	66.2	63.6	65.6	66.5	70.2
United States	6.9	9.5	9.5	11.3	10.1
Grand total	73.1	73.1	75.1	77.8	80.3

1/ Iran--year beginning September 23; Morocco--year beginning July 1; Spain--year beginning September 1; all others--year beginning August 1.

ALMONDS, SHELLED, UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b. Bari, Italy, marketing seasons 1962-66

Month	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound
August	62.8	61.1	66.2	67.9	62.1
September	65.2	64.4	64.7	64.5	61.4
October	66.0	69.3	63.7	62.9	59.8
November	69.6	66.6	61.9	62.0	59.6
December	68.5	62.6	62.0	63.8	61.0
January	69.0	64.9	63.1	64.2	62.1
February	67.0	63.2	63.2	64.2	61.4
March	60.9	62.5	62.5	63.9	61.2
April	58.9	61.2	61.2	63.9	61.4
May	62.3	63.5	63.0	65.5	62.8
June	65.0	65.2	65.2	65.4	63.8
July	61.9	65.1	66.3	63.4	64.7

BUMPER TEA CROP
FORECAST FOR 1967

The 1967 world tea crop (excluding Mainland China) is forecast at 2,182 million pounds, slightly above the record 1966 outturn of 2,176 million. The Asian and South American crops are expected to be above their record 1966 levels; however, unfavorable growing conditions in Kenya and Uganda are anticipated to reduce African production by about 6 percent this year.

World tea exports are forecast to be larger this year, reflecting increased shipments by Ceylon and India. It is likely that world inventories will remain high because of the large harvest this year.

World tea prices have changed little from 1966 because of continued large export availabilities, particularly of lower quality teas. So far this year, London auction prices generally have been lower than last year's levels, with only South India and Ceylon teas showing increases among major supplying areas. The average New York wholesale price (Ceylon and Indian teas, medium and broken grades) was 45.5 cents per pound during January-July 1967, compared with 50.0 cents per pound during the like period of 1966.

Principally because of the easing of the tight money situation and the existence of depleted stocks, imports into the United Kingdom thus far in 1967 are running well ahead of the similar period of 1966. U.S. imports also were above last year's level in the first 6 months of 1967. January-June 1967 imports totaled 78.1 million pounds, compared with 70.8 million pounds in the same period of 1966.

Asia: India's 1967 tea crop will probably be larger than the 1966 record outturn of 828 million pounds. Exports from India totaled 146 million pounds during the first six months of 1967, some 16 percent above the same period the year before. India's exports have been higher in 1967 due partly to the upsurge of demand in the London market and because of the termination of the confusion regarding contracts made prior to the devaluation of the Indian rupee in June 1966.

In May 1967, the Indian budget provided for a flat rebate of 24 paise per kilogram (approximately U.S. 1.45 cents per pound) in tea export duties. At the same time, excise duties were raised U.S. 0.6 cents per pound on low quality tea, U.S. 0.9 cents on medium tea, and U.S. 1.2 cents on high quality tea. The government feels this will encourage exports while curbing domestic consumption. On July 31, 1967, a further action was taken by the Parliament placing a U.S. 0.24 cents per pound cess (tax) on all tea produced in India. This action replaces the existing cess of U.S. 0.27 cents per pound on exported tea only (about one-half of India's tea crop is exported).

TEA: Production by specified major producing countries, forecast 1967 with comparisons

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 1/	Forecast 1967
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Asia:					
Ceylon	464.7	481.7	503.2	490.1	494.0
India	767.7	821.1	807.8	827.7	835.0
Indonesia	98.1	102.3	103.5	103.0	103.0
Iran	24.4	23.1	33.0	39.7	40.0
Japan	176.7	183.6	170.7	183.3	184.0
Malaysia	6.1	6.9	7.4	7.7	8.0
Pakistan	53.7	62.2	58.6	62.3	65.0
Taiwan	41.7	40.3	45.7	47.4	46.0
Turkey	17.4	22.1	28.7	48.0	50.0
USSR	92.0	100.5	102.2	123.5	120.0
Vietnam, South	10.6	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0
Total	1,753.1	1,855.7	1,872.8	1,944.7	1,957.0
Africa:					
Congo, Kinshasa	9.1	10.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Kenya	35.8	44.6	43.7	56.0	47.0
Malawi	28.1	27.3	28.6	33.9	34.0
Mauritius	2.7	3.1	3.8	4.4	4.5
Mozambique	21.0	22.2	24.2	30.8	31.0
Rhodesia	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
Tanzania	9.8	10.6	12.5	15.0	14.5
Uganda	13.2	16.8	18.4	24.7	22.5
Total	122.4	137.8	145.2	178.8	167.5
South America:					
Argentina	20.7	27.5	34.0	35.9	40.0
Brazil	10.1	13.7	13.7	13.9	14.0
Peru	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0
Total	33.2	43.7	50.5	52.7	57.0
Grand total	1,908.7	2,037.2	2,068.5	2,176.2	2,181.5

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Ceylon's 1967 output is forecast at just slightly above the 1966 crop of 490.1 million pounds, assuming favorable weather conditions during the remainder of 1967. The government is enforcing restrictions on new plantings of low-grown tea in some districts. Between 1963 and 1966 low grown tea production increased significantly while high and medium grown teas remained about the same. Current low world prices appear also to be discouraging expansion of low-grown teas.

Attempts are being made to lower production costs in Ceylon through more efficient use of fertilizer and through better propagation methods. A commission has also been appointed to report on what steps can be taken to improve the tea industry of Ceylon.

Revised data now places Turkey's 1966 production at 48 million pounds and the forecast for 1967 is for a crop of 50 million pounds. Turkey's 1967 tea exports are expected to be up sharply, because of the rapid increase in production which has led to a domestic surplus. Turkey is reportedly shipping 16 million pounds from last year's bumper crop to the Netherlands.

Africa: Production in Africa during 1967 is expected to be about 6 percent below the record crop of 1966. The upward trend in African output has been temporarily reversed by adverse weather conditions in Kenya and Uganda.

South America: Output in South America will probably continue to increase in 1967 and will reach about 57 million pounds, 8 percent above 1966.

1966 HONEY
OUTPUT LOWER

World production of honey in 1966 (excluding Mainland China) decreased to 848 million pounds, 18 million pounds below the year before. The world decline in 1966 reflected reduced production in Argentina, where the December 1, 1965 - March 31, 1966 harvest was curtailed by unfavorable weather. Canada's production was down 11 percent, as average yields per colony were low in Alberta and British Columbia. Output also was lower in France because of adverse weather conditions.

Production in West Germany - the world's major honey importer - was reduced in 1966 because of a cool and wet spring. West Germany imported 99.3 million pounds of honey in 1966, compared with 106.3 million pounds in 1965. Imports of honey into West Germany from Mexico and Mainland China increased in 1966 from the previous year, while imports from Argentina and the United States declined.

Honey production in the United States rose about 1 percent from 1965 to 1966. The average yield per colony in 1966 was 51.8 pounds, compared with 51.1 pounds the year before. The number of colonies showed little change. Production was also higher in Mexico, continuing the upward trend. Estimated production in the USSR was 222 million pounds in 1966, 18 million pounds higher than in 1965, but sitll below the 1960-64 average.

HONEY: Production in specified countries, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:				
Canada	28,078	35,360	49,200	43,700
United States 2/	241,515	253,249	244,549	246,972
Mexico	41,667	59,524	66,138	74,956
Guatemala	4,509	4,779	4,800	5,600
Total	315,769	352,912	364,687	371,228
South America:				
Argentina	21,385	47,399	77,161	44,092
Brazil	14,028	16,811	17,637	18,739
Chile	12,532	14,242	12,346	13,228
Total	47,945	78,452	107,144	76,059
USSR 3/ (Europe and Asia)	230,381	233,776	204,366	222,444
Europe:				
Austria	6,526	9,524	9,921	10,362
France	38,581	32,187	39,683	33,069
Germany, West	17,549	25,838	24,251	21,605
Italy	-	14,550	14,330	15,873
Spain	16,337	20,200	23,167	23,192
Switzerland	3,459	3,889	2,954	3,968
Yugoslavia	6,962	7,726	7,899	8,708
Total	89,414	113,914	122,205	116,777
Other countries:				
Japan	-	14,671	12,566	11,243
Australia 4/	37,051	40,668	42,080	39,980
New Zealand	11,715	12,044	13,097	10,236
Total	48,766	67,383	67,743	61,459
Grand total	732,275	846,437	866,145	847,967

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Crop year beginning July of previous year.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Total world honey production in 1967 is forecast to be up, possibly 3 percent above 1966. The biggest gain is expected in Argentina's 1967 crop which will be about 50 percent greater than in 1966. Prospects are that U.S. production in 1967 may be 1 percent above last year. Bee colonies on July 1 totaled some 4,837,000; about 1 percent above 1966. The condition of bee colonies on July 1 was reportedly about the same as last year, while the condition of nectar plants was around 5 percent better than the year before. Canada's production is expected to be higher in 1967. The crop in France is also likely to be better with improved weather conditions. Harvests in Mexico and Australia are not expected to exceed those of last year. Production in the USSR is forecast to be slightly lower in 1967. Spain's output this year will probably be lower, following poor blooming weather in the spring.

CROP CONDITIONS FAVORABLE FOR WORLD BREADGRAINS IN 1967

Conditions have been predominantly favorable so far this season for production of large world wheat and rye crops, according to the first estimate of Foreign Agricultural Service. Current estimates indicate total breadgrain production of 1967 will closely approximate the high level of 1966. Unusually favorable weather in Europe through the harvest, now nearly completed, has resulted in record yields per acre for the Continent.

Good crops are nearly harvested in other regions of the Northern Hemisphere. Acreages are up in the main wheat nations of the Southern Hemisphere. However, current moisture supplies are reported as being only fair for these crops which will mature in late 1967.

Combined 1967 world wheat and rye crops -- influenced upward by a 10-percent increase in rye -- are estimated at 310.8 million metric tons (11.5 bil. bu.) compared with 309.5 million tons (11.45 bil. bu.) in 1966. Their total production during the five years ended 1964 average 263 million tons (9.75 bil. bu.).

Estimated world wheat production, at a near-record 278 million tons (10.2 bil. bu.), is close to the revised estimate of 280 million tons (10.3 bil. bu.) in 1966. World acreage increased 2 percent to a record 532 million acres compared with 521 million in 1966, and the average of 503 million. Acreage planted to wheat in most world areas increased substantially this year, except in the USSR and Europe.

Although excessive moisture limited acreage of Western Europe for the second successive year, the continent has a record harvest, slightly more than the bumper 1965 crop harvested from a considerably larger acreage. Yields per acre in the principal producing countries, as well as in some smaller countries of Europe, far surpassed previous records.

Total production of the EEC countries -- accounting for just two-thirds of West European production this year -- is up 15 percent to a record 30.45 million tons compared with 26.5 million in 1966 and the 1960-64 average of 26.2 million tons. Excellent crops were produced from a total acreage 3 percent below 1966, and 7 percent smaller than the average. Phenomenal yields per acre for the EEC as a group were 18 percent higher than in 1966, and 24 percent more than average during 1960-64.

Spain and Portugal, with high yields per acre, also produced record crops. The United Kingdom, with record yields, harvested a near-record outturn from a wheat acreage well below intentions to plant. Austria, Greece, and Sweden also have bumper crops.

East European countries had a large wheat acreage and record yields per acre also are reported. For the second successive year, weather has been favorable and total production is estimated at 7 percent above last year's relatively high output.

The USSR reduced wheat acreage, possibly 5 percent below the area of 1966. The outlook is for a very good crop, though not approaching last year's record output.

Despite a 13-percent gain in acreage, the current estimate of the North American crop is slightly below the 1966 record. The decline is due mainly to lack of rainfall in Canada from April to mid-August, which sharply reduced crop yields. Canada increased acreage 1 percent over 1966 and 12 percent above the average, but drought reduced the crop 34 percent below the 1966 record harvest. Yields per acre were better than expected and production turned out to be slightly above the average of 1960-64.

The United States acreage for harvest increased 20 percent. Though yields are below expectations, and only slightly above average due to adverse weather for both winter and spring wheat, a record crop was produced.

Estimated wheat acreage of South America to be harvested in late 1967 is up 20 percent. Argentina, the principal producer, planted the largest acreage in 20 years. Insufficient rainfall has been reported in some principal areas, otherwise conditions are generally good.

Asia increased acreage to a record level and, with high yields per acre, harvested record production. Increases occurred mainly in the Middle East where bumper crops were produced. Adequate rainfall permitted countries such as Turkey, Iran, Jordan, Israel, and Lebanon, to increase acreage, and favorable conditions continuing through the season resulted in unusually high outturn per acre. India and Pakistan increased acreage, and despite dry weather early in the season, harvested near-record crops. Afghanistan has a good wheat crop.

Australia boosted acreage to a new record -- 9 percent above the previous largest acreage in 1966 and 39 percent more than average in 1960-64. The crop for harvest next December was forecast in early September at 450 million bushels (12.25 million tons). However, dry weather is continuing in some important areas.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1966 and 1967 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/	1966	1967 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million 4/ bushels	Million 4/ bushels
North America:											
Canada	26,785	29,692	30,121	20.1	27.9	18.2	14,649	22,517	14,900	827.3	547.5
United States	48,481	49,843	59,950	25.2	26.3	25.7	33,254	35,670	41,996	1,310.6	1,543.1
Mexico	1,971	1,688	--	29.4	35.0	--	1,577	1,609	2,000	59.1	73.5
Total 5/	77,325	81,319	92,169	23.5	27.0	23.5	49,505	59,827	58,920	2,198.2	2,164.9
South America:											
Argentina	11,651	12,883	--	22.6	18.2	--	7,164	6,380	--	234.4	--
Brazil	1,395	--	--	6.5	--	--	247	350	--	12.9	--
Chile	2,090	1,813	--	21.3	23.8	--	1,213	1,174	--	42.9	--
Colombia	350	272	185	13.1	16.9	--	125	125	--	4.6	--
Ecuador	166	161	161	13.7	13.0	13.7	62	57	60	2.1	2.2
Peru	377	370	370	14.6	13.9	13.9	150	140	140	5.2	5.1
Uruguay	1,107	1,200	--	14.1	13.0	--	424	425	--	15.6	--
Total 5/	17,378	17,947	19,754	20.0	17.9	20.1	9,467	8,737	10,783	321.0	396.2
Europe:											
Austria	683	775	--	38.3	42.5	--	712	897	900	33.0	33.1
Belgium	513	525	486	57.1	45.5	55.4	798	650	733	23.9	26.9
Denmark	299	232	225	59.8	63.3	61.7	487	400	378	14.7	13.9
Finland	598	516	638	25.9	26.3	23.0	422	369	400	13.6	14.7
France	10,459	9,865	9,809	41.3	42.1	52.8	11,746	11,297	14,103	415.1	518.2
Germany, West	3,430	3,431	3,494	50.7	48.5	60.1	4,731	4,533	5,717	166.5	210.1
Greece	2,690	2,515	2,312	23.5	28.6	29.4	1,722	1,959	1,848	72.0	67.9
Ireland	294	131	186	43.9	45.6	45.2	351	163	229	6.0	8.4
Italy	11,009	10,561	9,884	27.6	32.7	33.8	8,256	9,406	9,100	345.6	334.4
Luxembourg	48	42	38	33.9	34.0	56.2	44	39	58	1.4	2.1
Netherlands	326	366	381	65.8	60.0	70.8	583	597	734	21.9	27.0
Norway	21	4	4	38.0	37.8	46.8	22	4	5	.1	.2
Portugal	1,754	1,211	1,600	11.0	9.3	14.9	526	306	650	11.2	23.9
Spain	10,251	10,380	10,549	14.8	17.0	18.8	4,120	4,813	5,400	176.9	198.4
Sweden	683	472	617	46.1	44.8	65.7	858	576	1,103	21.1	40.5
Switzerland	257	259	250	49.0	45.4	48.5	343	320	330	11.8	12.1
United Kingdom	2,064	2,238	2,300	58.6	58.3	60.9	3,233	3,552	3,800	130.5	139.6
Total Western Europe 5/	45,384	43,528	43,558	31.6	33.7	38.4	39,017	39,884	45,491	1,465.5	1,671.5
Albania	273	--	--	12.5	--	--	92	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	3,057	2,817	--	25.2	41.1	--	2,100	3,151	--	115.8	--
Czechoslovakia	1,739	2,125	--	35.5	37.2	--	1,682	2,150	--	79.0	--
Germany, East	1,027	1,196	--	46.1	46.7	--	1,288	1,521	--	55.9	--
Hungary	2,594	2,518	--	26.2	30.9	--	1,849	2,120	--	77.9	--
Poland	3,626	4,198	--	28.2	31.9	--	2,787	3,648	--	134.0	--
Romania	7,256	7,497	--	19.5	25.5	--	3,823	5,200	--	191.1	--
Yugoslavia	5,135	4,522	4,645	25.9	37.4	38.5	3,618	4,600	4,870	169.0	178.9
Total Eastern Europe 5/	24,707	25,123	25,375	25.6	32.9	35.0	17,239	22,475	24,155	825.8	887.5
Total Europe 5/	70,091	68,651	68,933	29.5	33.4	37.1	56,256	62,359	69,646	2,291.3	2,559.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	160,000	173,000	--	11.5	17.0	--	50,000	80,000	--	2,939.5	--

Africa:												
Algeria	4,733	3,656	--	10.0	7.3	--	1,290	722	1,350	26.5		49.6
Ethiopia	914	--	--	10.5	--	--	268	--	--	--		--
Morocco	3,905	4,043	--	9.7	7.4	--	1,036	812	1,090	29.8		40.0
Sudan	47	141	--	23.0	20.3	--	30	78	93	2.9		3.4
Tunisia	2,661	2,088	--	6.0	6.2	--	432	350	370	12.9		13.6
United Arab Republic	1,440	1,340	1,450	38.4	40.2	38.0	1,504	1,465	1,500	53.8		55.1
Kenya	265	344	377	17.2	18.4	18.6	124	172	191	6.3		7.0
South Africa, Republic of	2,830	2,463	--	11.2	8.2	--	862	549	--	20.2		--
Total 5/	17,628	16,003	18,287	11.9	10.6	12.3	5,712	4,638	6,130	170.4		225.2
Asia:												
Cyprus	178	152	--	11.0	13.5	--	54	56	--	2.1		--
Iran	4,925	5,320	--	20.4	22.1	--	2,740	3,190	3,800	117.2		139.6
Iraq	3,060	--	--	8.7	--	--	726	630	700	23.1		25.7
Israel	128	203	235	19.5	15.0	32.8	68	83	210	3.0		7.7
Jordan	604	528	674	8.1	9.2	13.5	133	132	248	4.8		9.1
Lebanon	142	160	168	9.8	13.8	15.3	38	60	70	2.2		2.6
Turkey	16,000	17,700	17,800	16.0	17.0	18.6	6,980	8,200	9,000	301.3		330.7
Syria	2,750	2,800	--	9.7	5.2	--	728	400	800	14.7		29.4
China, Mainland	62,500	60,500	--	12.2	12.2	--	20,700	20,100	--	738.5		--
Afghanistan	5,700	5,800	--	14.3	12.8	--	2,200	2,023	2,600	74.3		95.5
India	33,123	31,624	32,000	12.0	12.5	13.2	10,809	10,720	11,500	393.9		422.5
Japan	1,475	1,041	911	34.4	36.2	40.0	1,381	1,025	991	37.7		36.4
Pakistan	12,301	13,167	14,500	12.1	11.1	11.1	4,065	3,971	4,400	145.9		161.7
Total 5/	144,092	143,566	147,847	13.0	13.1	14.2	51,127	51,208	57,007	1,881.6		2,094.6
Oceania:												
Australia	15,805	20,275	22,000	19.3	22.8	20.5	8,298	12,570	12,250	461.9		450.0
New Zealand	197	219	250	46.3	54.0	--	248	322	--	11.8		--
Total	16,002	20,494	22,250	19.6	23.1	20.8	8,546	12,892	12,600	473.7		463.0
World Total 5/	502,500	521,000	532,000	16.9	19.7	19.2	230,600	280,000	278,000	10,276.0		10,218.0

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1967 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1967 and end early in 1968. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Metric tons converted to bushels at 36.7433. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1966 and 1967 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/	1966	1967 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million 4/ bushels	Million 4/ bushels
North America:											
Canada	616	726	758	17.5	23.7	17.3	274	437	334	17.2	13.1
United States	1,699	1,283	1,102	19.2	21.8	21.8	827	709	610	27.9	24.0
Total	2,315	2,009	1,860	18.7	22.5	20.0	1,101	1,146	944	45.1	37.1
South America:											
Argentina	1,553	1,202	--	12.0	8.8	--	474	270	--	10.6	--
Europe:											
Austria	451	356	--	35.0	40.2	--	401	363	385	14.3	15.2
Belgium	112	74	68	48.4	40.2	49.6	138	76	86	3.0	3.5
Denmark	356	114	89	46.3	48.0	46.9	418	139	106	5.5	4.2
Finland	230	230	267	24.0	20.3	--	140	119	--	4.7	--
France	620	489	472	23.7	28.7	32.7	373	356	359	14.0	14.1
Germany, West	2,905	2,522	2,407	43.7	42.1	52.2	3,225	2,696	3,192	106.1	125.7
Greece	59	32	27	15.9	18.7	20.4	24	15	14	0.6	0.6
Italy	139	115	114	25.2	28.5	28.0	89	83	81	3.3	3.2
Luxembourg	8	6	8	34.1	44.7	40.9	7	7	8	0.3	0.3
Netherlands	291	183	181	47.9	41.0	49.9	354	190	229	7.5	9.0
Norway	3	1	1	39.0	32.5	44.3	3	1	1	--	--
Portugal	745	645	647	8.6	10.3	12.2	163	168	200	6.6	7.9
Spain	1,157	961	954	13.4	14.6	12.7	393	357	307	14.1	12.1
Sweden	160	97	149	37.8	34.3	50.1	154	85	190	3.4	7.5
Switzerland	37	40	40	54.8	55.1	58.1	51	56	59	2.2	2.2
United Kingdom	19	10	11	42.1	44.1	46.5	20	11	13	0.4	0.4
Total Western Europe 5/	7,294	5,877	5,822	32.1	31.6	36.2	5,955	4,724	5,352	186.0	210.7
Bulgaria	160	104	--	15.6	21.2	--	64	56	--	2.2	--
Czechoslovakia	1,071	964	--	33.5	32.0	--	911	784	--	30.9	--
Germany, East	2,088	1,905	--	33.6	33.9	--	1,784	1,642	--	64.7	--
Hungary	621	549	--	17.3	17.4	--	273	242	--	9.5	--
Poland	11,615	10,813	--	25.1	28.4	--	7,405	7,791	--	306.7	--
Romania	216	225	--	16.5	19.2	--	91	110	--	4.3	--
Yugoslavia	437	348	346	16.6	19.9	18.2	185	176	160	6.9	6.3
Total Eastern Europe 5/	16,233	14,930	14,633	26.0	28.5	28.5	10,719	10,807	10,596	425.4	417.1
Total Europe 5/	23,527	20,807	20,455	27.9	29.4	30.7	16,674	15,531	15,948	611.4	627.8
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	40,340	33,600	--	13.0	14.1	--	13,300	12,000	--	472.4	--
Asia:											
Turkey	1,560	1,810	1,815	17.0	17.0	17.9	672	780	825	30.7	32.5
World Total 5/	69,650	59,800	65,800	18.3	19.6	19.6	32,300	29,800	32,700	1,174.0	1,288.0

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop in the Northern Hemisphere in 1967 is combined with preliminary forecast for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1967 and end early in 1968. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Metric tons converted to bushels at 39.368. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Africa will harvest one of the largest crops on record. Rainfall was sufficient last fall to permit relatively large acreage to be planted in most countries of North Africa, with the notable exception of Tunisia. Although weather through harvest time improved over the extremely dry 1966 season, some localities had low rainfall. However, even with average yields per acre harvested, North African countries as a group have near-record production. Tunisia again has a small harvest.

Estimated production of the five main wheat exporters -- Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, and the United States -- is up 4 percent from the previous record of 1966. Major increases are in the United States, France, and perhaps Argentina. Based on present conditions, these crops could be expected to more than offset the sharp decrease in Canada and some decline in Australia.

World rye production is forecast at 32.7 million metric tons (1.29 bil. bu.) compared with 29.8 million (1.17 bil. bu.) in 1966, and the average of 32.2 (1.27 bil. bu.) in 1960-64. Though world acreage is forecast at only 94 percent of the average, the favorable weather this season resulted in production 1 percent above the average.

Rye acreage generally continued a downward trend. The big exception is in the USSR, where about average acreage of 1960-64 was planted -- well above the reduced level of 1966.

Due to record yields per acre, the West European crop is estimated at 13 percent above 1966, though harvested from a slightly smaller acreage. However, production was much below the 1960-64 average. Acreage of West Germany, the principal producer, continued to decline; due to high yields, the crop is 18 percent above last year. Eastern Europe, with acreage 10 percent below the average, also with good outturn per acre, produced a nearly average crop.

Production of rye in North America declined 18 percent. Both acreage and production of the United States decreased again. Although Canada's acreage was the largest since 1964, poor crop conditions resulted in smaller output than in the preceding year.

INTERNATIONAL MEAT TRADE

World exports of all red meats in 1966 amounted to 9.3 billion pounds (carcass weight equivalent basis) 2 percent above a year earlier and only 0.5 percent below the alltime high set in 1963. Increased trade in 1966 was due to a 5 percent increase in beef and veal exports and larger exports of mutton, lamb and goat meat, up 13 percent. Exports of horse meat in 1966 showed less than a 1 percent increase over 1965, while pork exports were down 5 percent.

World export trade in red meats last year was comprised of 51 percent beef and veal, 31 percent pork, 16 percent mutton, lamb and goat meat, and 2 percent horse meat.

Beef and veal. In contrast to previous years, no new trends of any significance developed in the movement of beef and veal in foreign trade in 1966. The bulk of the beef and veal moving in foreign trade was from surplus producing countries in South America and Oceania to the deficit producing areas of Europe and North America.

Total exports of beef and veal in 1966 amounted to 4.7 billion pounds--up 4 percent from 1965, but still 11.5 percent under the high of 1963.

The world's leading exporters of beef and veal in 1966 were Argentina (accounting for 27 percent of total world exports), Australia (21 percent), New Zealand (7 percent), and Uruguay (5 percent). Top ranking importers included the United States (accounting for 26 percent of total world imports), United Kingdom (21 percent), Italy (14 percent), and West Germany (7 percent).

Argentine beef exports increased 185 million pounds, nearly 17 percent over a year earlier. Exports in 1966 were up due to a substantial increase in production coupled with increased action taken by the Government to promote exports.

Revisions in data indicate that Argentina also held its long-standing first-place position among the world's leading beef exporters in 1965, with only a slight edge over Australia.

Australian exports of beef and veal dropped 11 percent from 1965 (record year) to less than a billion pounds in 1966. The drop resulted because of reduced slaughter supplies due to restocking following the drought in 1965.

New Zeland shipped 9 percent more beef and veal in 1966 than in 1965. This was due to increased beef production resulting from the continued build-up of beef herds over the past several years.

Practically all major producing countries reported beef and veal exports above 1965 except for a significant decrease in Uruguay, where beef and veal production was down 23 percent and cattle slaughter 31 percent; the Netherlands, mainly as a result of trade restrictions because of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease; and Canada and the United States, where relatively high domestic prices prevailed.

On the import side, the United States--the world's leading beef producer accounting for a third of the world's total in recent years--maintained its top-ranking position as the world's major purchaser of beef.

U.S. imports of beef and veal in 1966 totaled 1,204 million pounds (carcass weight basis), up 28 percent from 1965. However, this level was 28 percent lower than the amount imported in the record year of 1963. Imports into the United Kingdom (the world's second major importer) amounted to 971 million pounds--up 2 percent from 1965, and now equal to the high levels of other recent years. Italian imports of beef and veal were at an all-time high, amounting to 661 million pounds, 15 percent above 1965. West German imports were down 12 percent from the record year of 1965, totaling 316 million pounds. Most other countries reported imports as above a year earlier except France and Switzerland.

In brief, after declines in beef and veal exports and imports in 1964 and 1965, both increased in 1966.

Pork. World pork exports in 1966 decreased 5 percent over the previous year, but were 47 percent above the 1956-60 average levels. In Europe, where the bulk of the pork trade is traditionally done, 93 percent of total world exports and 81 percent of total world imports occurred in 1966.

Denmark remained the world's leading exporter of pork shipping 1,226 million pounds in 1966--down 3 percent from the high level in 1965. Denmark shipped nearly 44 percent of total world pork exports. The Netherlands, the second largest world pork exporter, showed a decrease in exports, down 8 percent from the 439 million pounds in 1965. In each case pork exports had increased steadily since 1960 until the drop in 1966. Yugoslavia and Ireland showed some rather significant decreases in pork exports largely because of reduced domestic supplies. Yugoslavia also experienced difficulties in marketing due to reduced import demand and in gaining access to the EEC.

The United Kingdom remained the top-ranking importer of pork in 1966, accounting for 46 percent of total world pork imports. U.K. imports totaled 1,450 million pounds, 3 percent below 1965.

The United States was the second ranking importer of pork products in 1966, importing 381 million pounds, up 11 percent from 1965. Canned hams and shoulders accounted for 70 percent of the U.S. imports. U.S. imports of pork have increased steadily since the early 1960's. Although an importer and exporter of pork products, the United States is generally a net importer. Exports in 1966 totaled 58 million pounds, up 6 percent from 1965.

France and Italy imported significantly larger supplies of pork in 1966 due to reduced domestic production. West German imports of pork were down in spite of reduced domestic production. Therefore, per capita pork consumption suffered a definite loss.

Mutton and lamb. World trade in mutton and lamb saw increased activity in 1966. Total exports amounted to 1.5 billion pounds compared with 1.3 billion pounds in 1965, an increase of 13 percent. Imports increased by 9 percent to 1.3 billion pounds.

The world's leading exporter of mutton and lamb was New Zealand--shipping 860 million pounds in 1966--57 percent of total world exports. This figure was 13 percent above the previous year, reflecting excellent production conditions and abundant feed supplies.

Australia, the world's second largest exporter of mutton and lamb, shipped 382 million pounds in 1966--up 8 percent from 1965. Exports from Argentina increased 74 percent to 143 million pounds owing to the heavy drought-induced slaughter in 1965 and 1966.

The United Kingdom, the world's leading importer of mutton and lamb, purchased 722 million pounds in 1966--down 9 percent from the previous year. The drop resulted largely because of a 10 percent increase in U.K. production of mutton and lamb.

Japanese imports of mutton and lamb totaled 204 million pounds in 1966, up 72 percent from the previous year. This reflects reduced domestic production combined with growing demand for sheep meat for manufacturing processed meat products. U.S. imports of mutton and lamb increased 88 percent in 1966, for similar reasons.

Beef and veal 1/: International trade in selected countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-66

Continent and country	Average 1956-60		1962		1963		1964		1965 2/		1966 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:												
Canada	38.8	53.4	27.6	57.3	25.6	63.7	42.8	47.8	102.3	38.7	78.8	40.5
United States	60.2	671.0	32.1	1,439.8	32.6	1,677.5	64.8	1,085.2	53.9	941.8	39.2	1,204.0
Costa Rica	8.9	---	11.8	---	22.0	---	25.6	---	14.8	---	21.8	---
Guatemala	---	---	17.8	---	21.4	---	17.2	---	15.2	---	16.0	---
Honduras	---	---	14.4	---	14.5	---	13.7	---	17.1	---	18.5	---
Mexico	52.9	.4	85.1	1.5	101.9	.6	71.3	.5	68.3	.5	85.6	.1
Nicaragua	---	---	23.1	---	36.6	---	35.0	---	35.5	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	3.4	.1	6.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total North America	164.2	724.9	218.2	1,498.6	3/258.6	1,741.8	3/274.4	1,133.5	3/311.1	981.0	3/298.9	1,244.6
South America:												
Argentina	1,206.9	---	1,202.1	---	1,612.8	---	1,288.6	---	1,107.1	---	1,291.9	---
Brazil	91.2	.8	73.6	---	54.9	---	75.2	---	155.9	---	97.8	---
Chile	---	6.6	4/	18.3	1.6	10.4	---	29.4	---	14.2	---	18.2
Paraguay	31.9	---	46.2	---	51.9	---	53.9	---	54.7	---	50.6	---
Peru	---	8.5	---	8.7	---	10.3	---	9.6	---	14.6	---	15.9
Uruguay	128.8	---	182.0	---	213.6	---	331.3	---	213.0	---	152.1	---
Venezuela	---	2.2	---	.6	---	.1	---	.1	---	.2	---	.2
Total South America	1,458.8	18.1	1,503.9	27.6	1,934.8	20.8	1,749.0	39.1	1,530.7	29.0	1,592.4	34.3
Europe:												
Western:												
EEC:												
Belgium and Luxembourg	11.5	24.1	6.3	38.2	26.4	45.9	10.7	57.6	6.4	44.5	24.5	45.4
France	89.1	62.3	382.5	22.9	263.5	81.3	202.0	183.4	171.5	143.4	226.6	87.4
Germany, West	28.9	127.2	28.5	250.3	28.5	223.8	25.1	293.8	15.2	360.7	15.0	315.8
Italy	1.4	224.0	.2	219.1	.2	597.4	.2	656.5	.2	574.7	.2	661.4
Netherlands	62.1	34.9	106.6	50.6	155.9	41.0	164.3	81.2	167.3	69.2	139.7	83.7
Total EEC	193.0	472.5	524.1	581.1	474.5	989.4	402.3	1,272.5	360.6	1,192.5	406.0	1,193.7
Austria	2.5	5.1	1.8	7.2	9.0	5.3	2.1	12.1	5.7	19.9	12.5	10.7
Denmark	167.6	---	201.5	.2	241.5	.4	170.3	.2	162.8	.2	214.3	1.1
Finland	5/	5/	4/	2.5	.3	---	.3	---	3.2	.8	.7	4/
Greece	---	18.2	---	46.1	---	77.9	---	65.5	---	67.7	---	86.0
Ireland	106.8	---	195.9	4/	197.8	---	156.1	---	156.1	---	198.6	---
Norway	1.8	1.8	12.4	1.4	5.3	1.6	1.5	3.4	1.9	2.9	---	4.9
Portugal	1.3	9.2	.7	14.1	.8	23.6	.9	21.4	4/	21.6	---	20.3
Spain	---	50.6	1.2	97.0	.1	189.0	.3	49.9	.2	159.5	.3	201.2
Sweden	3.8	27.4	17.8	21.4	48.7	12.1	22.9	15.7	34.7	17.5	49.0	13.5
Switzerland	---	18.5	8.1	56.2	8.2	46.0	7.1	88.3	3.0	79.4	2.4	62.9
United Kingdom	20.3	1,352.6	5.2	1,141.2	6.5	1,162.2	22.3	1,149.1	28.2	953.9	29.1	971.2
Total Western Europe	497.1	1,955.9	968.7	1,968.4	992.7	2,507.5	786.1	2,678.1	756.4	2,516.9	912.9	2,565.5
Eastern:												
Bulgaria	---	8.1	4.6	1.9	3.0	10.3	.7	4.7	6.4	7.1	---	---
Czechoslovakia	---	27.8	---	112.7	---	118.4	4/	48.3	37.8	21.4	---	---
Hungary	22.8	2.8	62.5	28.7	65.5	56.4	48.1	54.7	44.8	27.6	---	---
Poland	6/ 1.2	6/17.4	84.0	8.1	59.5	39.1	53.6	32.4	65.2	9.8	---	---
Yugoslavia	37.3	1.5	158.7	.1	172.7	2.2	165.8	.1	163.5	2.7	186.0	---
Total Eastern Europe	61.3	57.6	309.8	151.5	300.7	226.4	268.2	140.2	317.7	68.6	343.3	68.0
Total Europe	558.4	2,013.5	1,278.5	2,119.9	1,293.4	2,733.9	1,054.3	2,818.3	1,074.1	2,585.5	3/1,256.2	3/2,633.5
U.S.S.R.	172.8	282.5	297.0	343.0	411.2	59.4	138.0	212.2	69.7	501.1	---	---
Africa:												
United Arab Republic	4/	5.3	.2	8.0	4/	13.9	4/	16.1	4/	24.2	4/	11.6
Ghana	---	11.1	---	9.8	---	8.5	---	7.2	---	9.0	---	7.0
Kenya	10.4	1.4	28.3	---	26.4	---	17.7	4/	20.3	1.2	26.0	.2
Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia	17.0	10.0	34.2	4.3	40.7	3.6	43.8	4/	---	---	---	---
South Africa, Rep. of	19.7	8.1	40.2	2.1	54.4	1.0	62.6	.4	65.7	1.6	98.6	25.5
Total Africa	47.1	35.9	102.9	24.2	121.5	27.0	124.1	23.7	3/ 130.0	36.0	3/169.6	44.3
Asia:												
Israel	---	21.5	---	28.5	---	31.6	---	50.3	---	49.8	---	77.2
Hong Kong	.2	8.3	.1	5.2	4/	8.0	4/	7.0	4/	8.2	4/	8.6
Japan	.6	17.2	.1	10.8	.1	10.8	.1	14.2	.2	24.4	.3	30.5
Malaysia	4/	2.6	4/	2.5	4/	3.1	4/	3.8	4/	4.2	---	---
Philippines	---	51.1	---	43.1	---	29.3	---	38.6	---	28.0	---	43.3
Singapore	1.9	9.3	1.2	7.3	2.0	11.9	2.7	10.2	3.0	11.5	3.5	10.4
Total Asia	2.7	110.0	1.4	97.4	2.1	94.7	2.8	124.1	3.2	126.1	3.8	3/174.6
Oceania:												
Australia 7/	549.3	---	750.5	---	928.6	---	1,003.8	---	1,105.9	---	981.5	---
New Zealand 8/	325.4	---	373.5	---	390.5	---	373.9	---	318.3	---	348.3	---
Total Oceania	874.7	---	1,124.0	---	1,319.1	---	1,377.7	---	1,424.2	---	1,329.8	---
Total selected countries	3,278.7	3,184.9	4,525.9	4,110.7	3/5,340.7	4,677.6	3/4,720.3	4,350.9	3/4,543.0	4,258.7	3/4,725.5	4,674.3

1/ Carcass weight equivalent basis; excludes fats, offals and live animals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes an allowance for non-reporting areas. 4/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 5/ Type of meat breakdown not available. 6/ Less than a 5-year average. 7/ Year ending June 30. 8/ Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Pork 1/: International trade in selected countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-66

Continent and country	Average 1956-60		1962		1963		1964		1965 2/		1966 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:												
Canada	65.9	4.5	52.3	35.7	52.4	89.8	59.5	53.8	62.0	38.0	52.0	28.3
United States	77.9	172.0	66.9	215.8	141.7	225.0	138.3	267.4	55.3	333.0	58.4	381.0
Honduras	---	.5	---	.1	---	.2	---	.3	---	.3	---	.3
Mexico	---	5.5	---	.5	---	.2	---	.4	---	3/	---	3/
Dominican Republic	---	.6	---	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total North America	143.8	183.1	119.2	252.5	194.1	315.2	197.8	321.9	117.3	371.3	110.4	409.6
South America:												
Argentina	57.4	---	14.0	---	27.4	---	22.0	---	15.3	---	46.3	---
Brazil	1.5	---	1.5	---	.4	---	1.0	---	1.0	---	2.3	---
Chile	---	.4	---	.8	---	1.0	---	.1	---	.6	---	3.9
Peru	---	1.5	---	1.1	---	1.2	---	1.1	---	1.7	---	2.6
Uruguay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.8	---
Venezuela	---	20.7	---	15.9	---	18.0	---	17.6	---	11.4	---	11.2
Total South America	58.9	22.6	15.5	17.8	27.8	20.2	23.0	18.8	16.3	13.7	49.4	17.7
Europe:												
Western:												
EEC:												
Belgium and Luxembourg	24.9	13.4	62.1	22.3	47.3	37.9	34.3	47.9	65.9	80.0	80.3	54.4
France	72.4	26.1	45.6	30.9	53.7	143.9	31.4	233.7	51.4	217.9	50.7	280.7
Germany, West	16.8	83.4	15.4	170.9	20.4	167.7	17.6	137.0	43.9	216.9	9.7	168.6
Italy	16.2	49.4	24.8	80.7	26.9	96.9	36.9	61.2	36.8	61.4	39.6	132.0
Netherlands	299.7	10.2	304.6	5.2	342.1	8.4	376.3	31.5	438.8	20.8	403.3	15.6
Total EEC	430.0	182.5	452.5	310.0	490.4	454.8	496.5	511.3	636.8	597.0	583.6	651.3
Austria	.2	6.0	.6	4.4	.6	4.8	1.0	6.0	6.3	8.3	2.1	20.7
Denmark	741.7	---	1,005.3	3/	1,054.3	.6	1,143.2	.5	1,258.0	.6	1,225.6	.5
Finland	4/	4/	3.0	1.3	3.8	2.0	4.5	2.7	5.4	2.9	4.9	3.1
Greece	---	1.6	---	6.8	---	13.2	---	16.1	---	5.8	---	20.6
Ireland	58.9	.2	98.2	3/	102.3	---	100.4	---	125.1	---	105.7	---
Norway	1.1	5.0	6.1	3.5	.2	10.2	4.3	9.8	7.1	5.7	2.1	9.2
Portugal	2.0	---	1.5	.1	1.6	2.6	1.4	9.1	1.4	13.7	.4	1.6
Spain	.9	.7	.4	39.3	.1	28.8	.1	9.6	.1	63.5	.4	64.6
Sweden	52.0	3.0	71.0	13.6	52.2	19.1	30.6	20.3	57.3	37.4	88.7	26.4
Switzerland	.2	11.4	3/	36.1	3/	39.1	3/	39.7	6.2	21.9	5.7	37.5
United Kingdom	18.7	1,231.0	11.8	1,401.5	13.7	1,339.7	13.6	1,380.3	20.5	1,475.7	33.1	1,450.2
Total Western Europe	1,305.7	1,441.4	1,650.4	1,816.6	1,719.2	1,914.9	1,795.6	2,005.4	2,124.2	2,232.5	2,052.3	2,285.7
Eastern:												
Bulgaria	34.7	8.8	22.3	---	9.9	5.3	3.1	3.7	22.5	22.7	---	---
Czechoslovakia	2.6	130.0	3.2	67.9	3.9	81.6	4.3	108.9	22.4	107.2	---	---
Hungary	32.0	22.6	59.1	26.2	51.7	24.9	57.5	38.6	84.6	42.4	---	---
Poland	220.4	33.4	298.2	2.2	268.7	65.8	261.0	52.5	289.7	73.4	---	---
Yugoslavia	77.6	6.0	125.1	.4	131.1	---	205.9	.1	260.6	---	144.4	20.2
Total Eastern Europe	367.3	200.8	507.9	96.7	465.3	177.6	531.8	203.8	679.8	245.7	5/570.6	5/259.7
Total Europe	1,673.0	1,642.2	2,158.3	1,913.3	2,184.5	2,092.5	2,327.4	2,209.2	2,804.0	2,478.2	5/2,622.9	5/2,545.4
U.S.S.R.	5.1	56.3	64.2	39.6	91.5	13.6	22.5	50.8	2.7	93.7	---	---
Africa:												
United Arab Republic	3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ghana	---	15.8	---	4.2	---	4.0	---	2.2	---	.6	---	1.6
Kenya	3.2	3/	.8	.5	1.0	.6	1.0	.1	1.2	.3	1.8	1.6
Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia	1.4	.4	4.1	---	3.8	---	1.8	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa, Rep. of	11.9	.1	13.4	3/	6.2	.8	9.9	2.5	6.0	.9	14.0	.4
Total Africa	16.5	16.3	18.3	4.7	11.0	5.4	12.7	4.8	5/ 8.2	1.8	5/16.6	3.6
Asia:												
Israel	---	3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hong Kong	.3	10.5	.1	15.9	.1	15.3	.2	26.9	.1	34.6	3/	42.5
Japan	.1	3.2	.3	.5	.2	15.2	.1	9.7	.1	.8	.4	1.3
Malaysia	3/	1.4	.1	1.6	3/	1.6	3/	1.8	3/	2.0	3/	---
Philippines	---	1.5	---	.1	---	.5	---	.9	---	2.3	---	1.2
Singapore	1.0	2.4	.8	2.4	.9	3.3	1.0	3.4	1.2	4.0	.6	2.2
Total Asia	1.4	19.0	1.3	20.5	1.2	35.9	1.3	42.7	1.4	43.7	1.0	5/ 49.3
Oceania:												
Australia	2.4	---	3.0	---	1.0	---	.8	---	1.7	---	2.2	---
New Zealand	12.9	---	5.5	---	10.8	---	11.1	---	3.1	---	6.1	---
Total Oceania	15.3	---	8.5	---	11.8	---	11.9	---	4.8	---	8.3	---
Total selected countries	1,914.0	1,939.5	2,385.3	2,248.4	2,521.9	2,482.8	2,596.6	2,648.2	5/2,954.7	3,002.4	5/2,811.5	5/3,127.5

1/ Carcass weight equivalent basis; excludes fats, offals, and live animals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Types of meat breakdown not available. 5/ Includes an allowance for non-reporting areas. 6/ Year ending June 30. 7/ Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Mutton, lamb, and goat meat 1/: International trade in selected countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-66

Continent and country	Average 1956-60		1962		1963		1964		1965 2/		1966 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:												
Canada	0.6	17.2	0.6	37.9	0.7	48.1	0.8	37.6	0.4	31.0	0.6	55.6
United States	2.3	47.0	2.6	143.2	1.5	144.7	1.9	79.0	4.0	72.5	5.0	136.0
Mexico	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total North America	2.9	64.3	3.2	181.1	2.2	192.8	2.7	116.6	4.4	103.5	5.6	191.6
South America:												
Argentina	104.6	---	92.1	---	80.1	---	45.1	---	82.3	---	143.4	---
Brazil	3/	---	---	---	---	---	.1	---	1.7	---	5.6	---
Chile	4.3	.1	2.0	.3	2.3	.1	---	3/	1.7	.2	---	---
Peru	---	1.1	---	3.1	---	2.7	---	4.0	---	8.9	---	12.2
Uruguay	6.2	---	---	---	2.8	---	7.1	---	40.0	---	17.0	---
Venezuela	---	3/	---	.1	---	.1	---	3/	---	3/	---	3/
Total South America	115.1	1.2	94.1	3.5	85.2	2.9	52.3	4.0	125.7	9.1	166.0	12.2
Europe:												
Western:												
EEC:												
Belgium and Luxembourg	.1	3.9	1/	3.3	.2	3.9	1.0	4.8	4.0	5.4	.5	6.2
France	1.6	13.7	1.8	15.9	1.3	26.8	1.2	29.2	1.9	32.6	.5	34.6
Germany, West	1.2	33.9	.5	3.3	.9	4.8	1.4	5.4	.6	6.5	.5	7.3
Italy	3/	2.0	3/	5.7	3/	7.4	3/	7.3	3/	9.6	3/	10.2
Netherlands	11.2	.3	13.8	.7	13.2	.5	11.0	2.3	20.3	1.5	16.0	2.4
Total EEC	14.1	53.8	16.1	28.9	15.6	43.4	14.6	49.0	26.8	55.6	17.5	60.7
Austria	---	---	.1	---	.1	3/	3/	---	.1	---	.1	---
Denmark	.1	---	.1	.6	.1	.6	.2	.7	.2	.7	.2	.8
Finland	---	---	---	---	---	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece	---	19.3	---	22.4	---	33.6	---	43.9	---	69.9	---	74.1
Ireland	15.0	---	33.8	---	34.6	---	33.0	---	31.4	---	38.4	---
Norway	.1	.4	---	1.5	---	1.9	---	.8	---	2.5	3/	1.3
Portugal	---	---	3/	3/	.1	3/	3/	3/	---	3/	---	---
Spain	---	---	.4	3/	.6	---	1.7	3/	1.7	.5	.8	.2
Sweden	---	1.4	3/	.9	---	.9	---	1.2	3/	.5	.2	.5
Switzerland	---	4.5	---	1.5	---	1.9	---	2.8	---	3.2	---	5.3
United Kingdom	---	836.3	3.1	830.7	7.0	790.1	10.1	779.2	5.6	791.1	13.2	721.6
Total Western Europe	29.3	915.7	53.6	886.5	58.1	872.7	59.6	877.6	65.8	924.0	70.4	864.5
Eastern:												
Bulgaria	3/	.5	.1	1.4	.2	1.9	.2	5.5	1.3	4.3	---	---
Czechoslovakia	---	.9	---	8.6	---	3.5	---	7.1	.1	---	---	---
Hungary	.4	.2	.6	.6	.5	.5	.4	2.2	.9	5.4	---	---
Poland	4/ .4	4/ 1.8	1.4	.7	.4	---	.3	.1	.5	2.3	---	---
Yugoslavia	6.9	---	5.8	---	9.0	---	10.5	---	9.5	---	11.1	---
Total Eastern Europe	7.7	3.4	7.9	11.3	10.1	5.9	11.4	14.9	12.3	12.0	5/ 13.8	5/ 11.7
Total Europe	37.0	919.1	61.5	897.8	68.2	878.6	711.0	892.5	78.1	936.0	5/ 84.2	5/876.2
Africa:												
United Arab Republic	3/	7.8	.9	9.6	---	3.6	---	4.0	---	28.9	---	25.0
Ghana	---	---	---	3.7	---	6.5	---	3.4	---	2.7	---	1.0
Kenya	.2	3/	.6	---	.5	---	.3	.3	.3	3/	.2	3/
Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia	---	.6	---	3.3	---	2.7	---	.8	---	---	---	---
South Africa, Rep. of	.3	.1	3.5	---	.6	---	.3	3/	.8	---	.7	---
Total Africa	.5	8.5	5.0	16.6	1.1	12.8	.6	8.5	1.1	32.0	.9	26.2
Asia:												
Hong Kong	3/	1.0	---	1.7	---	1.9	---	2.1	---	1.8	---	2.5
Japan	.1	9.4	---	51.1	---	107.6	3/	135.4	---	118.7	3/	203.6
Malaysia	3/	1.7	3/	3.2	3/	3.9	3/	4.4	3/	4.1	3/	---
Philippines	---	.1	---	3/	---	.2	---	.2	---	.1	---	.3
Singapore	1.2	4.3	1.4	5.1	2.3	6.6	2.6	8.4	2.4	8.2	2.5	7.1
Total Asia	1.3	16.5	1.4	61.1	2.3	120.2	2.6	150.5	2.4	132.9	2.5	5/ 217.5
Oceania:												
Australia 6/	174.2	---	283.1	---	344.7	---	324.5	---	355.1	---	381.8	.2
New Zealand 7/	662.1	---	801.2	---	778.1	---	835.0	---	760.1	---	859.9	---
Total Oceania	836.3	---	1,084.3	---	1,122.8	---	1,164.5	---	1,115.2	---	1,241.7	.2
Total selected countries	993.1	1,009.6	1,249.5	1,160.1	1,281.8	1,207.3	1,293.7	1,172.1	1,326.9	5/1,213.5	5/1,500.9	5/1,323.9

1/ Carcass weight equivalent basis; excludes fat, offals, and live animals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Less than a 5-year average. 5/ Includes an allowance for non-reporting areas. 6/ Year ending June 30. 7/ Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Horse meat 1/: International trade in selected countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-66

Continent and country	Average 1956-60		1962		1963		1964		1965 2/		1966 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:												
United States	4.9	---	1.6	46.0	.8	38.0	.7	14.0	---	10.8	---	14.0
Mexico	9.0	---	16.4	---	15.3	---	12.0	---	8.0	---	9.0	---
Total North America	13.9	---	18.0	46.0	16.1	38.0	12.7	14.0	8.0	10.8	9.0	14.0
South America:												
Argentina	3/20.6	---	88.4	---	126.6	---	191.9	---	164.8	---	160.0	---
Brazil	---	---	.1	---	.1	---	4.9	---	7.7	---	---	---
Paraguay	---	---	.7	---	.1	---	4.1	---	---	---	---	---
Total South America	20.6	---	89.2	---	126.8	---	200.9	---	172.5	---	4/171.8	---
Europe:												
Western:												
EEC:												
Belgium and Luxembourg	.4	16.1	.3	34.7	.5	36.0	.6	47.4	.8	53.1	.8	55.2
France	.1	2.0	5/	1.1	5/	1.9	5/	6.4	.1	8.3	5/	15.4
Germany, West	5/	5/	5/	5/	---	.1	---	.1	5/	5/	1.1	.1
Italy	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	1.7	5/	.9	5/	5/	5/	---
Netherlands	1.1	4.1	.9	13.8	.5	17.0	.4	31.7	1.3	58.3	2.1	30.4
Total EEC	1.6	22.2	1.2	49.6	1.0	56.7	1.0	86.5	2.2	119.7	4.0	101.1
Austria	.2	---	---	.3	---	1.0	---	4.6	---	2.4	---	1.7
Denmark	3.7	---	5/	---	5/	5/	.2	.2	---	---	---	---
Ireland	---	---	4.7	---	5.1	---	7.2	---	7.5	---	7.2	---
Spain	---	---	---	---	---	.2	---	.7	---	5/	---	5/
Sweden	.4	10.0	5/	10.4	5/	6.3	.4	2.4	.3	3.8	5/	6.0
Switzerland	---	---	---	.5	5/	1.4	---	2.4	---	3.3	---	3.0
Total Western Europe	5.9	32.2	5.9	60.8	6.1	65.6	8.8	96.8	10.0	129.2	11.2	111.8
Eastern:												
Bulgaria	1.0	---	1.5	---	.9	---	.4	---	.2	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	4.0	---	6.9	---	2.3	.1	.3	---	---
Hungary	---	.4	2.4	.6	.5	.2	.1	.2	.4	---	---	---
Poland	3/ 2.4	---	8.9	---	5.5	---	7.4	---	4.6	---	---	---
Yugoslavia	5.6	---	4.0	---	2.1	---	1.5	---	.8	---	.8	---
Total Eastern Europe	9.0	.4	16.8	4.6	9.0	7.1	9.4	2.5	6.1	.3	4/5.4	4/.3
Total Europe	14.9	32.6	22.7	65.4	15.1	72.7	18.2	99.3	16.1	129.5	4/16.6	4/112.1
Africa:												
Kenya	---	---	.4	5/	.4	5/	.3	5/	.4	5/	.4	5/
South Africa, Republic of	.2	---	---	---	---	---	.5	---	.3	---	.6	---
Total Africa	.2	---	.4	5/	.4	5/	.8	5/	.7	5/	1.0	5/
Asia:												
Japan	---	8.1	---	11.6	---	28.2	---	60.1	---	26.7	---	58.4
Total Asia	---	8.1	---	11.6	---	28.2	---	60.1	---	26.7	---	58.4
Oceania:												
Australia 6/	---	---	5/	---	5/	---	5/	---	.2	---	.4	---
New Zealand 7/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Oceania	---	---	5/	---	5/	---	5/	---	.2	---	.4	---
Total selected countries	49.6	40.7	130.3	123.0	158.4	138.9	232.6	173.4	197.5	4/ 167.0	4/198.8	4/184.5

1/ Carcass weight equivalent basis; excludes fats, offals and live animals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than a 5-year average. 4/ Includes an allowance for non-reporting areas. 5/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 6/ Year ending June 30. 7/ Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Total meat 1/: International trade in selected countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-66

Continent and country	Average 1956-60		1962		1963		1964		1965 2/		1966 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:												
Canada	105.3	75.1	80.5	130.9	78.7	201.6	103.1	139.2	164.7	107.7	131.4	124.4
United States	145.3	890.0	103.2	1,844.8	176.6	2,085.2	205.7	1,445.6	113.2	1,358.1	102.6	1,735.0
Costa Rica	8.9	---	11.8	---	22.0	---	25.6	---	14.8	---	21.8	---
Guatemala	---	---	17.8	---	21.4	---	17.2	---	15.2	---	16.0	---
Honduras	---	.5	14.4	.1	14.5	.2	13.7	.3	17.1	.3	18.5	.3
Mexico	61.9	6.0	101.5	2.0	117.2	.8	83.3	.9	76.3	.5	94.6	.1
Nicaragua	---	---	23.1	---	36.6	---	35.0	---	35.5	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	3.4	.7	6.3	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total North America	324.8	972.3	358.6	1,978.2	3/471.0	2,287.8	3/487.6	1,586.0	3/440.8	1,466.6	3/423.9	1,859.8
South America:												
Argentina	1,389.5	---	1,396.6	---	1,846.9	---	1,547.6	---	1,369.5	---	1,641.6	---
Brazil	92.7	.8	75.2	---	55.4	---	81.2	---	166.3	---	117.5	---
Chile	4.3	7.1	2.0	19.4	3.9	11.5	---	29.5	1.7	15.0	---	22.1
Paraguay	31.9	---	46.9	---	52.0	---	58.0	---	54.7	---	50.6	---
Peru	---	11.1	---	12.9	---	14.2	---	14.7	---	25.2	---	30.7
Uruguay	135.0	---	182.0	---	216.4	---	338.4	---	253.0	---	169.9	---
Venezuela	---	22.9	---	16.6	---	18.2	---	17.7	---	11.6	---	11.4
Total South America	1,653.4	41.9	1,702.7	48.9	2,174.6	43.9	2,025.2	61.9	1,845.2	51.8	1,979.6	64.2
Europe:												
Western:												
EEC:												
Belgium and Luxembourg	36.9	57.5	68.7	98.5	74.4	123.7	46.6	157.7	77.1	183.0	106.1	161.2
France	163.2	104.1	429.9	70.8	318.5	253.9	234.6	452.7	224.9	402.2	277.8	418.1
Germany, West	46.9	244.5	44.4	424.5	49.8	396.4	44.1	436.3	59.7	584.1	26.3	491.8
Italy	17.6	275.4	25.0	305.5	27.1	703.4	37.1	725.9	37.0	645.7	39.8	803.6
Netherlands	374.1	49.5	425.9	70.3	511.7	66.9	552.0	146.7	627.7	149.8	561.1	132.1
Total EEC	638.7	731.0	993.9	969.6	981.5	1,544.3	914.4	1,919.3	1,026.4	1,964.8	1,011.1	2,006.8
Austria	2.9	11.1	2.5	11.9	9.7	11.1	3.1	22.7	12.1	30.6	14.7	33.1
Denmark	913.1	---	1,206.9	.8	1,295.9	1.6	1,313.9	1.6	1,421.0	1.5	1,440.1	2.4
Finland	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.8	4.1	2.3	4.8	2.7	8.6	4.7	5.6	3.1
Greece	---	39.1	---	75.3	---	124.7	---	125.5	4/	143.4	---	180.7
Ireland	180.7	.2	332.6	4/	339.8	---	296.7	---	320.1	---	349.9	---
Norway	3.0	7.2	18.5	6.4	5.5	13.7	5.8	14.0	9.0	11.1	2.1	15.4
Portugal	3.3	9.2	2.2	14.2	2.5	26.2	2.3	30.5	1.4	35.3	.4	21.9
Spain	.9	51.3	2.0	136.3	.8	218.0	2.1	60.2	2.0	223.5	1.5	266.0
Sweden	56.2	41.8	88.8	46.3	100.9	38.4	53.9	39.6	92.3	59.2	137.9	46.4
Switzerland	.2	34.4	8.1	94.3	8.2	88.4	7.1	133.2	9.2	107.8	8.1	108.7
United Kingdom	39.0	3,419.9	20.1	3,373.4	27.2	3,292.0	46.0	3,308.6	54.3	3,220.7	75.4	3,143.0
Total Western Europe	1,840.6	4,348.3	2,678.6	4,732.3	2,776.1	5,360.7	2,650.1	5,657.9	2,956.4	5,802.6	3,046.8	5,827.5
Eastern:												
Bulgaria	35.7	17.4	28.5	3.3	14.0	17.5	4.4	13.9	30.4	34.1	---	---
Czechoslovakia	2.6	158.7	3.2	193.2	3.9	210.4	4.3	166.6	60.4	128.9	---	---
Germany, East	5/17.8	5/231.0	1.1	336.6	23.8	263.9	78.5	195.1	49.8	125.9	---	---
Hungary	55.2	26.0	124.6	56.1	118.2	82.0	106.1	95.7	130.7	75.4	---	---
Poland	5/224.4	5/ 52.6	392.5	11.0	334.1	104.9	322.3	85.0	360.0	85.5	---	---
Yugoslavia	127.4	7.5	293.6	.5	314.9	2.2	383.7	.2	434.4	2.7	342.3	20.2
Total Eastern Europe	463.1	493.2	843.5	600.7	808.9	680.9	899.3	556.5	1,065.7	452.5	3/973.1	3/459.7
Total Europe	2,303.7	4,841.5	3,522.1	5,333.0	3,585.0	6,041.6	3,549.4	6,214.4	4,022.1	6,255.1	3/4,019.9	3/6,287.2
U.S.S.R.	177.9	338.8	361.2	382.6	502.7	73.0	160.5	263.0	72.4	594.8	---	---
Africa:												
United Arab Republic	4/	13.1	1.1	17.6	4/	17.5	4/	20.1	4/	53.1	4/	36.6
Ghana	---	26.9	---	17.7	---	19.0	---	12.8	---	12.3	---	9.6
Kenya	13.8	1.4	30.1	.5	28.3	.6	19.3	.4	22.2	1.5	28.4	1.8
Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia	18.4	11.0	38.3	7.6	44.5	6.3	45.6	.8	---	---	---	---
South Africa, Rep. of	32.1	8.3	57.1	2.1	61.2	1.8	73.3	2.9	72.8	2.5	113.9	25.9
Total Africa	64.3	60.7	126.6	45.5	134.0	45.2	138.2	37.0	3/140.0	3/69.8	3/188.1	3/74.1
Asia:												
Israel	---	21.5	---	28.5	---	31.6	---	50.3	---	49.8	---	77.2
Hong Kong	.5	19.8	.2	22.8	.1	25.2	.2	36.0	.1	44.6	4/	53.6
Japan	.8	37.9	.4	74.0	.3	161.8	.2	219.4	.3	170.6	.7	293.8
Malaysia	4/	5.7	.1	7.3	4/	8.6	4/	10.0	4/	10.3	4/	---
Philippines	---	52.7	---	43.2	---	30.0	---	39.7	---	30.4	---	44.8
Singapore	4.1	16.0	3.4	14.8	5.2	21.8	6.3	22.0	6.6	23.7	6.6	19.7
Total Asia	5.4	153.6	4.1	190.6	5.6	279.0	6.7	377.4	7.0	329.4	7.3	3/499.8
Oceania:												
Australia 6/	725.9	---	1,036.6	---	1,274.3	---	1,334.1	---	1,462.9	---	1,365.9	.2
New Zealand 7/	1,000.4	---	1,180.2	---	1,179.4	---	1,220.0	---	1,081.5	---	1,214.3	---
Total Oceania	1,726.3	---	2,216.8	---	2,453.7	---	2,554.1	---	2,544.4	---	2,580.2	.2
Total selected countries	6,255.8	6,408.8	8,292.1	7,978.8	3/9,326.6	8,770.5	3/8,921.7	8,539.7	3/9,071.9	3/8,767.5	3/9,276.7	3/9,430.2

1/ Carcass weight equivalent basis; excludes fats, offals and live animals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes an allowance for non-reporting areas. 4/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 5/ Less than a 5-year average. 6/ Year ending June 30. 7/ Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF OILSEEDS,
OILS AND FATS FORECAST AT RECORD HIGH IN 1967

A record volume of over 11 million tons of oilseeds, oils and fats, oil equivalent basis, is expected to move into world trade channels in 1967 from record world production. This tonnage is 3 percent above the 1966 level and 12 percent above the 1960-64 average. The greatest absolute gain will be in edible vegetable oils, but animal fats and marine oils also will increase significantly. Palm and industrial oils will be below last year's levels.

The United States will continue, as in recent years, to account for about one-third of the world's exports. The gain in U.S. exports is expected to be about 320,000 tons while the gain in total world exports is forecast at about 295,000 tons.

Highlights of the world fats and oils situation in 1967 are: (1) Prospects of U.S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil reaching and exceeding the 2 million-ton level (oil basis) for the first time; (2) the billion-bushel soybean crop being harvested in the United States; (3) the substantial increase in U.S. exports of tallow and greases; (4) the sharply reduced exports of cottonseed oil from the United States for the second successive year, resulting from the sharp cutback in cotton production in 1966 and 1967; (5) record exports of sunflowerseed and oil from the Soviet Union, resulting from the record production of 1966 and the near-record crop in prospect this year; (6) prospects of reduced peanut, peanut oil and palm oil exports from Nigeria, resulting from internal disturbances, despite record availabilities; (7) the significant decline in Philippine production and exports of copra and coconut oil; (8) prospects of the smallest world production and supplies of flaxseed in more than 2 decades because of the sharp drop in 1967 production in all major exporting countries; (9) indications of record exports of Canadian rapeseed, largely to Japan, from record supplies; and (10) the sizeable increase in fish oil exports from Peru.

Continuing the upward trend of the last 8 years, world production of oilseeds, oils and fats in 1967 is forecast at an alltime high of 39 million tons. This is 2 percent above last year's estimated total and 15 percent above the 1960-64 average. Increases in the edible vegetable oils and animal fats will be only partially offset by declines in the palm and industrial oils. Little change from 1966 is expected in total marine oil production.

Edible Vegetable Oils

Exports of edible vegetable oils will reach a new record this year, exceeding the previous record in 1966 by an estimated 7 percent or about 300,000 tons. The most significant gain will be in soybeans and oil, oil basis, and, to a lesser extent, tonnagewise, in sunflowerseed and oil and rapeseed and oil.

World exports of cottonseed and cottonseed oil in 1967 are expected to decline sharply to about 170,000 short tons, only two-thirds the 1966 tonnage and the smallest since 1953. Most of the decline will result from the drop

of about 56 percent expected in oil exports from the United States, by far the world's largest exporter of cottonseed oil. U.S. exports through July were 27,104 tons against 77,154 in the same period last year. The reduced volume of U.S. oil exports will mean that the United States will account for only about one-fourth of world exports of cottonseed and oil, oil basis, in contrast over two-thirds of the total world trade during 1961-65. The steady decline in U.S. cottonseed oil exports since 1965 stems from reduced availabilities and resulting higher prices.

Oil exports from other countries also are expected to be considerably less than in 1966. Last year Mainland China again became the world's second largest exporter of cottonseed oil after 5 years of relatively small exports. This year the closing of the Suez Canal likely will sharply curtail China's exports unless markets in the Far East replace the former European markets. The recent trend in Syria has been toward exports of oil rather than seed. Cottonseed production in Syria was down sharply in 1966, and this decline probably will be reflected in reduced exports of both seed and oil. Increased cottonseed production in the Sudan may result in somewhat larger exports of both seed and oil than in 1966. However, here also the closing of the Suez Canal will be a factor in the export movement. Moreover, the trend in the Sudan has been toward increased domestic crushing for local consumption of cottonseed oil as a substitute for more expensive sesame oil.

Nicaragua has been the world's leading exporter of cottonseed as such since 1964 and likely will maintain this position in 1967, particularly in view of increased cottonseed production in 1966-67. Nigeria's production also increased the past year, but cottonseed exports are not likely to increase in view of the political disturbances and the resulting transportation problems within the country. During January-July Nigeria's cottonseed exports were 12,000 tons less than last year's comparable exports.

World production of cottonseed in 1967 will decline for the second successive year following the record production of 1965. The reduction, as in 1966, will result mainly from the sharp reduction in the United States. More diverted acres than last year and the worst planting season of record in widespread areas limited cotton planted this year to 9.7 million acres. Seed production was estimated as of September 1 at 3.4 million tons, 15 percent less than last year's outturn, 46 percent less than the record production in 1964 and the smallest since 1946.

Peanut and peanut oil exports this year are not expected to reach the all-time high of 1966. Nigeria, the world's leading exporter, has a record volume of peanuts available from the record 1966 crop plus large carry-in stocks. However, it is doubtful if such a huge quantity can be moved from producing areas to shipping ports in view of transportation problems brought on by internal disturbances. Peanut exports as such through July at 319,000 short tons, shelled basis, were 47,000 tons less than in the same period last year. The extent of the aggregate decline of peanuts and oil for the year will depend largely on developments within the country during the remainder of the year.

Availabilities from Senegal, the second ranking exporter, are down sharply because drought reduced the 1966 crop. Commercial purchases for export and crushing were 22 percent less than the record tonnage purchased from the 1965 crop. As a consequence, commitments to France are below last year's level, and total exports may fall short of last year's record by some 50,000 tons, oil basis. Through June exports of peanuts and peanut oil were almost one-fifth less than in the same period last year. Nigeria and Senegal account for about 60 percent of world exports of peanuts and oil.

Exports from Niger may exceed last year's by 15,000 to 20,000 tons, oil basis. Commercial peanut production reached an alltime high in 1966, exceeding the previous year's record by one-fourth. Mali's production also increased sharply and, as a result, exports conceivably could double last year's reduced tonnage.

India has been virtually eliminated as an exporter of peanuts and oil since 1964 because of the virtual ban on exports since January 1965. The government ban was imposed as a result of the domestic shortage of edible oils and the sharp rise in prices. While production in 1966-67 was 6 percent above the drought-reduced level of 1965-66, it was 24 percent below the record level in 1964-65.

Brazil's peanut production in 1967 is down but, because of the record crop of 1966, exports in calendar 1967 are expected to exceed the 1966 level. Production in Argentina has declined for the second successive year. Exports of peanut oil through July at 32,000 tons were down 13,000 tons from last year's comparable level. Consequently, total exports this year likely will be sharply below the large volume in 1966. On the other hand, exports from South Africa should pick up significantly as a result of the record peanut crop harvested this year.

U.S. exports of peanuts and oil are expected to approximate those of last year. Exports during January-July were almost 30,000 tons, oil basis, or slightly above last year's comparable level.

Of major significance in the export picture is the price relationship between peanut oil and competing oils such as soybean and sunflower oils. Nigerian peanut oil c.i.f. Europe averaged about 13 cents per pound during April-August, while any-origin soybean oil and Argentine sunflower oil, also c.i.f. Europe, each averaged around 10 cents. In view of the prospective reduced exports from last year's level, prices may be expected to remain relatively high and could rise even higher.

Early prospects for peanut production in 1967 appear favorable. Crops already harvested in Brazil and Argentina were down one-fifth and one-sixth, respectively, from the 1966 levels, but South Africa's increased by more than half. Monsoons in India have been favorable, but much depends on timely and sufficient rains in September.

Sufficient and timely rains likewise will be the major factor determining the size of peanut crops in Africa. In Senegal moisture supplies also have been good and, consequently, crop prospects are better than last year. In both Senegal and Nigeria, efforts are geared toward increasing production by improving yields. With favorable weather Nigeria's commercial production is expected to continue to reach or exceed a million tons. However, the continuation of internal disturbances likely will adversely affect production in 1967.

In many other African countries, including Niger, Mali, the Sudan, Malawi and Gambia, peanut production has increased significantly in recent years, and with favorable weather, likely will increase further this year.

U.S. peanut production has increased every year since 1962 and a new record crop of 1,278,000 tons is in prospect this year--up 6 percent from last year, according to the September 1 official crop report.

World exports of soybeans and soybean oil in 1967 are forecast at an alltime high of 2.2 million tons, oil equivalent basis. This would be 296,000 tons above last year's reduced level and the first time exports have reached the 2 million-ton mark. The United States, again as in recent years, probably will account for over 90 percent of the world total. U.S. exports are expected to total an alltime high of slightly over 2 million tons, oil basis, or 15 percent above last year's reduced level. For the sixth successive year U.S. exports of soybeans, as such, are expected to reach a record high, exceeding last year's by possible 8 percent. Soybean oil exports probably will exceed last year's reduced tonnage by a substantial margin--though they are not likely to reach the peak levels of 1962 and 1964.

Bean exports during January-August, based partially on inspections, totaled 157 million bushels, 14 million above the comparable period last year. Oil exports during January-July were 339,900 tons compared with 232,927 a year earlier. Bean exports to Japan, the major market probably will not reach early expectations because of Japan's substantial imports of sunflowerseed from the Soviet Bloc and possibly slightly increased bean imports from Mainland China.

Exports from Mainland China in 1967 are not expected to vary greatly from last year's, estimated at about 20 million bushels. Commitments to Japan under terms of the 5-year agreement are 10 percent less than the 280,000-ton level (10 million bushel) of the two previous years, but this decline could be offset by increased purchases by the so-called "Friendly Firms", unless hampered by current disasters in China. Moreover, since movement of Chinese beans to Europe probably was cut off by the closing of the Suez Canal, an increased quantity may be shipped to Japan.

Despite increasing domestic utilization of soybean oil as an edible oil, Brazil is expected to export a record volume of soybeans this year--possible 10 million bushels, depending on the final outturn of the record crop.

World soybean production in 1967 will be an alltime high. The United States is harvesting a record crop of 1 billion bushels, according to the September 1 estimate. This is 8 percent above the previous record crop in 1966 and 52 percent above the 1960-64 average. Brazil's production was estimated at an alltime high of 24 million bushels. Production in other areas of the world is not expected to change significantly from the levels of recent years.

World exports of sunflowerseed and oil are expected to increase substantially this year to a new record volume, nearly double the 1960-64 average. The anticipated increase reflects increased availabilities from the 1966 record seed harvests in the Soviet Union and Romania. Increased exports from Bulgaria and Hungary are expected to accent this increase. Despite increased output in Argentina, sunflowerseed oil exports through July of this year amounted to about only 30,000 metric tons compared with about 55,000 tons in the same 7 months of 1966. The above-average rise in world exports (oil basis) reflects a sharp rise in availabilities from increased plantings as well as some uptrend in the oil content of the seed, particularly certain varieties developed in the Soviet Union.

Production of sunflowerseed in 1967, for oil production chiefly in 1968, is expected to decline due to estimates of slightly smaller plantings in the Soviet Union and an anticipated reduction in yields in Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary from the unusually high levels in 1966. In Turkey output may also have declined, reflecting some shift toward increased grain acreage. These declines were partly offset by a larger harvest in Argentina because of increased plantings and higher yields. Stimulated by the development of improved higher yielding varieties, several minor sunflowerseed producing countries are reported expanding their plantings. These include the United States, Mexico, Spain and Iran.

World exports of rapeseed and oil in 1967 are expected to exceed the record level of 1966. Shipments from Canada, the world's largest exporter of rapeseed, may reach an alltime high if this year's carryover and near-record crop are successfully marketed. An increased volume of rapeseed is expected to go to Japan rather than Europe, since output in Western Europe is at its highest peak. Record production is forecast for France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden--all major exporters of rapeseed and oil. Heavier shipments are anticipated this year from Poland and China in line with increased export availabilities.

World exports of sesameseed and oil in 1967 are expected to show little change from last year's level. Production of sesameseed has been maintained at 1.5 million metric tons since 1964, when world output reached an estimated 1.6 million tons.

A relatively small percentage of world sesame production enters the export market, primarily in the form of seed. Exports of sesame oil are small, varying between 2,000-3,000 tons annually.

Supplies in the Sudan, the major world exporter of sesameseed and oil, are adequate to meet average export commitments. Barring any serious delay in shipments, due to the blockage of the Suez Canal, exports should equal those in 1966.

Exports from Nigeria, the second largest exporter, are expected to decline. Political disturbances in the main growing area reduced the commercial production of sesameseed, which is grown primarily for export. The decline in Nigerian trade is expected to be offset by larger exports from other African countries whose exports in 1966 increased over 10,000 tons.

Exports of sesameseed from Mexico and El Salvador rose sharply in 1966 and should remain high during the current year.

Nicaragua's exports in 1966 dropped by more than 15 percent, the lowest volume since 1957. Production of sesameseed, however, increased. Exports in 1967 may rise slightly in line with production.

Exports from Asian countries in 1967 probably will be maintained at the 1964-66 level. Although over 60 percent of the world's supply of sesameseed is grown in Asia, only about 2 percent of it is exported.

Exports of safflowerseed and oil are expected to be moderately less than the levels of the last three years. The expected decline in exports from Mexico probably will exceed the increase foreseen in exports from the United States.

Most of the world trade in safflowerseed and oil is in the form of seed as such rather than oil and, prior to 1966, virtually all of the exports were from the United States. During January-July U.S. exports of seed, largely to Japan, exceeded 33,000 tons compared with about 11,000 tons in the same months last year. For the entire year exports are expected to exceed last year's reduced tonnage. However, safflowerseed from Mexico has been moving to Japan in competition with U.S. seed and Russian sunflowerseed will be a strong competitor during the remainder of the year.

U.S. safflowerseed is produced largely in California and Arizona and is harvested mainly from June to August. This year's production may be only slightly below last year's estimate of 356,000 tons despite heavy late rains and late replanting in the Sacramento Valley, which delayed harvest and promoted heavy weed infestation.

Mexico produced a record crop of safflowerseed in 1966 and exported 56,000 tons of seed, largely to Japan. This year's production is forecast at less than one-half last year's output, and, consequently, exports are expected to decline sharply.

There has been a spectacular growth in the production of safflowerseed and oil in Australia in the last two years to around 20,000 tons. Consequently, imports of oil, largely from the United States, probably will be negligible this year. Similarly, safflower production in Spain rose sharply this year from a negligible quantity to an estimated 50,000 tons.

India's annual production is estimated at about 250,000 tons, primarily for the domestic market.

World net exports of pressed olive oil are expected to increase this year from the reduced volume of 1965 and 1966. The increase chiefly reflects an anticipated rise in exports from Spain and Turkey due to substantially larger harvests from the 1966 olive crop. Some increase in exports from Greece also is expected despite a decline in production. The increase will reflect some reduction in stocks. Exports from Tunisia, traditionally the second major exporter despite a relatively small output, will decline sharply this year because of another drought-affected harvest in 1966.

Although gross exports of edible olive oil are expected to increase this year the volume probably will not vary significantly from the 1960-64 average. Aggregate imports by countries within the Mediterranean Basin (Italy, France and Portugal) may also increase but are expected to be significantly below those in 1960-64.

United States imports of olive oil probably will rise significantly this year from those in 1966 despite slightly higher prices. Most of the increased volume will be imported from Spain.

Production of edible olive oil from 1967 crop olives (1967-68 oil production), according to preliminary indications, is expected to increase modestly from the relatively small volume of the past three seasons and should exceed that averaged during the 1959-60/1962-63 period. The expected increase is based on estimates of larger output in Italy, Greece, Portugal and Tunisia. These increases will be mitigated by an expected decline in Spain and Turkey following relatively large 1966 crops in these countries.

Production of sulfur oil has remained relatively constant at about one-tenth the volume of pressed oil output. Only part of this oil is refined and used for edible consumption.

Corn oil exports in 1967 are not expected to exceed the 5,000-ton level of the last 3 years. Trade statistics for corn oil are often not separately classified, but the Netherlands is the largest known exporter. The United States was the major importer until 1964 when none was taken, as was also true in 1965. Imports exceeded 5,000 tons in 1966 but were less than 1,000 tons in the first 7 months of this year.

World production of corn oil has trended upward in the last decade in line with production in the United States, which accounts for over 80 percent of the estimated total.

Palm Oils

Total exports of the palm oils will decline somewhat from the near-record volume of 1966. This decline chiefly reflects reduced exports of copra and coconut oil.

Exports of copra and coconut oil on an oil equivalent basis are expected to decline significantly this year. This expectation is based on reduced exports from the Philippines-- down 25 percent in the January-July period from the same months in 1966. This decline reflected below-average rainfall during the first half of 1966. However, weather conditions have since been more favorable, and exports in latter months of 1967 through early 1968 are expected to increase substantially thus partly offsetting the decline. In August heavy rains and strong winds brought by tropical storm "Iris" are reported to have caused damage to crops in Luzon in the Northern Philippines.

In an effort to increase exports, Indonesian trade regulations have been changed to abolish export licenses, permit exporters to make their own shipping arrangements and allow exporters to retain a higher percentage of their foreign exchange earnings. Exports from Ceylon continue to decline, reflecting increasing domestic consumption.

This year palm oil exports are again expected to increase. The increase will reflect further expansion in movements from Malaysia and Indonesia. The increase in Malaysia reflects expanded production from new trees while Indonesian exports will be stimulated by changes in trade regulations as mentioned above. Partly mitigating these increases, exports from Nigeria are expected to decline, reflecting continued difficulties which flared up in the last quarter of 1966 and resulted in the secession of the Eastern Region. However, availabilities on an oil equivalent basis are expected to trend upward because of production from newly planted areas in both East and West Regions.

Palm kernel and palm kernel oil exports, oil basis, in 1967 are expected to decline somewhat from last year's volume. The estimated decline principally reflects anticipation of continued difficulties in Nigeria, which could significantly reduce exports of palm kernels, as such. Aggregate exports of palm kernel oil, as such, may continue to increase. Sierra Leone is expected to initiate exports of palm kernel oil upon completion of a crushing mill. Financial difficulties have reportedly delayed construction. Deterioration in Nigerian exports of palm kernel oil could, however, result in an aggregate decline this year. Because of the sharp expansion in crushing facilities there, an increasing proportion of the total is expected to move as oil rather than as kernels.

Exports of Brazilian babassu oil may increase somewhat from the quantities of the previous 2 years in view of the increased production in 1966 and the forecast of a further rise in 1967. Babassu oil is important in Brazil for both edible and industrial purposes. Practically all of the oil is produced by small mills under somewhat primitive conditions.

Industrial Oils

A reduction of about 90,000 tons is forecast for exports of industrial oils this year compared with last year's volume. The sharp declines expected in linseed and castor oils will be only slightly offset by increased exports of tung oil.

Exports of flaxseed and linseed oil will be down an estimated 10 percent in 1967 from the 1966 volume of almost 500,000 tons, oil basis. The decline, however, probably will not be as severe as the expected drop in this year's flaxseed production in view of the fact that exports during the first half of the year reflected the world surplus flaxseed situation at that time. Argentina probably will be the only major exporting country shipping an increased tonnage this year.

Production in Argentina in 1966 was relatively small for the second successive year, but carry-in stocks were up, and total supply available for export this year was above the previous year's level. Oil exports through July were 165,000 tons compared with 122,000 tons during the first 7 months of 1966 and 139,000 tons during calendar year 1966. As of mid-August, of the remaining 40,000 tons of oil held by the Argentine Grain Board, about half was committed for export and the remainder was being negotiated for export.

U.S. exports of seed and oil during January-July 1967 reached 56,436 tons, oil basis, 1,711 tons more than in the same months last year. For calendar 1967 they are expected to be less than one-half last year's total because of the sharp decline in 1967 production.

Canada's exports of flaxseed through July are estimated at about 8 million bushels compared with 13 million in the same period last year. With production this year less than half last year's output, exports during the last half of the year likewise probably will drop sharply. Moreover, the seamen's strike since about mid-August on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence seaway will adversely affect the movement of flaxseed into world trade.

World production and total supplies of flaxseed in 1967-68 may be the smallest in more than 2 decades. North American production is down from last year by almost 17 million bushels (5 million in the United States and almost 12 million in Canada). In addition, stocks in the United States and Canada at the opening of the current seasons, July 1 and August 1, respectively, were 5 million below those a year earlier. Consequently, total North American supplies are 22 million bushels less than a year ago.

Present prospects are that the Argentine flaxseed crop to be harvested during late November-January will be considerably smaller than the reduced levels of the last 2 years. The first official estimate of seedings at 2 million acres reflects a decline of 13 percent from last year's. On the basis of average acreage abandonment and average yield per harvested acre during the last 5 years, production from 2 million seeded acres could be about 18 million bushels--about 5 million less than production in 1966.

India's flaxseed crop, harvested during February-April, is estimated by the trade at 10 million bushels-- 3 million bushels less than last year's and the smallest harvest in 50 years. The Indian Government continues to prohibit exports of flaxseed and exports of linseed oil have been virtually eliminated because of prohibitive prices.

Castorbean and castor oil exports this year are expected to be sharply below the reduced tonnage of 1966. Oil exports from Brazil may be down one-fourth from last year and almost one-half from the record volume of 1965. Current indications are that Brazil's castorbean production this year will be only about 250,000 tons. This would be the third consecutive year of decline from the record production of 1964. Frost early in June and higher-than-normal gray mold attacks reduced production in South Brazil. Part of these adverse effects, however, was compensated by harvesting beans from wild plants. In the major-producing state of Bahia the crop was damaged by dry weather in April and harvesting in September was delayed by rains. During the last 3 years, as oil exports from India dwindled, Brazilian castor oil exports have averaged 60 percent of the world total exports of beans and oil, oil basis. From 40 to 60 percent of this oil moves to the United States. Oil imports into the United States, largely from Brazil, totaled 24,144 tons during January-July 1967, almost 6,000 tons less than in the same months last year.

India's castor oil exports dropped to less than 1,000 tons in 1966. While castorbean production is up this year, export prospects are dim because of high prices of Indian oil. Moreover, demand from the Soviet Union, India's major market in recent years, is expected to be virtually non-existent because of increased domestic production in the USSR.

Mainland China emerged as the world's leading exporter of castorbeans in 1966, displacing Thailand. While exports during the first half of this year appear to have held up well, the closing of the Suez Canal undoubtedly has restricted, the movement of Chinese beans to Europe. As a result, however, the upward trend of bean exports to Japan during the last 3 years may be stepped up this year. Japan also may continue to take the bulk of Thailand's beans.

Tung oil exports are expected to rise further in 1967 to a volume 15 percent above the 1960-64 average. This year's volume, the largest since 1960, represents increased exports from record 1966 tung nut crops in Argentina and Paraguay. Because of closure of the Suez Canal and relatively low prices, exports of Chinese oil to the European market may decline somewhat this year. This may result in some shift of Chinese oil to supply a larger share to the Japanese market. The record availabilities of South American oil this season have moved principally to Europe thus replacing the deficit of Chinese oil. This year through August, movements to the U.S. market declined to 13.7 million pounds against 19.6 million in the same 8 months of 1966.

Production prospects from 1967 crop of tung nuts currently indicate a sharp decline in world production (excluding Mainland China). However, U.S. supplies estimated at roughly 75 million pounds, currently exceed two year's consumption.

U.S. tung oil production in 1967-68 is not expected to significantly differ from the 25 million pounds produced in 1965-66.

Animal Fats

An appreciable increase is forecast for exports of animal fats this year. Lard exports are expected to be up sharply, tallow and greases moderately, and butter only slightly.

World exports of butter in 1967 are expected to increase slightly from the reduced level of 1966. The increase will be largely from the EEC countries and Oceania. In addition to increased production in Western Europe and Oceania, stocks are large in EEC countries. Output in the East European Bloc also is expected to increase moderately. In the United States, production has recovered significantly, following a substantial decline in 1966.

Lard exports in 1967 are expected to show a substantial recovery from the relatively low level of last year. Most of the gain will be in increased movements from the United States, the Netherlands and the Soviet Union, principally to the United Kingdom and Eastern Europe. Production is expected to be above last year's levels in these 3 exporting countries. Hog production is up in most Western European countries. In view of increased stocks in the United States, prices of U.S. lard are expected to continue lower than last year and more competitive in world trade.

Exports of tallow and greases this year are expected to exceed last year's tonnage largely because of the rise in production in the United States and Argentina. Increased production is also foreseen in Canada, Western Europe and most South American countries. However, production in Australia may decline somewhat. The principal foreign markets likely to increase their takings are the United Kingdom, Japan, Western Germany, South Korea, India and Pakistan. Imports into the last 3 countries will consist primarily of U.S. shipments under Public Law 480. Most of the U.S. exports are expected to be for dollars due to strong export demand. The resumption of P.L. 480 shipments, which were negligible last year, is attributed to increasing production stemming primarily from increased cattle and hog slaughter with cattle also being slaughtered at heavier weights.

Marine Oils

Aggregate exports of marine oils in 1967 are estimated to increase by about 7 percent from those in 1966 and will be the largest since 1962. The increase reflects estimates of record net exports of fish oil partly offset by a further decline in whale oil.

World exports of fish oil in 1967 are forecast at a record high thus continuing an upward trend. The expected increase reflects larger movements of anchovy oil from Peru and herring oil from Norway. However, exports of herring oil from Iceland, menhaden oil from the United States and anchovy oil from Chile are expected to decline somewhat. The Peruvian fishing season was again closed during the June-August period. Fishing conditions during the remaining months this year will be an important factor governing total exports in 1967.

Production of whale oil in 1967 will continue its downward trend--the sixth consecutive year of decline. The decline reflects further reductions in operations in compliance with the reduced Antarctic pelagic catch quotas for the 1966-67 season. Based on the fact that whale stocks have been threatened by extinction, the Whaling Commission acting of the recommendations of oceanographic scientists decided to cut the 1967-68 Antarctic pelagic quota to 3,200 blue whale units--300 less than in 1966-67. The 1966-67 catch results in blue whale units (1956-66 bracketed) were: Japan 1,633 (2,340); USSR 1,069 (920); and Norway 801 (829). The actual antarctic catch in the 1966-67 pelagic season amounted to 71,155 short tons compared with 83,955 in 1965-66. Allocation of the new quota has met with strong opposition among the countries at the Whaling Conference just held and may result in an allocation based on the same percentages as in 1966-67.

Complete information on sperm oil production is not currently available. However, we believe that output this year may not differ significantly from that in 1966. Detailed information on production by country will be covered in a subsequent circular when available.

OILSEEDS, OILS AND FATS (fat or oil equivalent): World exports 1/, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, annual 1960-66 and forecast 1967

Commodity	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	Percentage change 1960-64 from 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 2/	Forecast 1967
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Percent	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Edible vegetable oils:											
Cottonseed	332	336	+1	318	290	328	315	428	421	247	170
Peanut	967	1,017	+5	858	936	1,079	1,113	1,100	1,085	1,171	1,115
Soybean	1,049	1,574	+50	1,577	1,150	1,652	1,597	1,894	1,981	1,919	2,215
Sunflower 3/	130	348	+168	243	288	347	442	419	439	577	675
Rapeseed	92	124	+35	101	82	157	139	139	278	332	375
Sesame	57	91	+60	87	80	98	94	97	80	86	85
Safflower	14	58	+314	39	29	50	100	70	75	70	65
Olive 4/	5/ 52	6/ 74	+42	76	94	96	30	125	58	78	85
Corn	3	10	+233	10	12	15	9	5	5	5	5
Total	2,696	3,632	+35	3,309	2,961	3,822	3,839	4,277	4,422	4,485	4,790
Palm oils:											
Coconut	1,360	1,405	+3	1,304	1,449	1,366	1,452	1,458	1,384	1,525	1,410
Palm kernel	454	416	-8	443	430	397	401	407	397	415	400
Palm	610	606	-1	645	623	558	583	621	592	640	650
Babassu kernel	3	2	-33	0	0	10	1	0	13	12	15
Total	2,427	2,429	-	2,392	2,502	2,331	2,437	2,486	2,386	2,592	2,475
Industrial oils:											
Linseed	496	482	-3	468	500	494	463	487	518	496	445
Castor	149	195	+31	181	188	179	208	219	226	191	145
Oiticica	8	13	+63	10	13	21	7	14	10	11	10
Tung	71	47	-34	60	44	42	41	47	42	46	53
Total	724	737	+2	719	745	736	719	767	796	744	653
Animal fats:											
Butter (fat content)	467	501	+7	470	490	465	520	562	525	515	525
Lard	388	451	+16	470	387	420	453	525	320	300	350
Tallow and greases	915	1,361	+49	1,186	1,280	1,217	1,431	1,693	1,536	1,467	1,550
Total	1,770	2,313	+31	2,126	2,157	2,102	2,404	2,780	2,381	2,282	2,425
Marine oils:											
Whale	427	356	-17	418	428	390	295	249	211	175	155
Sperm whale	119	137	+15	122	120	130	149	165	170	170	175
Fish (including liver) 4/	160	347	+117	251	293	386	422	384	430	450	520
Total	706	840	+19	791	841	906	866	798	811	795	850
Grand total	8,323	9,951	+20	9,337	9,206	9,897	10,265	11,108	10,796	10,898	11,193

1/ Exports from producing countries. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes exports of "edible vegetable oils" from the USSR and Romania, believed to be mainly sunflowerseed oil. 4/ Net exports. 5/ 1955-58 average. 6/ 1960-63 average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

OILS AND FATS (oil or fat equivalent): Estimated world production, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, annual 1960-66 and forecast 1967 1/

Commodity	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	Percentage change 1960-64 from 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 2/	Forecast 1967
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Percent	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Edible vegetable oils 3/:											
Cottonseed	2,081	2,430	+17	2,280	2,305	2,430	2,520	2,615	2,715	2,680	2,415
Peanut	2,605	2,847	+9	2,560	2,725	2,860	2,990	3,100	3,305	3,165	3,255
Soybean	3,024	3,992	+32	3,815	3,660	4,020	4,195	4,270	4,500	4,910	5,220
Sunflowerseed	1,422	2,130	+50	1,575	1,990	2,185	2,565	2,335	3,050	2,990	3,450
Rapeseed	1,209	1,264	+5	1,285	1,310	1,300	1,190	1,235	1,665	1,500	1,560
Sesameseed	590	575	-3	590	525	580	585	595	630	585	565
Safflowerseed	89	187	+110	140	155	200	245	195	230	215	275
Olive oil	4/ 1,091	5/ 1,319	+21	1,300	1,480	1,475	1,020	1,875	1,080	1,335	1,300
Corn oil	170	225	+32	195	210	225	240	255	270	270	295
Total	12,281	14,969	+22	13,740	14,360	15,275	15,550	16,475	17,445	17,650	18,335
Palm oils 6/:											
Coconut	2,286	2,363	+3	2,240	2,395	2,325	2,420	2,435	2,360	2,550	2,425
Palm kernel	464	426	-8	455	440	405	410	420	405	415	425
Palm	1,394	1,404	+1	1,455	1,410	1,365	1,390	1,400	1,405	1,410	1,420
Babassu kernel 7/	51	59	+16	64	57	66	50	57	60	65	70
Total	4,195	4,252	+1	4,214	4,302	4,161	4,270	4,312	4,230	4,440	4,340
Industrial oils 3/:											
Linseed	1,138	1,121	-1	1,075	1,110	1,080	1,150	1,190	1,155	1,210	1,000
Castorbean	235	313	+33	295	265	290	320	395	365	310	320
Oiticica	9	19	+111	22	18	28	6	19	13	20	10
Tung	128	117	-9	136	120	108	103	123	130	113	143
Total	1,510	1,570	+4	1,528	1,513	1,506	1,579	1,727	1,663	1,653	1,473
Animal fats:											
Butter (fat content)	4,014	4,350	+8	4,250	4,295	4,375	4,375	4,455	4,740	4,660	4,700
Lard 8/	3,727	4,060	+9	4,000	4,045	4,085	4,005	4,165	4,360	4,405	4,520
Tallow and grease	3,243	3,869	+19	3,440	3,640	3,745	4,085	4,435	4,335	4,470	4,550
Total	10,984	12,279	+12	11,690	11,980	12,205	12,465	13,055	13,435	13,535	13,770
Marine oils:											
Whale	427	356	-17	418	428	390	295	249	211	175	155
Sperm whale	119	137	+15	122	120	130	149	165	170	170	175
Fish (including liver)	427	687	+61	512	665	738	680	838	865	1,001	1,020
Total	973	1,180	+21	1,052	1,213	1,258	1,124	1,252	1,246	1,346	1,350
Estimated world total	29,943	34,250	+14	32,224	33,368	34,405	34,988	36,821	38,019	38,624	39,268

1/ Years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil or fat was produced from its related raw material. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimates of U.S. oil production include actual oil produced plus the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds; estimates for other countries are based upon the production of various oilseeds times the estimated normal proportions crushed for oil. 4/ 1955-58 average. 5/ 1960-63 average. 6/ Estimated on the basis of exports and information available on consumption in the various producing areas. 7/ Figures for 1960-67 represent mill production only. 8/ Rendered lard only in most countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD FILBERT
ESTIMATE LOWERED

The 1967 commercial filbert crop in major producing countries is now estimated at only 176,400 short tons in-shell basis--a reduction of 9 percent from the July FAS forecast. Virtually all of the reduction came from the Turkish crop, as the Spanish estimate was raised by 4,000 tons and the latest U.S. figure was only 400 tons smaller than in the earlier report. If this estimate proves accurate, the world crop would be 9 percent below average and the second smallest in the past 6 years. However, there is no danger of a shortage, as Turkey is carrying an estimated 70,000 tons (60,000 tons 1966 crop and 10,000 tons older nuts) into the 1967-68 season.

Exports from the three Mediterranean countries during the 1966-67 marketing year are preliminarily estimated at a record 203,000 tons in-shell basis. This would be 8 percent above the previous high set in 1964-65 and 35 percent above average. Although Turkish shipments during the past year were substantially below the 1964-65 level, Italian exports (spurred by the artificially high Turkish prices) reached an alltime high for the second year in a row. Spain, on the other hand, had an average export year after 2 years of abnormally large sales. Although final data are not yet available for exports by destination, West Germany was undoubtedly still the leading market for Mediterranean filberts by a wide margin during the past season with the USSR., France, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom as other major buyers. This was the third year in a row that the Soviet Union was a major importer of filberts. Apparently Russia will continue to purchase large quantities of filberts as well as other tree nuts as a result of bilateral trade agreements with many of the nut producing countries.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts totaled only 1,764 tons during the first 10 months (October-July) of the past season, as against 2,162 tons during the same period in 1965-66. As usual, no imports of in-shell filberts have been reported for the past season.

Prices for 1966 crop kerassundes closed as high or higher than they had been all season as a result of firm holding of all exportable supplies by Fiskobirlik, the government sponsored filbert marketing co-op. It is expected that any stocks older than 1966 crop nuts will be pressed for oil early in the coming season. However, there will still be a large supply of year-old filberts which will probably be available during the coming season at more competitive prices than the new crop nuts for which the minimum export price has as yet not been announced.

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1960-64 and 1963-66 marketing years 1/

Type and country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
In-Shell:					
Italy	13.2	14.3	12.8	15.4	2/
Spain	.9	1.3	.6	.8	2/
Turkey	1.3	.7	3.2	4.4	2/
Total	15.4	16.3	16.6	20.6	2/
Shelled:					
Italy	8.3	7.1	5.9	14.8	2/
Spain	6.8	5.9	7.9	9.7	2/
Turkey	50.3	52.6	70.8	48.7	2/
Total	65.4	65.6	84.6	73.2	2/
In-Shell Equivalent:					
Italy	31.5	29.8	25.9	48.1	52.0
Spain	15.9	14.2	18.0	22.2	16.0
Turkey	103.4	105.8	144.7	101.9	135.0
Total	150.8	149.8	188.6	172.2	203.0

1/ Marketing year beginning September 1 for Spain and October 1 for Turkey and Italy.
2/ No separation into shelled and in-shell available yet.

FILBERTS, SHELLED, KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port, first week each month 1962-66 marketing seasons

First week of	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound
October	62.5	60.3	45.1	54.6	49.8
November	64.1	58.1	45.7	53.3	52.1
December	62.9	53.3	44.8	54.9	51.4
January	62.5	55.2	45.1	54.9	52.1
February	61.6	52.7	46.7	56.5	52.1
March	61.0	50.8	44.8	56.5	51.4
April	60.6	48.9	44.1	56.5	52.1
May	58.4	46.4	43.5	54.9	52.2
June	57.2	48.3	47.0	54.9	52.6
July	57.8	47.6	48.3	54.9	52.8
August	57.5	46.7	48.9	48.9	52.8
September	60.3	45.7	51.1	48.3	52.8

FILBERTS, IN-SHELL: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1961-65 and 1965-67 crop years

Country	Average 1961-65	1965	Preliminary 1966	Forecast 1967
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Italy	51.4	64.0	70.0	65.0
Spain	17.9	24.0	18.0	22.0
Turkey	116.8	75.0	200.0	80.0
Total foreign	186.1	163.0	288.0	167.0
United States	8.5	7.7	12.2	9.4
Grand total	194.6	170.7	300.2	176.4

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

MAY 31 1968
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

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October 1967

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULARS

FS 3-67 World Sugar Trade Shows Little Change; Molasses Up

FDAP 1-67 World Trade in Bananas, 1966

FCOF 4-67 World Coffee Crop Estimate Down

FG 9-67 July 1 Grain Stocks in Exporting Countries Show Gain

REPORTS

FAS-M-191 U.S. Imports of Horticultural Products, August 1967, 24 pp. U.S. imports of horticultural products reached an alltime high in 1966, exceeding levels of a year earlier. Of the seven commodity groups within the horticultural family, fruits and vegetables exhibited the largest absolute growth.

FAS-M-193 Report on the Agricultural Trade Negotiations of the Kennedy Round, September 1967, 151 pp. This report is designed to provide a ready reference for those seeking detailed, factual information on the results of agricultural trade negotiations of the Kennedy Round under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

FAS-M-194 The Greek Canned Deciduous Fruit Industry, October 1967, 12 pp. Production of canned deciduous fruits expanded rapidly in Greece between 1958 and 1966, with government programs favoring the growth of this industry. Directed primarily at the export market, these fruits are providing increasing competition in the key U.S. market of West Germany, as well as in other European countries.

WORLD COTTON CROP ABOUT
UNCHANGED IN 1967-68

The world cotton crop in 1967-68 is tentatively estimated at 47.4 million bales (480 pounds net). This is about equal to the harvest last season, nearly a million bales below the 1960-64 average, and compares with the record production of over 53.0 million bales in 1965-66. Another small crop in the United States this season is expected to be offset by increased output in foreign countries. Total area devoted to the 1967-68 crop is placed at 74.8 million acres, down about 0.5 million from a year earlier, and 5.5 million below the 1960-64 average. Acreage in the foreign Free World and in Communist countries is higher than in 1966-67, but in the United States acreage is sharply lower. Average yield per acre for the world in 1967-68 is 304 pounds, compared with 302 last season, and an alltime high of 316 pounds in 1965-66.

Foreign Free World production of cotton is estimated at 23.8 million bales, an increase of 1.2 million from 1966-67. Significantly larger crops are expected in Brazil, Colombia, India, Iran, Pakistan, and several other countries. Among the countries where 1967-68 crops are likely to be smaller than a year earlier are Mexico, Spain, Syria, and Tanzania.

In Brazil, it is reported that farmers in the South, where acreage was reduced in 1966-67, are expanding acreage in the current season in response to higher prices for cotton. In Northeast Brazil, the crop is now being harvested and will probably yield around 0.8 million bales, about the same as in 1966-67. Production in Colombia reached an alltime high of around 400,000 bales in 1966-67, an increase from 300,000 in the preceding year. The sharp increase in output in 1966-67 was due to both an increase in area and to a marked improvement in yields. Acreage in 1967-68 is estimated at 450,000, compared with 404,000 in 1966-67.

After two poor crops in a row, the 1967-68 crop in India could exceed the previous record of 5.2 million bales harvested in 1963-64. So far this season, growing conditions have been about ideal. Rains began on time and showers have been of the right amounts and well distributed. Excellent growing conditions in Pakistan may result in a crop at least 200,000 bales larger than the 2.1 million bales estimated for the 1966-67 season. Iran's current crop is placed at 600,000 bales, up nearly 100,000 from 1966-67. The larger crop is being harvested from a smaller area than in 1966-67. The higher yield is attributed to effective pest control this season.

The 1967-68 Mexican crop is placed at 2.2 million bales, slightly below last season, but 16 percent below the alltime record in 1965-66. The reduced harvest in each of the last two seasons can be traced to poor outturns in the Tampico-Altamira region. Drought reduced the planted area this season while recent flooding undoubtedly will lower the yields.

Cotton production in Spain this season is not likely to exceed 300,000 bales. This compares with a crop of 410,000 bales in 1966-67 and is the smallest crop since 1959. The decline in production is due to diversion of dry land acreage to other crops. The Syrian crop will likely be far short of the estimated 650,000 bales harvested in 1966-67 because of flooding by the Euphrates River which delayed planting. Tanzania's crop is estimated at 300,000 bales, down 60,000 from 1966-67. The Coastal region's crop was reduced by heavy rain and insect attacks.

Communist production is placed at 15.5 million bales, compared with 15.1 million in 1966-67. The USSR harvest is estimated at 9.4 million bales, an increase of 100,000 from the record in 1966-67.

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1966 and 1967 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 2/		
	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	1,000 balas	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
United States	14,957	9,554	8,545	477	480	454	14,860	9,575	8,089
Costa Rica	6	17	17	640	480	565	8	17	20
El Salvador	221	120	110	647	700	700	298	175	160
Guatemala	157	210	215	673	663	670	220	290	300
Honduras	18	35	30	667	603	640	25	44	40
Mexico	2,043	1,732	1,695	518	624	624	2,206	2,250	2,200
Nicaragua	236	375	375	698	672	640	343	525	500
Total 4/	17,742	12,143	11,092	487	510	490	17,983	12,897	11,331
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina	1,253	820	---	211	234	---	552	400	---
Brazil	5,500	5,000	5,300	195	192	208	2,235	2,000	2,300
Colombia	395	404	450	407	475	480	335	400	450
Ecuador	48	50	---	160	202	---	16	21	25
Paraguay	184	110	100	138	175	192	53	40	40
Peru	648	530	575	468	415	376	632	475	450
Venezuela	86	110	---	218	284	---	39	65	---
Total 4/	8,124	7,057	7,419	228	232	242	3,867	3,411	3,741
EUROPE:									
Greece	469	347	350	386	559	590	377	404	430
Italy	49	25	25	225	230	269	23	12	14
Spain	680	530	360	301	371	400	427	410	300
Bulgaria	145	115	---	205	417	---	62	100	---
Yugoslavia	26	20	20	203	216	240	11	9	10
Total 4/	1,429	1,097	930	312	418	451	929	955	874
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5,855	6,100	6,000	604	732	752	7,370	9,300	9,400
AFRICA:									
Angola	104	100	---	115	144	---	25	30	---
Cameroon	146	180	---	197	240	---	60	90	---
Central African Republic	312	270	---	72	116	---	47	65	---
Chad	695	740	---	100	130	---	145	200	---
Kanya	125	150	---	50	80	---	13	25	25
Malawi	55	75	---	192	141	---	22	22	---
Morocco	28	50	50	326	336	384	19	35	40
Mozambique	750	950	---	105	91	---	164	180	---
Nigeria	800	800	900	130	141	128	217	235	240
Rhodesia	12	110	---	320	349	---	8	80	---
South Africa, Republic of	59	85	---	390	395	---	48	70	75
Sudan	1,084	1,200	1,300	299	330	---	675	825	---
Tanzania	475	500	---	189	346	---	187	360	300
Uganda	1,916	2,100	---	72	77	---	288	335	365
United Arab Republic	1,817	1,930	1,850	538	520	---	2,037	2,090	---
Total 4/	8,981	9,891	10,186	220	236	230	4,123	4,869	4,874
ASIA AND OCEANIA:									
Aden	49	37	---	245	259	---	25	20	---
Afghanistan	253	300	300	222	160	160	117	100	100
Australia	36	54	70	227	800	857	17	90	125
Burma	484	550	550	85	79	79	86	90	90
China, Mainland	10,780	11,250	11,500	220	243	250	4,940	5,700	6,000
India	19,426	18,900	---	117	117	---	4,741	4,600	5,300
Iran	943	965	890	251	258	324	494	519	600
Iraq	86	75	---	201	192	---	36	30	---
Israel	33	51	65	945	1,082	1,108	65	115	150
Korea, Republic of	88	45	45	147	213	213	27	20	20
Pakistan	3,499	3,975	---	227	254	---	1,656	2,100	2,300
Syria	663	705	---	475	442	---	656	650	---
Thailand	136	200	---	226	276	---	64	115	125
Turkey	1,600	1,760	1,765	327	477	476	1,091	1,750	1,750
Total 4/	38,216	38,981	39,179	177	196	211	14,069	15,939	17,222
World total 4/	80,347	75,269	74,806	289	302	304	48,341	47,371	47,442
Foreign Free World 4/	48,466	48,105	48,501	209	226	236	21,056	22,653	23,810
Communist countries 4/	16,924	17,610	17,760	352	413	420	12,425	15,143	15,543

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1. 2/ Bales of 480 pounds net. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not shown above and allowances for countries where data are not yet available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information

The U.S. crop is estimated at 8,089,000 bales (October), a decline of 1.5 million from 1966-67. This is the smallest harvest since 1921 and reflects both reduced acreage and a lower average yield per acre. Harvested area is down more than 1.0 million acres because of heavy participation in the acreage diversion program by farmers, and also, the worst planting season on record in many areas of the cotton belt. An indicated yield of 454 pounds per acre is the lowest in 6 years and is attributed to wet weather, low temperatures, and damage from disease and insects during the growing season. Production of American-Egyptian cotton is estimated at 68,700 bales, compared with 72,900 in 1966.

SMALLER APPLE AND PEAR
CROPS IN NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Apples: The 1967 output of dessert and cooking apples in the Northern Hemisphere is estimated at 510.7 million bushels, less than 1 percent below last year but 7 percent above the 1960-64 average.

In Western Europe, the 1967 crop is in total, only slightly below last year but well above average. Italy, the leading producing and exporting country, is anticipating a crop of about 14 million bushels below the alltime high of last year. France, a producer of increasing prominence in export, is expecting its eighth consecutive record large crop. The local crop in the United Kingdom, an important consumer of imported apples, is exceptionally short. France is expected to continue its penetration of the U.K. market.

In the North American sector, the U.S. commercial apple crop is now forecast at 123.7 million bushels, 2 percent below last year and 1 percent below the 1960-64 average. Production in Canada, however, is expected to establish a new high in 1967--24.8 million bushels.

Pears: This year's pear crop in the Northern Hemisphere is estimated at 123.5 million bushels, 15 percent below 1966 and 6 percent below the 1960-64 average.

The largest single decline lies in the United States where the crop is well below both last year and average. Heavy rains during the period of bloom in California were largely responsible for this decline.

The European pear crop, 102.1 million bushels, is 8 percent smaller than last year but just slightly above average. The largest decline in this area lies in Italy, which in recent years has accounted for nearly one-half of Europe's total pear production. The Italian crop for 1967, though about 10 percent smaller than last year, is by historical standards still a large one--about 30 percent above the 1960-64 average.

APPLES: Production of dessert and cooking varieties in specified Northern Hemisphere countries, average 1960-64, annual 1965-67 1/

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 2/
	Million Bushels	Million Bushels	Million Bushels	Million Bushels
North America				
Canada 3/	18.9	22.3	21.1	24.8
Mexico	3.6	5.7	5.8	6.0
United States 3/	125.1	136.0	126.5	123.7
Total	147.6	164.0	153.4	154.5
Europe				
Austria	12.8	8.2	10.4	10.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	7.3	8.0	9.9	12.0
Denmark 3/	3.9	4.0	3.5	4.0
France	39.2	48.7	59.3	63.1
Germany, West	74.6	55.4	67.7	76.8
Greece	6.0	7.6	7.6	7.6
Italy	100.2	100.3	118.7	104.7
Netherlands	15.1	16.5	16.1	15.8
Norway	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
Spain	13.3	15.1	16.6	15.2
Sweden	11.2	8.6	8.5	9.0
Switzerland 4/	9.1	7.0	8.2	8.9
United Kingdom	23.8	25.5	20.6	14.6
Yugoslavia	10.3	6.2	9.8	11.9
Total	329.6	313.1	358.8	356.2
Total specified countries	477.2	477.1	512.2	510.7

1/ May include some cider varieties in countries not reporting separately.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Commercial crop.
4/ Excludes apples utilized for cider, juice and livestock feeding.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

PEARS: Production of dessert and cooking varieties in specified Northern Hemisphere countries, average 1960-64, annual 1965-67 1/

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 2/
	Million Bushels	Million Bushels	Million Bushels	Million Bushels
North America				
Canada 3/	1.7	1.1	2.1	1.9
Mexico	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.6
United States	26.3	20.7	30.0	17.9
Total	29.0	23.3	33.6	21.4
Europe				
Austria	3.0	1.8	2.3	2.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.6	2.0	1.3	2.2
Denmark 3/	.3	.3	.3	.3
France	13.3	12.4	13.2	14.0
Germany, West	20.8	12.6	15.5	14.2
Greece	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.4
Italy	38.2	42.4	55.1	49.8
Netherlands	5.3	3.5	5.1	3.1
Norway	.4	.4	.4	.4
Spain	5.8	7.1	7.5	4.9
Sweden	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.8
Switzerland 4/	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.7
United Kingdom	2.7	3.1	1.9	1.1
Yugoslavia	3.9	1.7	3.7	4.0
Total	101.9	92.7	111.5	102.1
Total specified countries	130.9	116.0	145.1	123.5

1/ May include some cider varieties in countries not reporting separately.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Commercial crop.
4/ Excludes pears utilized for cider, juice and livestock feeding.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD RAISIN
PACK DOWN

The 1967 world raisin pack is estimated at 543,000 short tons, 16 percent below the pack of 645,200 tons last season and 7 percent below the 1961-65 average of 586,300 tons.

Prospects of a large 1967 foreign pack were reduced by heavy late August and early September rains in Greece and Turkey. Foreign raisin production is now estimated at 369,000 tons, equaling the pack of 364,200 tons last year but below the pack of 419,200 tons in 1965. The Greek pack is estimated at 70,000 tons, down 28 percent from 1966 and 13 percent below average. Turkish production is estimated at 105,000 short tons, substantially above the 1966 crop of 81,000 tons, but below earlier expectations. Rain-damaged tonnage is said to be of poor quality with less than half reclaimable as No. 8 Grade. Australia reports a record 106,600-ton pack this spring, 18 percent above both the 1966 crop and the average. The Iranian crop of 50,000 tons, however,is below last year's and below average.

California reports the smallest pack in 10 years. The 1967 California pack totaled 184,000 tons, 35 percent below last year and 22 percent below the 1961-65 average. Production of natural (sun-dried) raisins is estimated at 170,000 tons, that of Natural Thompson Seedless at 164,000.

Beginning stocks are at the highest level in recent years. The producing countries in the Northern Hemisphere are carrying stocks estimated at 170,200 tons, almost one-third more than last year. Australia's January 1 carry-in stocks totaled an above-average 19,100 tons.

Exports by the 8 producing countries totaled 322,400 tons, 12 percent below the record 1965-66 season and slightly below average. Only Iran and the Republic of South Africa reported gains during the 1966-67 season. Australia and the United States experienced above-average seasons. Greece and Turkey were below 1965-66 and their average.

Exports during the 1967-68 marketing year should be at a relatively high level. Preliminary estimates indicate that 1967-68 season exports will equal or exceed the 1966-67 level.

None of the above statistics include the exports of minor exporters such as Argentina and Chile, or those of Afghanistan, which are often substantial but not readily ascertainable.

World prices continued at relatively high levels during 1966-67. Minimum export prices set under the International Sultana Agreement by Australia, Greece, and Turkey were continued at previous levels, although some charges were made of sales below the minimum levels.

RAISINS: Commercial production,
average 1961-65, annual 1964-67

Country	Average 1961-65	1964	1965	1966	Forecast 1967
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia					
Lexias	9.0	8.9	11.8	11.3	9.2
Sultanas	81.2	94.6	91.7	79.3	97.4
Cyprus	8.6	8.4	9.0	7.0	1/ 8.6
Greece	80.9	77.5	107.0	97.0	70.0
Iran	56.2	39.0	47.0	70.0	50.0
South Africa, Rep. of	8.4	9.5	9.7	10.9	9.2
Spain	10.9	12.7	11.0	7.7	9.6
Turkey	93.9	78.3	132.0	81.0	105.0
Foreign total	349.1	328.9	419.2	364.2	359.0
United States	237.2	231.0	270.0	281.0	184.0
Grand total	586.3	559.9	689.2	645.2	543.0

1/ 1961-65 average; estimate unavailable.

RAISINS: Exports from 8 leading producing countries,
average 1961-65, annual 1963-66 seasons 1/

Country	Average 1961-65	1963	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia	69.1	57.7	78.1	78.6	73.3
Greece	70.8	57.3	69.7	87.3	60.6
Iran	37.4	45.5	19.6	29.5	44.0
Turkey	74.5	55.0	64.7	82.8	66.0
Cyprus, S. Africa, Spain	15.4	9.3	13.7	15.7	12.0
Foreign total	267.2	224.8	245.8	293.9	255.9
United States	58.5	56.1	55.6	70.6	66.5
Grand total	325.7	280.9	301.4	364.5	322.4

1/ Marketing season beginning August and September for Northern Hemisphere countries and January for Southern Hemisphere countries.

RAISINS: Prices, landed, duty paid, London, average, July 1962-67

Origin and type	July price					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.
Turkey:						
No. 9	13.4	12.6	17.0	17.2	16.4	16.8
No. 10	13.8	13.0	17.4	17.6	17.0	--
Greece:						
No. 2	--	--	17.4	--	16.6	--
No. 4 Natural	--	12.4	17.2	--	16.0	--
Australia:						
4-Crown	13.8	13.0	17.2	17.4	17.2	17.2
5-Crown	14.4	13.2	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6
Iran:						
Maragha/Urmia	11.6	10.2	14.0	16.6	14.8	13.7
California:						
Natural Thompson Seedless	17.2	19.0	19.6	19.2	18.0	16.6

ABOVE AVERAGE
DRIED CURRANT PACK

The 1967 dried currant pack in Australia, Greece, and the Republic of South Africa is estimated at 111,200 short tons, slightly below the 1966 pack of 112,200 tons, but above average.

Indications of a very large Greek crop were reduced by heavy rains during late August and early September. Much of the crop, however, was reported in the drying yards before the rains began and growers are reportedly well supplied with drying yard covers. The 1967 Greek pack is now estimated at 100,000 tons, 3 percent below the pack of 103,200 tons last season.

The Australian pack of 10,500 tons is larger than the 1966 pack of 8,200 tons but below average.

Greece reports that 1966-67 season exports of 46,800 tons were the lowest in recent years. Export prospects are more optimistic for 1967-68 due to lower security prices (see "Foreign Agriculture," September 18, 1967) and low carryover stocks in the hands of foreign buyers. Australian exports were also below the 1965 level and average. Australian exports are expected to exceed 5,000 tons during 1967, as compared with 4,200 tons in 1966.

Greek export prices fluctuated at the high levels established during the end of the 1965-66 season. Buyers accepted these prices, but tried to keep purchases down to immediate needs. Export prices for the 1967 crop opened at much lower levels than last year.

DRIED CURRANTS: Commercial production
average 1961-65, annual 1964-67

Country	Average 1961-65	1964	1965	1966	1967
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia	11.3	12.4	13.5	8.2	10.5
Greece	95.9	86.0	86.5	103.2	100.0
South Africa, Republic of	.9	.9	.9	.8	.7
Total	108.1	99.3	100.9	112.2	111.2

DRIED CURRANTS: Exports from specified countries
average 1961-65, annual 1962-66

Country	Average 1961-65	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia: (Year beginning Jan. 1)	6.8	4.8	3.6	7.8	8.6	4.2
Greece: (Year beginning Sept. 1)	70.5	81.7	66.1	69.6	63.5	46.8

GREEK DRIED CURRANTS: Prices, c & f London,
average, July 1962-67

Type	July price					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.	U.S. ¢ per lb.
Vostizza (Aegion)	13.8	--	16.3	17.9	19.5	19.8
Pyrgos	12.0	11.6	15.2	16.7	18.4	18.5
Kalamata	11.8	11.6	15.1	--	18.4	18.7

Per capita consumption of all red meats continued to rise through 1966. Supplies were up 4 percent, which exceeded the 1.8 percent increase in world population, indicating a net gain of slightly over 2 percent in per capita consumption. More beef, veal, mutton and lamb was consumed while the per capita consumption of the other red meats approximated those of 1965.

Since 1960, per capita consumption of beef and veal in the 41 major producing and consuming countries increased about 15 percent; pork was up almost 5 percent and other kinds of red meats combined declined about 11 percent. The per capita consumption of beef and veal during 1966 represented about 53 percent of all red meats consumed, compared with 50 percent in the early 1960's. Pork dropped to 39 percent from slightly over 40 percent with the other red meats (lamb, mutton, goat, and horse) accounting for remaining decline.

The world's largest per capita consumer of all red meats in 1966 was New Zealand with 229 pounds. This country surpassed the historical leader, Uruguay, which dropped to 224 pounds from 259 pounds in 1965. The third largest per capita consumer was Argentina with 207 pounds, followed by Australia with 198 pounds and the United States with 171 pounds.

Argentina showed the world's largest increase in per capita consumption--up 28 pounds. Consumption rates in most Western European countries continued upward, except for the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Sweden, and Norway. Other countries showing gains included the United States, Japan, USSR., Hungary, and Bulgaria. Countries showing declines from 1965 included Uruguay with a drop of 35 pounds per person, 9 pounds in Australia, 8 pounds in Czechoslovakia, and 7 pounds in New Zealand. Reduced slaughter of both cattle and sheep caused the decline in Uruguay. Herd rebuilding reduced beef slaughter in Australia while larger exports of both beef, mutton and lamb for New Zealand reduced domestic supplies available for domestic consumption.

Beef and veal. Per capita consumption of beef and veal in the 41 principal producing and consuming countries in the world was slightly over 4 percent. The larger supplies did suppress prices in a number of countries which helped to spur consumption.

Argentina recaptured the lead from Uruguay during 1966 as the world's largest consumer of beef and veal. The per capita consumption in Argentina rose to 175 pounds, followed by Uruguay with 153 pounds, the United States with 109, New Zealand with 106, Paraguay with 104, Canada with 90, and Australia with 87.

Most countries in the world recorded gains in per capita consumption, except Uruguay, Australia, New Zealand, Brazil, Paraguay and Colombia. Herd rebuilding reduced slaughtering in Australia; the larger export shipments reduced domestic supplies for consumption in New Zealand; whereas, the reduced availabilities for slaughter caused beef supplies to decline in Uruguay, Colombia, and Brazil.

Pork. Per capita pork consumption showed no significant change from 1965. However, the change in the per capita consumption rate has increased about 1-1/2 pounds since 1960 in contrast with 6 pounds for beef and veal. Pork consumption has not responded to changes in incomes to the extent that beef has in the major consuming areas.

Austria retained its position as the world's largest per capita consumer of pork with 77 pounds. Denmark was second with 74 pounds followed by West Germany (73), France (66), Hungary (65), Switzerland (63), the United Kingdom (62), the Netherlands (61) and Czechoslovakia (60).

Countries showing gains in excess of 3 pounds per capita last year included the Netherlands, Japan, and Spain with the latter country increasing 6 pounds. Likewise, countries showing drops of 3 pounds or more included Sweden, Yugoslavia, New Zealand, and Czechoslovakia. The latter country recorded the largest drop of 7 pounds.

Per capita consumption of pork in the United States continued downward and amounted to only 58 pounds, the lowest in nearly 3 decades. This was due to the sharp reduction in domestic supplies. Consumption in Canada continued downward for the second consecutive year and amounted to 48 pounds per person.

Lamb, mutton and goat. Per capita consumption turned upward during 1966 after showing a steady downward trend. The small net gain is attributed to the 8.2 percent increase in supplies resulting from larger domestic slaughter in Australia, Argentina, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of South Africa. However, the rate of per capita consumption has declined since 1960.

The per capita consumption rates for individual countries in the world range from less than one-half pound to almost 100 pounds. New Zealand and Australia are the two leading consumers with 92 and 85 pounds, respectively. The next highest country was Uruguay with 53 pounds, followed by Greece with 32, the United Kingdom with 24, and 23 each in Ireland and Bulgaria. Per capita consumption in the United States has shown no trend during the past 15 years and still averages about 4 pounds annually.

Horse. Horse meat is principally consumed in Europe. Annual per capita consumption rates vary from less than one half pound to almost 10 pounds per person. Belgium-Luxembourg and France are the two leading consumers with 7 and 5 pounds per person, respectively. Other countries consuming at least 2 pounds per person include Italy, the Netherlands, Finland, Norway, and Sweden.

Beef and veal 1/: Estimated per capita consumption in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-66

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/	77	76	80	85	90	90
United States 2/ 3/	91	94	99	105	105	109
Mexico	26	26	25	25	25	25
South America:						
Argentina	189	189	190	144	147	175
Brazil	45	39	39	39	39	37
Chile	43	42	37	38	37	37
Colombia	47	49	47	47	46	42
Paraguay	110	114	110	108	106	104
Peru	16	19	21	19	19	18
Uruguay	181	160	186	179	198	153
Venezuela	32	39	40	41	41	48
Europe:						
Western						
EEC						
Belgium and Luxembourg	49	54	57	54	52	55
France	65	71	72	71	73	74
Germany, West	39	49	50	49	48	49
Italy	26	35	39	37	35	41
Netherlands	40	46	49	42	43	44
EEC	44	51	53	51	51	54
Austria	40	45	44	43	41	43
Denmark	42	38	30	36	36	44
Finland	35	40	43	47	45	44
Greece	8	17	22	22	23	25
Ireland	28	29	31	33	33	37
Norway	31	33	33	35	34	36
Portugal	11	15	15	14	17	18
Spain	12	15	18	17	17	20
Sweden	41	46	43	43	40	44
Switzerland	45	55	50	52	51	50
United Kingdom	60	59	60	56	51	52
Eastern						
Bulgaria	19	20	22	21	26	26
Czechoslovakia	31	42	41	38	35	34
Germany, East	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Hungary	18	23	24	22	20	21
Poland	23	25	30	31	27	27
Yugoslavia	14	17	15	12	12	14
U.S.S.R.	26	28	29	30	34	36
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	55	53	60	55	56	54
Asia:						
Japan	3	4	4	5	5	4
Philippines	8	7	6	7	6	7
Oceania:						
Australia 5/	125	95	103	108	101	87
New Zealand 6/	105	104	104	104	109	106

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Civilian consumption; includes changes in stocks. 3/ Alaska and Hawaii included beginning 1960. 4/ Included in total meat consumption. 5/ Year ending June 30. 6/ Year ending September 30.

Pork 1/: Estimated per capita consumption in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-66

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/	51	50	51	52	49	48
United States 2/ 3/	64	64	65	65	59	58
Mexico	13	12	12	11	12	12
South America:						
Argentina	18	16	15	14	20	20
Brazil	16	18	17	16	16	16
Chile	8	7	7	6	6	7
Colombia	8	7	6	7	6	6
Paraguay	4/	4/	4/	4/	27	27
Peru	8	9	10	10	9	9
Uruguay	18	21	21	20	18	18
Venezuela	10	10	10	10	9	8
Europe:						
Western						
EEC						
Belgium and Luxembourg	48	52	53	49	57	57
France	48	62	60	62	66	66
Germany, West	64	72	70	72	75	73
Italy	20	18	17	20	19	19
Netherlands	47	53	50	54	57	61
EEC	44	51	50	52	54	54
Austria	65	75	75	77	79	77
Denmark	83	74	75	76	76	74
Finland	4/	32	32	32	32	34
Greece	7	11	11	12	10	12
Ireland	48	49	49	53	59	57
Norway	34	34	34	33	34	37
Portugal	24	21	22	22	22	21
Spain	18	19	23	24	20	26
Sweden	57	56	55	59	59	54
Switzerland	54	56	59	62	63	63
United Kingdom	43	59	64	61	65	62
Eastern						
Bulgaria	25	30	27	31	38	39
Czechoslovakia	59	55	57	62	67	60
Germany, East	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Hungary	52	58	58	61	62	65
Poland	55	52	49	47	56	55
Yugoslavia	23	21	22	25	31	26
U.S.S.R.	26	30	31	20	30	32
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	7	6	7	6	6	7
Asia:						
Japan	4	8	7	7	9	13
Philippines	17	18	18	18	20	21
Oceania:						
Australia 5/	20	25	24	23	24	26
New Zealand 6/	32	33	33	35	36	31

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Civilian consumption; includes changes in stocks. 3/ Alaska and Hawaii included beginning 1960. 4/ Included in total consumption. 5/ Year ending June 30. 6/ Year ending September 30.

Mutton, lamb and goat meat 1/: Estimated per capita consumption in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-66

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/	2	4	4	3	3	4
United States 2/ 3/	4	5	5	4	4	4
Mexico	3	3	3	3	3	3
South America:						
Argentina	14	13	12	12	12	12
Brazil	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chile	8	7	7	7	8	8
Colombia	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Paraguay	5/	5/	5/	5/	2	2
Peru	8	8	8	7	8	8
Uruguay	43	38	37	37	43	53
Venezuela	1	4/	1	1	1	1
Europe:						
Western						
EEC						
Belgium and Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1	1
France	6	7	6	6	7	7
Germany, West	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italy	2	2	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	4/	4/	4/	1	1
EEC	3	3	3	2	3	3
Austria	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	5/	1	1	1	1	1
Greece	21	25	28	28	32	32
Ireland	20	25	25	24	23	23
Norway	9	10	9	9	10	10
Portugal	5	5	5	5	6	6
Spain	7	8	9	9	9	9
Sweden	4/	1	1	4/	1	1
Switzerland	1	2	2	2	2	2
United Kingdom	24	24	25	25	24	24
Eastern						
Bulgaria	14	17	17	20	22	23
Czechoslovakia	1	1	1	1	4/	4/
Germany, East	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Hungary	1	2	2	2	2	2
Poland	2	2	2	1	1	1
Yugoslavia	6	6	5	4	4	5
U.S.S.R.	8	9	9	9	8	8
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	16	17	19	18	16	16
Asia:						
Japan	4/	1	1	2	1	2
Philippines	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Oceania:						
Australia 6/	84	96	90	88	84	85
New Zealand 7/	83	96	95	93	91	92

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Civilian consumption; includes change in stocks. 3/ Alaska and Hawaii included beginning 1960. 4/ Less than 0.5 pound. 5/ Included in total consumption. 6/ Year ending June 30. 7/ Year ending September 30.

Horse meat 1/: Estimated per capita consumption in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-66

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
South America:						
Argentina	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia	---	---	---	---	---	---
Paraguay	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay	---	---	---	---	---	---
Venezuela	---	---	---	---	---	---
Europe:						
Western						
EEC						
Belgium and Luxembourg	6	7	7	7	8	7
France	5	5	5	5	5	5
Germany, West	2/	2/	1	2/	2/	2/
Italy	2	2	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	3	3	3	4	5	3
EEC	3	3	3	3	3	2
Austria	2	2	2	2	1	1
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	3/	2	2	2	3	3
Greece	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ireland	---	---	---	---	---	---
Norway	1	1	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	1	2	1
Sweden	4	4	3	3	3	3
Switzerland	2	2	2	2	2	1
United Kingdom	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eastern						
Bulgaria	---	---	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Germany, East	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Hungary	2	1	1	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yugoslavia	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
U.S.S.R.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	---	---	---	---	---	---
Asia:						
Japan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philippines	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Oceania:						
Australia	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Zealand	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Less than 0.5 pound. 3/ Included in total consumption.

Total meat 1/: Estimated per capita consumption in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-66

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/ 3/	136	135	140	146	148	148
United States 2/ 4/	159	163	169	175	167	171
Mexico	42	41	40	39	40	40
South America:						
Argentina	221	218	217	170	179	207
Brazil	64	58	57	56	56	54
Chile	59	56	51	51	51	52
Colombia	55	56	53	54	52	48
Paraguay	139	142	138	136	135	133
Peru	32	36	39	36	36	35
Uruguay	242	219	244	236	259	224
Venezuela	43	49	51	52	51	57
Europe:						
Western						
EEC						
Belgium and Luxembourg	104	114	118	112	118	120
France	124	145	143	144	151	152
Germany, West	104	122	121	122	124	123
Italy	50	57	60	61	58	64
Netherlands	91	102	102	100	106	109
EEC	94	107	108	108	110	113
Austria	108	122	121	122	121	121
Denmark	127	114	107	114	114	120
Finland	69	75	78	82	81	82
Greece	36	53	61	62	65	69
Ireland	96	102	105	110	115	117
Norway	75	78	78	79	80	85
Portugal	41	42	43	42	46	46
Spain	38	43	51	51	48	56
Sweden	102	107	102	105	103	102
Switzerland	102	115	113	118	118	116
United Kingdom	127	144	149	142	140	138
Eastern						
Bulgaria	58	67	66	72	86	88
Czechoslovakia	91	98	100	101	102	94
Germany, East	73	95	97	81	85	80
Hungary	73	84	85	86	85	89
Poland	81	80	82	80	85	84
Yugoslavia	43	44	42	41	47	45
U.S.S.R.	60	67	69	59	72	76
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	78	76	76	79	78	77
Asia:						
Japan	8	14	13	15	16	20
Philippines	25	25	24	25	26	28
Oceania:						
Australia 5/	229	216	217	219	209	198
New Zealand 6/	222	233	232	232	236	229

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Civilian consumption; includes change in stocks. 3/ Includes canned meat. 4/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. 5/ Year ending June 30. 6/ Year ending September 30.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION
AGAIN AT RECORD HIGH

World production of soybeans in 1967 is estimated tentatively at a record 1.35 billion bushels, 6 percent above the 1966 level and one-third above the 1960-64 average. The major portion of the estimated 75 million-bushel net increase from last year occurred in the United States. Most of the remainder is accounted for by the gain in Brazil and the indicated increase in Mainland China.

On the basis of October 1 conditions, soybean production in the United States is forecast at 994 million bushels, 7 percent above last year's record and 50 percent above the 1960-64 average. This is the fifth successive year of record U.S. production.

The increase from last year resulted from a record 40 million acres harvested for beans, 9 percent more than in 1966. The expected average yield is 24.8 bushels compared with 25.4 bushels last year and the 1960-64 average of 24.0 bushels. The yield in Illinois, however, which accounts for over 18 percent of this year's crop, is indicated at 31.0 bushels per acre.

Preliminary indications are that production in Mainland China may have increased slightly, possibly 5 million bushels, from the level of the last 2 years. Tentatively, the crop is placed at 255 million bushels. Some decline is believed to have occurred in the Northeast (Manchuria), the main area producing for export, because of dry weather and early frost. This decline, however, may have been more than offset by increased production in other parts of China. If production in the Northeast actually did decline, then it is probable that export availabilities from Mainland China also will be down.

Trade sources indicate that the Brazilian soybean crop, harvested early last spring, was about 25 million bushels, almost 7 million more than estimated production in 1966. While almost three-fourths of the production is grown in Rio Grande do Sul, the crop has become increasingly important in Parana and Sao Paulo. Expanded plantings for the 1968 crop are expected in all three states because of highly satisfactory marketing conditions.

Indications are that soybean acreage in the Soviet Union, which is largely in the Far East Provinces, increased moderately this year. Yields may not have been quite as good as last year's but probably were above the normally-low average yields. Tentatively, production is indicated at about 22 million bushels, or slightly above last year's record and almost double the 1960-64 average.

Soybean acreage in Canada, all in Ontario Province, was a record high this year, 4 percent above that in 1966. However, the crop was damaged by drought, and, on the basis of farm surveys as of mid-September, yields are expected to average only 28.6 bushels per acre compared with 32.3 bushels last year. This would result in a total production of about 8.3 million bushels, 8 percent less than last year's record crop.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, average 1960-64, annual 1965-67 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 3/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 3/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	224	265	279	290	27.0	30.3	32.3	28.6	6,044	8,030	9,012	8,294
United States 4/	27,535	34,449	36,644	40,123	24.0	24.0	25.4	24.8	660,582	845,608	931,491	993,715
Mexico	27	62	124	136	26.1	35.7	29.7	28.4	699	2,205	3,675	3,860
South America:												
Argentina	21	26	39	42	15.9	14.0	17.1	17.6	338	360	661	742
Brazil	704	1,067	1,112	1,310	15.1	18.0	16.1	18.9	10,657	19,223	17,930	24,802
Colombia	44	83	124	148	22.1	22.3	17.8	22.3	978	1,837	2,205	3,307
Paraguay	8	5/ 28	---	---	23.7	23.8	---	---	179	660	440	440
Europe:												
Italy	6/	6/	6/	6/	28.0	---	28.9	---	13	8	8	---
Romania	27	6	---	---	6.5	7.1	---	---	178	44	---	---
Yugoslavia	26	20	16	25	17.1	17.9	25.4	---	443	355	397	---
Other Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	11	5	5	---					114	43	43	---
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	1,830	2,075	2,113	2,225	6.4	7.3	10.4	10.1	11,635	15,065	21,899	22,400
Africa:												
Nigeria 7/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	638	694	565	---
Rhodesia 5/8/	1	2	---	---	8.2	2.8	---	---	12	7	5	---
Tanzania	9/ 14	---	---	---	9/ 5.3	---	---	---	10/ 104	---	---	---
Asia:												
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	14	15	17	---	13.3	12.4	12.7	---	184	184	220	---
China:												
Mainland	20,650	20,015	19,765	20,260	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.7	278,000	250,000	250,000	255,000
Taiwan	5/ 139	131	127	---	14.3	18.3	18.3	---	1,983	2,414	2,325	---
Cambodia	29	19	---	---	13.6	10.0	---	---	397	187	---	---
Indonesia	1,488	---	---	---	9.9	---	---	---	14,778	13,071	12,983	13,410
Japan 5/	647	455	417	351	19.3	18.6	18.0	18.9	12,478	8,440	7,319	6,614
Korea, South	700	761	687	---	8.1	8.4	8.6	---	5,660	6,410	5,927	---
Thailand	68	46	5/ 43	5/ 43	15.5	15.4	16.9	16.9	1,060	702	735	735
Total, excluding Romania, "Other Europe", U.S.S.R., Mainland China, and North Korea 11/	31,910	39,045	41,295	45,040					717,900	911,505	996,985	1,066,660
Estimated world total 11/	55,690	62,475	64,515	68,845	18.3	19.0	19.8	19.7	1,017,825	1,186,655	1,278,970	1,354,135

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested in the latter part of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Acreage harvested for beans. 5/ Planted area. 6/ Less than 500 acres. 7/ Quantities purchased by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export. 8/ European farms only. 9/ Less than 5 years. 10/ Sales. 11/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

In Japan, soybean production in 1967 followed the downward trend of the last decade. Low average yields resulting from disease and insect damage continue to discourage production. Preliminary estimates placed this year's crop at less than 7 million bushels, down 10 percent from last year's.

Preliminary indications are that Indonesia's soybean crop exceeded 13 million bushels, 3 percent above production in 1966 but 9 percent below the 1960-64 average. Other countries with increased production in 1967 include Mexico, Colombia, and Argentina.

SMALLER 1967-68 WORLD COCOA BEAN CROP EXPECTED

World cocoa bean production in 1967-68 is forecast at 1,293,000 metric tons, down 3 percent from the 1966-67 outturn of 1,331,100 tons. Production in Latin America, Asia, and Oceania is anticipated to be moderately higher; however, despite slight gains in the Ghanaian and Cameroon harvests, smaller crops in Nigeria and the Ivory Coast are expected to reduce African output by 5 percent this year.

Based on current production forecasts, this would be the third consecutive year that consumption will exceed production, thus resulting in a further reduction in world inventories. Although it is too early to make a forecast for world grind in 1968, it is anticipated that because of the high level of cocoa bean prices now prevailing and the probability of lower world production, some reduction from the estimated 1967 grind level of 1.39 million tons can be expected.

Cocoa bean prices (N.Y. spot Accra) have averaged 28.5 cents per pound during the first 9 months of 1967, 4.1 cents above the corresponding 1966 period, and well above the similar 1965 period when prices averaged only 16.7 cents per pound. Reflecting the possibility of a third consecutive deficit production year and the danger of loss of production and shipping delays caused by the Nigerian crisis, prices rose to an average of 30.3 cents per pound in September, the highest monthly average since January 1960.

Africa: African production is forecast at 916,000 tons, down 48,600 tons from the 1966-67 harvest. Weather conditions have not been generally favorable during the early development of the African crops this season. Rainfall has been below normal in several of the major producing countries, although growing conditions in some areas improved during September. Producer prices have been increased in Ghana and Nigeria, but Ivory Coast and Cameroon farmers will be paid the same price as last season.

Early season prospects indicate that Ghana's crop will approximate 400,000 tons, up 5 percent over the 1966-67 outturn of 381,400 tons. Ghana had the potential for a much larger harvest last season, but low prices and labor shortages resulted in a substantial tonnage left unpicked on the trees. In addition, large quantities of cocoa moved into the Ivory Coast, where prices were more attractive. Contraband movement of cocoa into the Ivory Coast and Togo and labor shortages are still expected to continue this season, despite higher grower prices.

Farmers will now receive 6.5 new cedis per 60-pound load (U.S. 15.17 cents per lb. in terms of the internal cedi), compared with 5.0 new cedis (11.67 cents) paid for the 1967 mid crop, and the cedi equivalent of 10.69 cents paid during the 1966-67 main crop harvest. However, the new price coincided with the devaluation of the cedi from $1.40 to $0.98, which will actually reduce the buying power for imported goods.

Nigerian production is forecast at 220,000 tons, down 18 percent from the large 1966-67 outturn of 268,000 tons. Weather conditions have not been as favorable as last year. In addition, fighting in the Eastern and Mid-Western Regions, as well as some labor shortages in the Western Region, are expected to inhibit harvesting operations. Although the Western Region usually accounts for 95 percent of the crop, the Eastern and Mid-Western Regions produced about 7,000 and 9,500 tons, respectively, last season.

The producer price for grade 1 cocoa in the Western Region has been increased to NŁ 95 per long ton (11.875 U.S. cents per lb.), an increase of NŁ 5 per ton (0.625 cents per lb.) over the 11.25 cents per lb. paid during the 1966-67 season. Also starting with the 1967-68 crop, the Marketing Board will bear the cost of transporting cocoa from the point of production to the port of export. This will result in an additional net increase to growers of 0.14 to 0.97 of a cent per pound, which formerly was deducted from the farmer's price.

Including contraband cocoa from Ghana, Ivory Coast production is expected to be near 130,000 tons, down 13 percent from the previous season. Producer prices for the new main crop are to remain unchanged at 12.86 cents per pound. Cameroon production is expected to increase slightly over the 1966-67 harvest of 85,000 tons. Grower prices have been set at 11.94 cents per pound, the same as for the 1966-67 crop.

Latin America: Latin American production is anticipated to increase slightly, primarily as a result of favorable prospects for another large Brazilian crop.

Brazilian production is expected to exceed the 1966-67 harvest of 167,000 tons and could be the largest crop since the record 1959-60 outturn of 199,000 tons. Weather conditions have been good for the development of the main crop, and the incidence of pod-rot has been low. Current prospects indicate that the new main crop could outturn as large as 1.6 million bags (96,000 tons), compared with the 1966-67 main crop of 1.49 million bags (89,460 tons).

Based on higher export volume, Ecuador's 1966-67 crop has been revised upward to 47,000 tons, equaling the near record 1964-65 harvest. The 1967-68 crop is expected to be somewhat smaller than the large outturn of the previous season.

COCOA BEANS: World total production for crop year 1967-68
with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960/61-1964/65	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1st Estimate 1967-68
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
North America:									
Costa Rica	11.4	11.1	12.3	11.0	11.8	11.0	6.9	9.0	8.5
Cuba	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dominican Republic	35.4	35.8	34.2	39.9	40.9	26.1	30.0	27.0	28.0
Grenada	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.9
Haiti	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4
Jamaica	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.2
Mexico	20.3	16.5	21.0	26.0	17.9	20.3	22.5	23.8	24.0
Panama	1.0	1.4	1.2	.9	.9	.8	.7	.8	.8
Trinidad and Tobago	6.1	7.0	6.5	6.4	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.0	6.4
Other North America 2/	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7
Total North America	84.8	83.1	86.0	94.8	86.5	74.9	75.5	76.1	78.9
South America:									
Bolivia	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Brazil	118.1	122.0	116.0	111.0	122.7	118.6	171.0	167.0	174.0
Colombia	14.7	14.3	15.0	13.5	14.5	16.0	17.0	17.3	18.3
Ecuador	41.3	41.6	40.0	42.0	36.0	47.0	35.0	47.0	43.0
Peru	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Surinam	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Venezuela	16.7	12.1	12.4	14.6	22.3	21.9	22.9	22.1	22.5
Total South America	195.6	194.9	188.2	186.1	200.5	207.6	250.0	257.4	261.8
Africa:									
Angola	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.6	.4	.4
Cameroon 3/	79.9	71.5	73.7	76.4	87.9	90.0	78.1	85.0	88.0
Congo, Brazzaville	.8	.6	.9	.7	.9	.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Congo, Kinshasa	5.4	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0
Fernando Po and Rio Muni	30.2	25.3	26.0	31.5	33.4	34.7	35.0	38.5	36.5
Gabon	3.6	4.0	2.4	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.0
Ghana	458.4	439.2	416.0	428.4	445.2	563.3	415.6	381.4	400.0
Ivory Coast 4/	104.7	93.6	81.0	103.0	98.2	147.5	113.3	150.0	130.0
Liberia	1.0	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5
Malagasy Republic	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.8	.6	.6
Nigeria	217.8	198.4	193.9	178.7	219.5	298.3	184.6	268.0	220.0
Sao Tome and Principe	9.5	10.5	9.6	10.3	8.5	8.6	9.7	10.0	10.0
Sierra Leone	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.7	4.0	4.0
Togo 4/	13.3	12.6	11.4	11.0	13.9	17.6	15.3	16.5	16.0
Total Africa	929.2	866.8	826.5	855.3	922.0	1,174.8	867.3	964.6	916.0
Asia and Oceania:									
Ceylon	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2
Indonesia	1.0	1.0	.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
New Guinea and Papua	14.2	7.6	10.7	14.2	17.0	21.7	18.0	22.0	25.0
New Hebrides	.7	.7	.8	.8	.4	.6	.7	.7	.7
Philippines	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.2
Western Samoa	3.9	3.6	4.4	3.6	4.9	3.2	2.3	3.0	3.2
Total Asia and Oceania	25.7	19.1	22.3	25.6	29.1	32.6	27.9	33.0	36.3
World total	1,235.3	1,163.9	1,123.0	1,161.8	1,238.1	1,489.9	1,220.7	1,331.1	1,293.0

1/ Estimates are based on a crop year of October 1 to September 30. 2/ Includes Dominica, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, and St. Lucia. 3/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 4/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officer, results of office research and related information. Estimates are based on latest data available as of October 20, 1967.

Production levels in the Dominican Republic have been revised downward in view of a significant reduction in exports. Reportedly, the low prices of a few years ago resulted in abandonment of some areas, the cutting down of a substantial acreage of trees, and encouraged replanting with more remunerative crops. Improved prices are expected to result in a moderate production increase this season.

WORLD BALEEN WHALE OIL PRODUCTION DOWN SHARPLY IN 1966; SPERM OIL DOWN SLIGHTLY

World production of baleen whale oil continued its downward trend as it declined 42 percent from the 1965 volume. The 1966 output of 126,500 short tons amounted to only 35 percent of the annual average production of 356,000 tons in the 1960-64 period.

World sperm whale oil production in 1966 amounted to about 161,000 tons or 5 percent less than the 169,600 tons produced in 1965. However, production in 1966 was 17 percent above the 1960-64 average.

General prospects for baleen whale oil production in 1967 (the 1966-67 Antarctic pelagic season and the 1967 summer season) indicate a further decline of roughly 20,000 tons. The estimated decline chiefly reflects less production in the Antarctic in compliance with the reduced quota. Production of sperm whale oil in 1967 is not expected to differ significantly from the 1966 volume. However, a further decline in Japanese and Norwegian output is anticipated to about offset continued expansion by the Soviet Union. Killing of sperm whales is not restricted since sperm whales are not included in the Antarctic quota agreement.

In the 1966-67 Antarctic pelagic season, production of baleen whale oil is estimated at 71,155 tons compared with 83,955 and 158,244 tons in 1965-66 and 1964-65, respectively. Although the data are not complete, sperm whale oil production in the 1966-67 Antarctic pelagic season is estimated to have declined slightly from that in 1965-66 and is expected to be significantly below the 59,232 tons produced in 1964-65.

The total Antarctic pelagic catch in the season beginning December 12, 1966 amounted to 3,503 blue whale units (BWU), slightly above the agreed quota level. Based on official figures, Japanese baleen whale oil output declined because of the reduced quota. Norway's output also declined as a result of reduced oil yield per BWU caught. Russian output is estimated to have increased reflecting a larger quota; however, actual production data are not available.

During the 1966-67 Antarctic pelagic season 9 factory ships and 120 catcher boats were in operation--1 less factory ship and 8 less catcher boats than in 1965-66.

Based on the recommendations of a committee of Oceanographic scientists, the International Whaling Commission (IWC) decided to cut the 1967-68 Antarctic pelagic quota to 3,200 (BWU) compared with 3,500 BWU in the 1966-67 season. The IWC committee estimated that the new Antarctic quota is equivalent to a less than sustainable yield of fin and sei whales. Restrictions continue to ban the killing of blue and humpback whales in the Antarctic.

These restrictions were broadened to complete the protection of blue and humpback whales in all seas. At the Nineteenth IWC conference held in June it was reported that the catch of blue and humpback whales from land stations of non-member countries has virtually ceased.

BLUE WHALE UNITS[1]: Antarctic pelagic whaling season quotas and results, 1964/65-1966/67 and 1967/68 quotas

Participating country	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68
	Quota	Results	Quota	Results	Quota	Results	Quota
	Blue whale units	Blue whale units	Blue whale units	Blue whale units	Blue whale units	Blue whale units	Blue whale units
Japan.....	4,160	4,125	2,340	2,340	1,633	1,633	1,493
U.S.S.R.....	1,600	1,588	900	920	1,067	1,069	976
Norway.....	2,240	1,273	1,260	829	800	801	731
Total.....	8,000	6,986	4,500	4,089	3,500	3,503	3,200

[1] The blue whale unit is the statistical unit used in relation to which smaller whales are expressed. One blue whale unit equals one blue whale, or two fin whales or two and one-half humpback whales, or six sei whales.

Allocation of the 1967-68 Antarctic pelagic quota was: Japan 46.7 percent, the Soviet Union 30.5 percent, and Norway 22.8 percent--the same proportions as allocated in the 1966-67 season.

Although Japan's quota for the 1967-68 season has been reduced by about 9 percent three firms plan to send a total of 4 expeditions--the same as in 1966-67.

Norway because of her quota reduction will send only one expedition to the Antarctic this coming season. During the past two seasons the Norwegians contracted the assistance of 5 Japanese catcher boats which included the sale of whale meat to Japan. However, this season the contract has been cancelled and the whale meat will reportedly move to European buyers.

In 1966 output from the Antarctic whaling accounted for 68 percent and 22 percent of the world output of baleen and sperm oil respectively compared with 86 and 30 percent in the 1960-64 period. Production from whaling grounds outside the Antarctic is increasing somewhat, particularly, sperm oil production in the North Pacific by the Soviet Union, Norway, and Japan.

Despite reduced production, stocks of whale oil in bonded warehouses in Rotterdam on June 5 were reported to have amounted to about 44,000 tons compared with 41,314 tons on the same date a year earlier.

Whale oil prices (crude, bulk, ex-tank), basis Rotterdam, declined to 6.9 U.S. cents per pound in August--30 percent below the 9.8 cents quoted in August 1966 and the lowest since January 1963. Prices have trended downward since April 1966 when they were quoted at 11.9 cents. The highest monthly price this year was 9.2 cents quoted in January. The annual average monthly price in 1966 was 10.5 cents compared with 11.1 cents and 10.2 cents in

WHALE OIL: World production, average 1960-64, annual 1962-66

Production by country	Baleen oil						Sperm oil					
	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Japan	130,782	143,413	140,117	127,007	117,166	62,120	40,362	37,336	41,964	51,227	42,607	36,832
U.S.S.R.	71,120	81,535	81,129	61,010	45,353	30,182	40,765	29,195	52,038	63,894	86,389	88,093
Norway	82,165	94,631	34,865	38,311	33,635	18,433	12,087	14,006	9,150	9,837	11,067	6,111
Netherlands	17,023	13,636	11,790	8,989	0	0	2,350	3,286	3,278	2,888	0	0
United Kingdom	30,622	36,077	12,535	0	0	0	2,607	3,718	2,425	0	0	0
Australia	6,722	5,790	717	0	0	0	4,078	4,526	4,551	5,642	4,967	4,694
Argentina	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	7,470	6,604	6,479	4,623	5,979	3,639	10,233	11,532	11,376	12,084	13,885	13,974
Canada	1,444	2,162	2,413	2,642	2,599	3,617	449	865	811	568	716	1,215
New Zealand	795	270	69	22	0	0	391	18	889	1,049	0	0
United States 2/	1,436	1,123	707	1,365	798	751	266	271	346	198	522	273
Iceland	1,806	2,302	2,266	1,989	2,435	2,546	1,646	1,513	1,522	1,556	802	904
Brazil	1,678	2,089	1,031	731	623	191	225	431	154	7	47	58
Chile	1,209	331	363	2,165	6,647	2,160	6,056	7,001	5,267	4,698	867	3,104
Spain	244	142	70	166	1,135	783	648	690	485	960	650	805
Portugal	8	0	0	0	0	0	2,973	3,115	3,279	3,009	2,896	1,802
Peru	38	0	0	189	1,624	2,036	11,989	12,591	11,413	7,446	4,163	3,101
Denmark	17	19	8	58	49	17	42	69	84	56	56	7
World total	356,028	390,124	294,559	249,267	218,043	126,475	137,236	130,163	149,032	165,119	169,634	160,973
Production by area:												
Antarctic, pelagic	295,760	336,775	242,389	192,328	158,244	83,955	40,467	38,374	37,907	51,182	32,448	34,907
Antarctic, South Georgia	10,496	8,500	0	7,166	7,314	1,729	686	835	0	570	1,270	138
Total Antarctic	306,256	345,275	242,389	199,494	165,558	85,684	41,153	39,209	37,907	51,752	33,718	35,045
North Pacific, pelagic	23,472	20,106	35,269	33,228	28,880	23,779	41,088	36,193	55,097	52,077	72,212	77,746
South Pacific, pelagic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,157	0	759	5,024	9,691	907
South Atlantic, pelagic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,163	685	2,782	2,104	1,518	784
Indian Ocean, pelagic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,925	0	1,676	7,947	15,310	6,734
Shore stations outside Antarctic	26,300	24,743	16,901	16,545	23,605	17,012	50,750	54,076	50,811	46,215	37,185	39,757
Total outside Antarctic	49,772	44,849	52,170	49,773	52,485	40,791	96,083	90,954	111,125	113,367	135,916	125,928
World total	356,028	390,124	294,559	249,267	218,043	126,475	137,236	130,163	149,032	165,119	169,634	160,973

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Ryukyu Islands.

Source: The Norwegian Whaling Gazette, Oslo and International Whaling Statistics, Oslo.

1965 and 1964 respectively. The apparent lack of buying interest in whale oil by European firms is believed to reflect, in part, the sharp increase in world availabilities of fish oil.

In observing the declining whale population, some Oceanographic scientists are becoming interested in Antarctic Krill (Euphausia superba)--planktonia crustaceans--as a potential source of food for humans. The U.S. Bureau of Fisheries has estimated that the annual yield of Antarctic Krill could possibly exceed the entire present world fish catch estimated at over 50 million tons annually. The Soviet Union reportedly began explorations for krill in 1964-65. The krill were reportedly collected by pumps of trawls from concentrated patches at depths up to about 16 feet. The krill were pressed fresh and the liquid extraction processed into a protein concentrate while the dry cake was used for fish meal. Apparently this operation is profitable only at shallow depths when the krill are located in dense patches.

WORLD BARLEY AND OATS PRODUCTION SETS NEW HIGH

The worldwide forecast of barley and oats production in 1967 totals 149 million metric tons, 3 percent above 1966, on the basis of information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

World barley production in 1967 is estimated at a record 105.0 million tons, 5 percent above the 1966 crop, with Western Europe accounting for most of the increase. Total acreage was up an estimated 3 percent.

The North American barley crop totaled 13.8 million tons, down 10 percent, as per acre yield declined 9 percent. In Canada the barley outturn of 5.4 million tons was 18 percent lower than a year earlier, while acreage at the same time gained 9 percent. All areas of Canada had increased barley acreages in 1967, as oats area was apparently diverted to both barley and wheat across the country. Severe drought conditions in Saskatschewan, Alberta and British Colombia accounted for the smaller total crop. All other areas had larger crops, notably Manitoba and Ontario, both with 18 percent gains.

Barley production in the United States, at 8.1 million tons, was off 4 percent as acreage declined 8 percent. Yields were up sharply in California and generally in the Mountain States as well as in Minnesota and South Dakota. However, substantial acreage reductions in North Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon accounted principally for the smaller overall harvest.

Western Europe had an exceptional barley crop, 15 percent over last year's record performance. Acreage was up 4 percent and yield 11 percent. The Common Market countries produced 15.7 million tons of barley, 26 percent above 1966, as area increased 3 percent and yield 22 percent. France harvested 9.6 million tons of barley, 29 percent over last year's record, with yield up 23 percent. The West German crop was at a record 4.7 million tons, up 22 percent, as yield increased 21 percent.

The United Kingdom barley crop is estimated at a record 9.3 million tons, up 4 percent. Production increased 8 percent in Denmark, 20 percent in Spain, 14 percent in Sweden and 32 percent in Greece--all to record levels.

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1966 and 1967 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 4/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 4/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 4/	1966	1967 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million bushels	Million bushels
North America:											
Canada	6,058	7,461	8,115	28.4	40.4	30.5	3,743	6,558	5,394	301.2	247.7
United States	12,078	10,227	9,370	33.8	38.1	39.9	8,831	8,481	8,130	389.6	373.4
Mexico	572	531	576	13.5	15.3	18.6	169	177	233	8.1	10.7
Total 5/	18,710	18,220	18,060	31.3	38.4	35.0	12,745	15,220	13,760	699.0	632.0
South America:											
Argentina	1,517	1,027	--	22.8	19.6	--	753	438	--	20.1	--
Chile	169	193	--	33.2	42.1	--	122	177	--	8.1	--
Colombia	140	124	158	35.8	35.2	33.4	109	95	115	4.4	5.3
Ecuador	265	264	264	14.9	16.5	18.3	86	95	105	4.4	4.8
Peru	449	432	432	19.0	18.6	19.1	186	175	180	8.0	8.3
Uruguay	120	114	--	13.1	12.5	--	34	31	30	1.4	--
Total 5/	2,660	2,155	2,185	22.3	21.6	21.6	1,290	1,015	1,030	46.6	47.3
Europe:											
EEC:											
Belgium	305	396	390	68.9	56.4	71.4	458	486	606	22.3	27.8
France	5,645	6,528	6,813	50.8	52.2	64.4	6,239	7,421	9,550	340.8	438.6
Germany, West	2,735	3,183	3,232	57.6	55.8	67.3	3,433	3,869	4,734	177.7	217.4
Italy	517	442	440	23.6	26.3	30.0	266	253	285	11.6	13.1
Luxembourg	20	30	32	46.2	56.6	64.6	20	37	45	1.7	2.1
Netherlands	227	297	265	75.7	64.4	78.3	374	416	452	19.1	20.8
Total EEC	9,449	10,876	11,172	52.4	52.7	64.4	10,790	12,482	15,672	573.3	719.8
Austria	517	568	568	51.2	57.1	55.2	576	706	683	32.4	31.4
Denmark	2,112	2,748	2,856	70.5	69.2	71.8	3,241	4,141	4,467	190.2	205.2
Finland	560	794	874	31.8	34.5	31.5	387	597	600	27.4	27.6
Greece	456	802	960	25.0	36.6	40.4	248	639	845	29.3	38.8
Ireland	396	462	447	58.2	60.6	59.5	502	610	579	28.0	26.6
Norway	407	464	465	47.7	40.1	48.0	423	405	486	18.6	22.3
Portugal	305	247	267	8.5	9.5	15.1	56	51	88	2.3	4.0
Spain	3,536	3,202	3,707	24.6	31.3	32.6	1,893	2,183	2,630	100.3	120.8
Sweden	933	1,404	1,324	51.6	46.1	55.6	1,049	1,408	1,604	64.7	73.7
Switzerland	75	79	80	60.3	58.1	59.1	99	100	103	4.6	4.7
United Kingdom	4,186	6,130	6,036	64.6	67.1	70.6	5,891	8,950	9,276	411.1	426.1
Total Western Europe 5/	22,935	27,780	28,760	50.4	53.4	59.1	25,155	32,275	37,035	1,482.4	1,701.0
Bulgaria	793	1,030	1,038	37.2	47.4	50.9	643	1,064	1,150	48.9	52.9
Czechoslovakia	1,717	1,648	1,663	43.5	43.7	45.6	1,625	1,567	1,650	72.0	75.8
Germany, East	1,029	1,287	1,186	54.2	54.4	55.8	1,214	1,525	1,440	70.0	66.1
Hungary	1,278	1,208	1,104	34.5	34.8	35.4	960	916	850	42.1	39.0
Poland	1,754	1,700	1,700	35.1	37.8	35.1	1,342	1,400	1,300	64.3	59.7
Romania	603	608	618	30.3	36.5	37.2	398	483	500	22.2	23.0
Yugoslavia	892	974	870	27.1	33.6	32.9	527	713	624	32.7	28.7
Total Eastern Europe 5/	8,070	8,455	8,180	38.2	41.7	42.2	6,710	7,670	7,515	352.3	345.2
Total Europe 5/	31,005	36,235	36,940	47.2	50.6	55.2	31,865	39,945	44,550	1,834.7	2,046.2
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	41,463	47,937	49,000	17.8	23.0	22.7	16,117	24,000	24,200	1,102.3	1,111.5

Africa:												
Algeria	2,617	--	--	10.0	--	--	569	136	--	6.2	--	
Morocco	4,254	--	--	12.0	--	--	1,114	506	1,100	23.2	50.5	
Tunisia	1,310	932	--	4.8	3.9	--	138	80	80	3.7	3.7	
United Arab Republic	133	101	--	49.0	46.4	--	142	102	110	4.7	5.1	
South Africa, Republic of	81	87	--	20.5	15.5	--	36	29	--	1.4	--	
Total 5/	8,400	5,125	6,975	10.8	7.7	11.4	2,000	855	1,725	39.3	79.2	
Asia:												
Cyprus	161	200	--	19.1	11.7	--	67	51	--	2.3	--	
Iran	3,500	3,650	3,650	12.5	12.6	12.8	950	1,000	1,020	45.9	46.9	
Iraq	2,695	--	--	15.3	--	--	897	700	700	32.2	32.2	
Israel	165	119	104	18.0	5.8	35.3	65	15	80	0.7	3.7	
Syria	1,859	--	--	13.4	--	--	542	150	350	6.9	16.1	
Turkey	6,816	6,696	6,795	22.3	24.0	27.0	3,310	3,500	4,000	160.8	183.7	
Afghanistan	862	865	--	16.1	19.9	--	378	375	--	17.2	--	
India	7,765	6,506	7,065	15.6	16.8	15.9	2,630	2,377	2,449	109.2	112.5	
Japan	1,575	959	872	46.5	52.9	54.4	1,593	1,105	1,032	50.8	47.4	
Korea, South	2,100	2,375	--	32.8	39.2	--	1,501	2,028	--	93.1	--	
Pakistan	541	436	502	11.6	10.1	--	136	96	--	4.4	--	
Total 5/	47,190	41,625	42,480	18.4	19.4	20.2	18,855	17,600	18,665	808.4	857.3	
Oceania:												
Australia	2,263	2,400	--	22.4	23.7	--	1,065	1,241	--	57.0	--	
New Zealand	82	88	--	54.8	64.6	--	98	124	--	5.7	--	
Total 5/	2,345	2,488	--	22.8	25.2	--	1,163	1,365	1,025	62.7	47.1	
World Total 5/	151,775	153,790	157,880	25.4	29.9	30.5	84,035	100,000	104,960	4,593.0	4,820.8	

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1967 is combined with preliminary forecasts for Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1967 and end early in 1968. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimated for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics for foreign governments, other foreign materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1966 and 1967 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 4/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 4/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 4/	1966	1967 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million bushels	Million bushels
North America:											
Canada 5/	9,286	7,924	7,436	42.8	47.3	40.5	6,127	5,778	4,647	374.7	301.3
United States	22,784	17,848	16,215	43.9	44.7	49.7	14,496	11,584	11,694	798.1	805.6
Mexico	213	230	198	23.9	24.6	21.2	74	82	61	5.6	4.2
Total 6/	32,285	26,005	23,850	44.2	46.2	47.4	20,700	17,445	16,405	1,201.9	1,130.2
South America:											
Argentina	1,502	1,035	--	34.3	35.9	--	748	540	--	37.2	--
Chile	275	242	--	31.4	39.3	--	125	138	--	9.5	--
Uruguay	204	227	--	22.0	21.9	--	65	72	--	5.0	--
Total 6/	1,985	1,505	--	32.6	34.3	--	940	750	690	51.7	47.5
Europe:											
EEC:											
Belgium	308	226	234	93.6	89.4	97.5	418	293	331	20.2	22.8
France	3,265	2,703	2,513	55.3	65.7	72.1	2,620	2,578	2,629	177.6	181.1
Germany, West	1,884	1,921	1,997	80.8	83.9	93.8	2,211	2,340	2,719	161.2	187.3
Italy	1,152	887	897	31.4	37.0	43.2	525	477	563	32.9	38.9
Luxembourg	39	33	35	65.9	67.3	72.8	37	32	37	2.2	2.5
Netherlands	282	245	217	103.8	100.4	113.0	425	357	356	24.6	24.5
Total EEC	6,930	6,015	5,893	62.0	69.6	77.6	6,236	6,077	6,635	418.7	457.1
Austria	376	311	311	61.5	72.0	68.9	336	325	311	22.4	21.4
Denmark	472	581	591	101.2	102.3	104.3	693	863	895	59.5	61.7
Finland	1,153	1,183	1,150	50.5	51.3	49.7	846	881	830	60.7	57.2
Greece	311	300	283	33.1	40.0	40.2	150	174	165	12.0	11.4
Ireland	352	243	240	71.6	82.2	75.8	360	290	264	20.0	18.2
Norway	137	101	101	69.8	62.8	73.0	138	92	107	6.3	7.4
Portugal	780	551	655	7.0	8.5	12.7	79	68	121	4.7	8.3
Spain	1,356	1,114	1,198	22.9	25.9	25.5	450	418	443	28.8	30.5
Sweden	1,320	1,139	1,132	65.2	69.8	82.4	1,249	1,154	1,354	79.5	93.3
Switzerland	31	25	25	95.6	77.2	82.7	43	28	30	1.9	2.1
United Kingdom	1,529	907	1,013	76.8	85.0	94.7	1,705	1,120	1,392	77.1	95.9
Total Western Europe 6/	14,750	12,470	12,590	57.4	63.5	68.6	12,285	11,490	12,545	791.6	864.3

Bulgaria	373	321	321	30.3	36.5	38.6	164	170	180	11.7	12.4
Czechoslovakia	1,097	940	940	54.6	55.1	55.7	870	752	760	51.8	52.4
Germany, East	835	645	717	74.3	75.1	73.0	900	703	760	48.4	52.4
Hungary	245	151	138	34.8	32.8	30.9	124	72	62	5.0	4.3
Poland	3,988	3,504	3,504	46.6	53.1	51.1	2,700	2,700	2,600	186.0	179.1
Romania	447	339	309	28.7	24.4	26.8	186	120	120	8.3	8.3
Yugoslavia	801	791	709	30.1	33.6	34.0	350	386	350	26.6	24.1
Total Eastern Europe 6/	7,780	6,695	6,640	46.9	50.5	50.2	5,295	4,905	4,835	337.9	333.1
Total All Europe 6/	22,530	19,165	19,230	53.8	58.9	62.1	17,580	16,395	17,380	1,129.5	1,197.4
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	21,050	17,791	17,800	21.5	29.0	26.3	6,559	7,500	6,800	516.7	468.5
Africa:											
Morocco	58	--	--	19.0	--	--	16	12	16	0.8	1.1
South Africa, Republic of	496	508	--	16.0	13.3	--	115	98	--	6.8	--
Total 6/	695	630	680	16.4	13.2	14.7	165	120	145	8.3	10.0
Asia:											
Turkey	1,019	988	988	31.3	31.4	33.1	463	450	475	31.0	32.7
Japan	192	133	124	54.3	52.8	52.8	151	102	95	7.0	6.5
Total 6/	4,850	4,550	4,540	21.3	20.7	21.1	1,500	1,370	1,390	94.4	95.8
Oceania:											
Australia	3,383	3,900	--	20.1	26.5	--	1,228	1,502	--	103.5	--
New Zealand	33	31	--	85.9	77.5	--	41	35	--	2.4	--
Total 6/	3,416	3,931	--	25.6	26.9	--	1,269	1,537	--	105.9	--
World Total 6/	86,810	73,580	71,110	38.7	42.2	42.5	48,720	45,120	43,850	3,108.5	3,020.7

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1967 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1967 and end early in 1968. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The East European barley crop is estimated at 7.5 million tons, down 2 percent, with performance very similar to last year throughout the area. Barley production in the Soviet Union is estimated slightly higher than in 1966, at 24.2 million tons, as acreage increased moderately.

African barley production is estimated at 1.7 million tons, indicating a recovery from last year's very poor crop, particularly in Northern Africa. In Asia, Turkey's barley crop is estimated 14 percent higher and that of India 3 percent higher, while Japan's production continued to decline and was off 7 percent.

There is uncertainty about the size of barley crops in the Southern Hemisphere because of mid-season drought in Argentina and Australia. Some increase in production is indicated in the more northerly countries of South America, but Australia's outturn will likely be reduced quite sharply.

World oat production in 1967 is estimated at 43.8 million tons, 3 percent below 1966 and 10 percent below the 1960-64 average. Acreage also declined 3 percent as compared with the previous year.

The North American oat crop totaled 16.4 million tons, down 6 percent. Canadian production was off 20 percent, as acreage declined in all provinces except Manitoba and yields dropped in all provinces but Ontario. The U.S. oat crop, at 11.7 million tons, was up 1 percent, with acreage declining 9 percent and yield gaining 11 percent. Large area reductions occurred from Ohio to Nebraska and the Dakotas.

West European oats production, at 12.5 million tons, was up 9 percent on an unusual acreage increase of one percent and an 8 percent gain in yield. Per acre yields were at record levels in many heavy producing countries. The EEC crop was up 9 percent with an 11 percent higher yield. The French oat crop at 2.6 million tons was 2 percent above 1966 as acreage declined 7 percent. West Germany's production at 2.7 million tons was up 16 percent, with acreage increasing 4 percent and yield 12 percent. The Swedish oat crop was up 17 percent on improved yield, while that of the United Kingdom rose 24 percent, with both increased acreage and yield.

Oat production in Eastern Europe was little changed from last year, with the crop estimated at 4.8 million tons, down one percent. The Soviet Union crop is estimated at 6.8 million tons, down 9 percent as yield declined from the high 1966 level.

Oat crops are expected to be moderately lower in South America and more sharply so in Australia.

WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION
APPROXIMATES 1966 REDUCED LEVEL

World production of cottonseed in the U.S. marketing year beginning August 1, 1967 is estimated at 23.6 million short tons, virtually the same as last year's reduced outturn but 8 percent below the record production of 1965-66. The sharp decline in U.S. production is expected to be offset by increases in foreign production.

Cottonseed production in North America will be down an estimated 0.7 million tons largely because of the sharp drop in the United States. The October 1 estimate placed U.S. production at 3.3 million tons, based on average bale weight and seed-lint ratios. This is a decline of 16 percent from last year's sharply reduced output and is 45 percent less than the 1960-64 average. The sharp cutback from last year resulted from more cotton acres diverted this year than in 1966 under the cotton program in effect for 1966-69 crops and also the worst cotton planting season on record in many areas. The estimated cottonseed yield per acre for the 1967 crop, as of October 1, was 778 pounds compared with 829 in 1966 and the record yield of 894 pounds in 1965.

In most of the areas of Central America cottonseed production is expected to be down from last year. Cotton acreage in Mexico declined for the second successive year and seed production likely will be below last year's sharply reduced level. Reduced production in both years occurred largely in the Tampico-Altamira region and is attributed primarily to unfavorable weather. Nicaragua's production for the third successive year is expected to be sizably below the record 1964-65 outturn. Acreage is about the same as last season, but yields are expected to be reduced by severe drought early in the season.

Early indications are that cottonseed production in South America will be substantially above last year's low level. Increases in Brazil and Colombia likely will exceed the expected decline in Peru. Cotton acreage apparently has risen in all three countries. In Brazil and Colombia favorable prices prompted increased acreage. In Peru extreme shortages of irrigation water plus insect damage have reduced yield prospects.

The Soviet Union may have slightly more cottonseed than last year. While cotton acreage appears to be somewhat smaller, average yields are believed to be better than in recent years.

African cottonseed production is not expected to vary significantly from the estimated 2.4 million-ton level of 1966-67. Little information is available as yet on crops in the 2 major producing countries, the United Arab Republic and the Sudan.

The major increases expected in cottonseed production this year are in Asia. Like other crops in India, production of cottonseed also suffered setbacks during the last 2 seasons because of drought. This year rains have been generally satisfactory throughout the country. Consequently, production is placed at a record high of almost 3 million tons. A record outturn also is expected in Pakistan where growing conditions likewise have been favorable. And, in Mainland China, a moderate increase to almost 3.4 million tons may result from an indicated expansion in cotton acreage and improved growing conditions.

COTTONSEED: Production in specified countries and the world, average 1960-64, annual 1964-67

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 2/	1967 2/
	Year beginning October 1 1/				
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:					
United States	6,086	6,227	6,087	3,960	3,326
El Salvador	143	168	113	84	77
Guatemala	117	167	217	155	160
Honduras	13	27	26	23	21
Mexico	1,059	1,152	1,260	1,080	1,056
Nicaragua	175	280	258	268	255
Others	17	19	24	20	25
Total	7,610	8,040	7,985	5,590	4,920
South America:					
Argentina	282	324	273	204	204
Brazil	1,073	1,008	1,200	960	1,104
Colombia	179	160	160	214	240
Paraguay	27	33	22	20	20
Peru	337	347	280	254	240
Venezuela	21	32	32	35	---
Others	11	16	18	18	17
Total 4/	1,930	1,920	1,985	1,705	1,860
Europe:					
Greece	192	158	173	206	219
Italy	12	12	11	6	7
Spain	205	170	178	197	144
Bulgaria	33	29	32	53	---
Others	23	21	16	13	17
Total 4/	465	390	410	475	440
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	3,540	3,935	4,225	4,465	4,510
Africa:					
Sudan 2/	318	321	321	---	---
United Arab Republic	926	1,005	1,090	1,060	---
Angola	13	10	16	15	---
Central African Republic	24	23	20	33	---
Chad	74	79	73	102	---
Congo, (Kinshasa)	3/ 37	3/ 15	15	18	23
Mozambique	84	76	92	92	---
Nigeria	111	102	102	120	122
Malawi	11	15	10	11	---
Rhodesia	4	13	20	41	41
Tanzania	95	128	158	184	153
Uganda	147	186	189	171	186
Others	121	172	194	213	225
Total 4/	1,965	2,145	2,300	2,440	2,445
Asia and Oceania:					
Iran	264	283	344	277	320
Iraq	19	24	24	16	---
Israel	35	38	53	61	80
Turkey	556	765	765	892	892
Syria	350	435	441	347	---
China, Mainland	2,766	3,080	3,248	3,192	3,360
Afghanistan	66	98	67	56	56
Burma	48	50	39	50	50
India	2,655	2,744	2,576	2,576	2,968
Korea, South	14	9	9	10	10
Pakistan	845	891	977	1,071	1,173
Thailand	34	40	40	61	67
Australia	8	22	43	43	60
Others	45	41	34	33	36
Total 4/	7,705	8,520	8,660	8,685	9,390
Estimated world total 4/	23,215	24,950	25,565	23,360	23,565

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Including Burundi. 4/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Data for countries other than the United States, the United Arab Republic, and the Sudan were calculated from unit production estimates.

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Statistical Report

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WORLD PRUNE PACK
BELOW AVERAGE

World 1967 dried prune production is estimated at 196,800 short tons, 4 percent above the 1966 pack of 188,700 tons but below the 1961-65 average.

Foreign production of 48,800 tons is 11 percent below last season, while U.S. production is 10 percent higher. Yugoslavia and France report smaller packs caused by adverse springtime weather. The Yugoslav pack of 13,000 tons is 35 percent below 1966, and the French pack of 10,500 tons is 22 percent below last season. Both countries report prune sizes are larger than normal this season. All Southern Hemisphere countries reported larger crops than 1966. Argentina reported a record crop of 10,700 tons, 29 percent above 1966 and 41 percent above average.

The U.S. crop is above last season but below average. California reports a crop of 146,000 tons, 11 percent above the 1966 crop of 132,000 tons.

Statistics on prune production and trade for Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Iran are not included in FAS summaries. Reliable data are available for the first two countries, while tonnage is minor in the others.

World exports during the 1967-68 season are expected to be above last year but below average. Exports by foreign producers will be slightly above last season but still well below average. Yugoslavia, the largest foreign producer, anticipates exports approximating 1966-67, but less than half the 1961-65 average. French reports during 1967-68 will be hampered by the lack of small sizes normally exported. U.S. exports are expected to approximate the 1966-67 level. Current foreign production and supply conditions indicate the U.S. may be able to export a greater range of sizes than normal this season.

Exports totaled 61,300 tons during the 1966-67 season; 26 percent below 1965-66 and 25 percent below the 1961-65 average. All countries reported declines except Yugoslavia and France.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in selected countries, average 1961-65, annual 1963-67

Country	Average 1961-65	1963	1964	1965	1966	Prelim. 1967
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Argentina	7.6	6.9	10.5	5.5	8.3	10.7
Australia	5.2	5.9	5.4	6.0	3.6	4.9
Chile	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.1
France	9.3	8.3	8.3	9.3	13.5	10.5
Italy	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.9	(1)
South Africa, Rep. of.	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.7	1.4	1.7
Yugoslavia	27.7	24.0	34.0	6.4	20.1	13.0
Foreign total	58.7	54.1	66.8	37.2	54.7	48.8
United States	155.6	133.1	181.7	168.7	134.0	2 148.0
Grand total	214.3	187.2	248.5	205.9	188.7	196.8

[1] Estimate not available; assumed at same level as 1966.
[2] Includes estimate for Oregon crop.

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries, average 1961-65, annual 1963-66[1]

Country	Average 1961-65	1963	1964	1965	Prelim. 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Argentina	4.9	4.3	6.5	3.9	2.3
Australia	2.6	1.8	2.1	4.7	1.7
Chile	3.4	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.2
France	.8	1.0	.4	.3	1.5
South Africa, Rep. of	1.8	.2	.3	.1	.1
Yugoslavia	19.2	24.3	18.7	6.9	8.3
Foreign total	32.7	34.5	30.5	19.0	16.1
United States	48.5	40.1	51.9	63.8	45.2
Grand total	81.2	74.6	82.4	82.8	61.3

[1] Year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and the Republic of South Africa; August 1, 1961-65 average, subsequent years October 1 in France; September 1 in the United States and October 1 in Yugoslavia.

CALIFORNIA DRIED PRUNES: Monthly average prices, c.i.f., London

Date	Size			
	40/50	50/60	60/70	70/80
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
October 1964	21.9	19.3	18.8	18.0
January 1965	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0
October 1965	18.5	17.7	16.7	16.2
January 1966	19.2	18.5	17.5	17.0
October 1966	24.0	22.8	21.7	22.2
January 1967	24.7	23.7	22.7	22.4
September 1967	23.2	20.8	19.4	--

SMALLER WORLD
WALNUT CROP

World commercial 1967 walnut production is reported below last year but above average. The 1967 world crop is estimated at 169,200 short tons, 8 percent below 1966 and approximating the 1961-65 average of 168,800 tons. Foreign production is the largest since 1962 while the U.S. crop is below last year and average.

Foreign production (exclusive of the Soviet-oriented countries and Communist China) is reported at 92,400 tons, 4 percent above the 1966 crop of 88,800 tons and average. The large Italian crop, although delayed by a cool growing season, provides most of the increase in foreign production during 1967. France and India, other important producers, reported smaller 1967 crops.

The U.S. crop is estimated at 76,800 tons, 20 percent below last year and 4 percent below average.

World exports in 1967 are expected to exceed last season, but approximate the 1961-65 average. The 1966-67 export season totaled 43,800 tons, 10 percent above 1965-66, but 8 percent below the 1961-65 average. Foreign exports totaled 38,700 tons in 1966-67, 11 percent above 1965-66. France, which had a very short 1965 crop and India were the only countries reporting larger exports in 1966-67. During 1967-68, Italy anticipates exports of 15,000 tons, the highest level since 1960. Both France and India expect lower exports than last year.

WALNUTS, IN-SHELL BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1961-65 and 1964-67 crop years[1]

Country	Average 1961-65	1964-65	1965-66	Preliminary 1966-67	Forecast 1967-68
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
France.....	14.6	19.4	8.2	16.5	15.0
India.....	9.3	9.0	6.1	9.6	6.6
Iran.....	2.5	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.4
Italy.....	13.1	9.9	14.4	8.5	15.0
Turkey.....	4.7	3.5	3.9	3.0	3.3
Yugoslavia.....	1.0	1.0	0.2	(2)	2.1
Foreign total..	45.2	44.3	34.8	38.7	43.4
United States....	2.6	3.6	4.9	5.1	4.5
Grand total....	47.8	47.9	39.7	43.8	47.9

[1] Crop year beginning October 1 in France, Italy, Turkey, Yugoslavia and the United States, and September 23 in Iran.
[2] Less than 50 short tons.

WALNUTS: Prices, landed, duty paid, London

Type	October			January	
	1965	1966	1967	1966	1967
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
SHELLED:					
French light halves	118.6	141.8	135.4	158.8	110.8
Turkish light halves	--	106.7	101.6	113.0	88.3
Turkish amber halves	69.8	83.6	38.1	89.2	55.6
Turkish light pieces	--	--	--	71.3	--
Indian light halves	63.5	48.9	49.0	60.3	50.8
Indian light pieces	49.5	36.2	--	47.1	36.7
IN-SHELL:					
Sorrentos[1]	--	--	24.5	27.2	--

[1] F.o.b. Italy.

U.S. exports totaled 5,100 tons during 1966-67, 4 percent above 1965-66 and twice the 1961-65 average. The season total consisted of 3,796 tons in-shell and 509 kernels. During 1967-68, U.S. exports are expected to total 4,500 tons.

Foreign walnut prices in October 1967 were mixed. French and Turkish kernels (l.d.p. London) were cheaper than a year ago while Indian were approximately the same as October 1966.

WALNUTS, IN-SHELL BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1961-65 and annual 1964-67

Country	Average 1961-65	1964	1965	1966	Prelim. 1967
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
France	27.0	33.8	18.0	32.5	31.0
India	13.7	15.0	15.0	18.0	14.0
Iran	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0
Italy	27.0	20.0	27.0	18.7	26.0
Syria	5.3	3.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
Turkey	8.2	7.5	8.0	8.0	9.0
Yugoslavia	3.9	3.5	3.0	3.6	3.4
Foreign total	88.6	86.7	80.0	88.8	92.4
United States	80.2	90.2	80.3	96.0	76.8
Grand total	168.8	176.9	160.3	184.8	169.2

WORLD JUTE PRODUCTION
10 PERCENT ABOVE 1966

World production of jute and kenaf has been rising steadily and this trend is expected to continue although the annual percentage increase in the future will not be as great as it has been in the past. Because of larger crops in Pakistan and India, the world jute production in 1967 is estimated at 5.9 billion pounds, a record level. Kenaf production, on the other hand, has declined and in 1967, at 1.42 billion pounds, is 19 percent below the 1966 record level. In spite of the decline in kenaf production, total world production of these two fibers in 1967 is 2.9 percent above the 1966 level.

The Pakistan jute production in 1967, at 2.9 billion pounds, is 11.5 percent above the previous year's production. India's production, a record at 2.4 billion pounds, surpasses the 1966 figure by 12.2 percent. Production of jute in Brazil in 1967 is almost at the record level attained in 1965. Brazil is the world's third largest producer of jute and kenaf but has a very small percentage of the total world production. Mainly because of smaller consumption due to higher prices which put man-made fibers in a more competitive position, international trade in 1966/67 was below forecasted requirements but was still above the 1965/66 level.

Pakistan is the only major exporter of jute, and Thailand of kenaf.

The FAO's Consultative Committee of the Study Group on Jute and Kenaf met in Rome in mid-September and recommended an indicative export price of $271 ± $14 per long ton f.o.b. Chittagong/Chalna. Statistical tables giving production situation as well as consuming countries' import requirements were drawn up. It was suggested by the producing countries that import requirements should be phased in accordance with monthly arrival as was forecast by Pakistan and Thailand.

See table for detailed breakdown on major producing countries of jute and kenaf.

1967-68 WORLD SUGAR AND
MOLASSES PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY

The first estimate for 1967-68 world sugar production made by Foreign Agricultural Service is for a production of 72 million short tons, raw value. This compares with a 1966-67 production of 71.5 million tons. Production and consumption are expected to be almost in balance for the 1967-68 year; therefore, there will be little change in the ample sugar carryover of 1966-67.

Sugar production increases are expected for Western Europe. Asia and Oceania, and USSR., as well as a slight increase for Africa. The Americas and Eastern Europe are expected to have smaller crops than in the previous year. Weather conditions for production in Europe and Asia have been generally favorable for the 1967-68 crop. A number of the sugarcane-producing countries, however, have experienced serious drought and will have reduced crops because of this. Included among these are Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and Jamaica. Brazil and the Republic of

(Text continues on page 12; tables on pages 7--11.)

Table 1.--Jute and Kenaf: Estimated world production, by specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1965-67

Country	Year of harvest			
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 1/	1967 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
JUTE:				
Pakistan	2,333,760	2,545,600	2,600,000	2,900,000
India	2,102,144	1,788,480	2,139,320	2,400,000
Brazil	96,425	130,000	105,821	126,368
Nepal	3/ 90,000	89,600	92,000	90,000
Taiwan	32,059	37,981	31,567	35,000
Burma	24,620	22,400	25,000	25,000
Thailand	19,201	19,109	48,401	22,046
Peru	3/ 8,186	8,750	8,900	9,000
Viet Nam	3/ 3,680	4,325	4,400	5,873
Mozambique	3/ 1,047	1,420	1,470	1,500
Japan	2,376	728	661	551
Other 4/	138,744	292,800	315,924	300,000
Total Jute	4,852,242	4,941,193	5,373,464	5,915,338
KENAF (MESTA):				
Thailand	538,944	1,165,347	1,212,530	771,610
India	621,128	514,120	485,480	600,000
Brazil	35,885	24,132	59,524	50,000

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Two year average. 4/ Includes estimates for Mainland China, the Soviet Union and other countries for which data are not readily available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 3/
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Canada (beet)	155	145	163	152
Mexico	1,899	2,320	2,679	2,465
United States				
Continental (beet)	2,774	2,820	2,860	2,695
Continental (cane)	934	1,104	1,215	1,350
Hawaii	1,122	1,234	1,235	1,230
Puerto Rico	999	883	818	750
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	12	5	0	0
Barbados	194	193	225	224
British Honduras	33	49	67	70
Costa Rica	91	139	128	130
El Salvador	79	121	138	132
Guatemala	137	174	199	164
Honduras	29	41	41	50
Nicaragua	97	71	112	115
Panama	42	45	70	72
Cuba	5,596	4,950	6,200	5,700
Dominican Republic	852	739	893	800
Guadeloupe	165	184	153	192
Haiti	70	65	70	70
Jamaica	524	560	535	500
Leeward and Windward Islands 4/	76	51	48	56
Martinique	85	59	52	50
Trinidad and Tobago	258	236	222	258
Total North America	16,223	16,188	18,123	17,225
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Argentina	950	1,422	1,125	877
Bolivia	66	100	100	100
Brazil	3,815	5,324	4,807	4,670
Chile (beet)	88	114	131	194
Colombia	421	482	610	702
Ecuador	162	167	185	190
Guyana	359	324	386	345
Paraguay	40	40	45	45
Peru	878	928	882	915
Surinam	12	20	20	20
Uruguay (beet and cane)	53	70	69	68
Venezuela	325	397	421	420
Total South America	7,169	9,388	8,781	8,546
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):				
Austria	312	260	393	312
Belgium and Luxembourg	497	464	456	617
Denmark 5/	341	265	362	509
Finland	58	51	62	65
France	2,309	2,585	1,969	1,857
Germany, West	1,980	1,722	2,110	2,217
Greece 6/ 7/	30	114	126	130
Ireland	156	130	123	149
Italy	1,082	1,356	1,497	1,672
Netherlands	620	657	633	839
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira	19	21	23	23
Spain (cane and beet)	560	620	679	753
Sweden	312	222	283	296
Switzerland	44	49	65	62
United Kingdom	988	1,032	1,030	1,064
Total West Europe	9,308	9,548	9,811	10,565

- continued

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe - continued:				
Albania 7/	14	14	14	14
Bulgaria 7/	207	121	429	375
Czechoslovakia 7/	1,160	963	1,021	805
Germany, East 7/	869	864	748	672
Hungary	492	495	528	419
Poland	1,693	1,620	1,853	1,675
Romania	408	481	536	474
Yugoslavia	323	400	690	600
Total East Europe	5,166	4,958	5,819	5,034
Total Europe	14,474	14,506	15,630	15,599
USSR (Europe and Asia)	7,623	10,700	10,100	10,500
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Congo (Kinshasa)	38	33	39	50
Ethiopia	67	81	88	94
Kenya 7/	41	42	82	85
Malagasy Republic	110	126	117	120
Mauritius	559	619	672	705
Mozambique	183	178	265	295
Reunion	246	255	212	215
Rhodesia 8/	95	292	290	130
South Africa, Republic of 9/	1,233	1,002	1,794	2,000
Swaziland 10/	105	131	165	165
Tanzania 7/ 11/	51	83	96	100
Uganda 7/	128	148	163	165
United Arab Republic	401	446	399	354
Other Africa 12/	154	297	540	548
Total Africa	3,411	3,733	4,922	5,026
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated)				
Burma	66	80	86	90
China, Mainland (cane and beet)	1,026	1,750	1,800	1,800
Taiwan	991	1,081	828	900
India 13/	3,694	4,514	3,002	3,500
Indonesia	708	671	739	772
Iran (beet and cane)	185	239	391	547
Japan (beet and cane)	229	416	386	442
Pakistan	225	490	480	480
Philippines	1,704	1,590	1,725	1,917
Ryukyu Islands 14/	161	231	215	243
Thailand	212	315	272	276
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet)	639	625	773	744
Other Asia (beet and cane) 15/	113	187	216	214
Total Asia	9,953	12,189	10,913	11,925
Oceania (cane):				
Australia	1,806	2,187	2,564	2,726
Fiji	266	339	431	430
Total Oceania	2,072	2,526	2,995	3,156
World total (cane)	34,348	39,143	40,428	40,489
World total (beet)	26,577	30,087	31,036	31,488
World total (cane and beet)	60,925	69,230	71,464	71,977

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from noncentrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Antigua, St. Kitts, and St. Vincent. St. Lucia discontinued January 1, 1964. 5/ Danish beets exported to Finland, Sweden, and West Germany, in terms of sugar, not included in the production for those countries. 6/ No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. 7/ Production refers to calendar year for the first of the two years indicated. 8/ Prior to 1964-65, included Malawi and Zambia. 9/ Beginning 1962-63, Swaziland reported separately. 10/Two-year average, prior to 1962-63 included in South Africa. 11/Formerly Tanganyika, beginning 1964-65 includes Zanzibar. 12/Other Africa includes Algeria, French Somaliland, Somali Republic, Sudan, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Liberia, Tunisia, Ghana, Malawi, Zambia and Morocco. 13/ Includes Khandsari. 14/ Prior to July 1965 issue, included in "Other Asia". 15/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Israel, Syria, South Vietnam, Iraq, Lebanon, Ceylon, Nepal and South Korea.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:				
Costa Rica	76	44	44	44
El Salvador	24	25	31	28
Guatemala	38	32	32	30
Mexico	136	132	130	127
Nicaragua	22	18	18	18
Panama	4	4	4	4
Total	300	255	259	251
South America:				
Colombia	683	675	750	740
Ecuador	38	36	36	36
Peru	26	15	15	15
Venezuela	53	42	42	42
Total	800	768	843	833
Asia:				
Burma	163	160	160	160
China, Mainland	417	700	700	800
Taiwan	24	24	24	24
India	4,995	5,512	6,063	5,512
Indonesia	334	330	330	330
Japan	24	8	8	8
Pakistan	768	616	616	585
Philippines	51	63	65	65
Ryukyu Islands	15	15	15	15
Thailand	148	165	198	200
Vietnam	36	40	40	40
Total	6,975	7,633	8,219	7,739
Total of above	8,075	8,656	9,321	8,823

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May-April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1960-61 through 1964-65 annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 preliminary	1967-68 forecast
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
North and Central America:				
Canada 2/	10,721	12,165	12,404	12,744
Costa Rica	3,625	6,556	6,045	6,100
Cuba 3/	226,860	196,672	200,000	175,000
Dominican Republic	55,646	46,169	54,000	49,000
El Salvador	4,202	8,220	8,500	8,300
Guatemala	7,057	9,100	11,000	9,000
Haiti	3,867	4,090	4,000	4,000
Jamaica	31,496	36,862	36,525	34,000
Mexico	133,086	169,762	191,053	180,751
Nicaragua	6,009	5,656	5,847	5,900
Panama	2,953	5,432	8,429	8,500
Trinidad and Tobago	17,544	19,008	14,483	15,094
United States, Mainland	258,522	280,137	275,000	270,000
Hawaii	55,535	58,389	60,000	60,000
Puerto Rico	60,631	57,140	57,665	55,500
Other	30,753	33,194	(35,757)	(35,000)
Total	908,507	948,552	980,708	928,889
South America:				
Argentina	70,839	97,652	75,697	59,938
Brazil	244,667	298,567	270,000	300,000
Chile	3,192	4,351	4,172	5,807
Guyana	21,594	23,712	25,090	24,000
Peru 2/	47,068	56,192	55,000	56,000
Uruguay	3,568	5,024	3,943	3,729
Venezuela 2/	24,972	30,906	32,779	33,000
Other	21,332	46,174	(49,000)	(55,000)
Total	437,232	562,578	515,681	537,474
Europe:				
Austria	13,156	10,957	15,134	11,800
Belgium and Luxembourg	19,083	18,059	18,404	27,403
Denmark	14,940	13,673	10,676	13,111
Finland	3,673	3,746	4,000	4,200
France	94,403	106,390	77,358	74,923
Germany, West	86,594	72,862	83,164	93,653
Greece	4/ 2,481	5,835	7,144	7,500
Ireland	7,177	4,712	3,806	5,000
Italy	50,523	69,303	95,732	121,749
Netherlands	24,238	26,223	23,413	30,000
Spain	31,950	34,307	37,433	41,545
Sweden	13,299	10,115	10,676	11,613
Switzerland	1,804	1,866	2,435	2,810
United Kingdom	52,029	60,389	60,000	60,000
Total West Europe	415,350	438,437	449,375	505,307

- continued

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1960-61 through 1964-65 annual 1965-66 through 1967-68 1/ - continued

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 preliminary	1967-68 forecast
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Europe - continued:	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons
Hungary	25,359	29,598	32,000	25,000
Poland	71,813	85,599	86,161	78,000
Romania	5/ 20,479	20,604	26,000	23,300
Yugoslavia	14,348	16,858	25,000	22,000
Other East Europe	(106,570)	(88,221)	(105,000)	(90,000)
Total East Europe	238,569	240,880	274,161	238,300
Total Europe	653,919	679,317	723,536	743,607
USSR (Europe and Asia)	375,180	458,901	450,000	465,000
Africa:				
Angola	2,931	2,997	3,184	3,000
Mauritius	22,602	27,982	24,933	26,000
Mozambique	10,010	11,613	12,175	13,500
South Africa, Republic of	42,498	45,880	76,466	85,000
United Arab Republic 6/	31,181	34,464	31,468	29,969
Other Africa	51,000	67,680	(72,500)	(65,000)
Total	160,222	190,616	220,726	222,469
Asia:				
China, Taiwan	32,500	48,973	41,207	45,000
India	201,580	224,768	149,845	175,000
Indonesia	32,966	39,896	35,000	37,000
Iran	7,239	8,429	14,610	19,293
Japan	2/ 9,440	6,930	7,300	8,500
Philippines	83,203	79,042	83,052	89,907
Thailand	27,433	33,564	30,096	32,995
Turkey	24,498	24,080	31,000	30,000
Other Asia	52,761	175,440	(188,000)	(190,000)
Total	471,620	641,122	580,110	627,695
Oceania:				
Australia	63,695	75,000	85,641	95,157
Fiji	11,250	11,988	18,000	18,000
Total	74,945	86,988	103,641	113,157
Total world	3,081,625	3,568,074	3,574,402	3,638,291

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. Production has been estimated by groups of countries known to produce centrifugal sugar, but for which insufficient data are available to show production for each country. Figures in parentheses are Foreign Agricultural Service estimates. 2/ Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. 3/ Includes hi-test molasses. 4/ 4 year average. 5/ 3 year average. 6/ May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

South Africa also had drought. However, the latter country will probably have an increase in total production of sugar. The Mexican crop will be lower due to a slight decline in acreage, as well as heavy rains and flood damage. Argentina experienced a prolonged drought, as well as having a reduction due to freezing temperatures in June and July.

The Cuban crop experienced drought, especially in the large-producing Oriente Province. Cane harvest began early in November which is much sooner than usual. A slight increase in production is expected for the USSR.

The 1967-68 forecast for world molasses production is 3.64 billion gallons. This is up 1.8 percent over the 1966-67 crop. Some increase is expected for Europe as well as for Asia and Oceania (Australia) A slight decline is expected for North America, while a small increase is estimated for South America.

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS DECLINE 49 PERCENT

Argentine exports for the period July-September 1967 were 1.4 million metric tons, or 51 percent less than during the same period the previous year. Oats were the only grain to increase its exports over last year.

Wheat exports declined 88 percent as compared with July-September 1966. A total of only 102,000 metric tons were exported. Heavy production losses were due to a serious dry spell and then excessive rains in late September. For the same period last year a total of 859,000 tons were exported. Shipments to Brazil and Italy were only 71,000 tons, a contrast of 305,000 tons less than the first quarter of 1966-67. Mainland China received 323,000 tons for July-September 1966, but due to the expiration of contracts there were no exports this year. No exports were made to Peru, United Kingdom, USSR, or South Africa. However, shipments were made to France, the Netherlands, and Portugal to partially offset these decreases.

Corn exports amounted to 1.2 million metric tons for July-September 1967 or a decline of 19 percent. Italy remains the largest market for shipments of corn, receiving a little over 50 percent of total exports. Spain and the Netherlands were the other large markets with 199,000 tons and 132,000 tons respectively, and increased 103,000 tons over the July-September 1966 quarter. Other increases in shipments were to Norway, Japan, and Mainland China.

Sorghum shipments for July-September 1967 totaled 46,000 metric tons as compared with 343,000 tons for July-September 1966. This is a decrease of 87 percent. West Germany was the largest market with 14,000 tons. Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom, and Japan all decreased substantially.

The exports of Oats increased 38 percent for the period July-September 1967. This amounted to 20,000 metric tons, or 6,000 tons more than was shipped during July-September 1966. The Netherlands was the largest importer with 10,000 tons.

There were no shipments of barley for this period as compared with 8,000 tons exported for July-September 1966. There were no rye exports during July-September of either 1966 or 1967.

GRAIN: Argentine exports by country of destination, July-September 1966 and July-September 1967

Destination	July-September 1966							July-September 1967						
	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tone
North America:														
United States	--:	--:	1,518:	--:	--:	--:	1,518:	--:	--:	4,761:	--:	--:	--:	4,761
Barbados	75:	--:	610:	60:	--:	389:	1,134:	--:	--:	175:	--:	--:	198:	373
Martinique	--:	--:	1,322:	--:	--:	--:	1,322:	--:	--:	995:	--:	--:	--:	995
Trinidad	--:	--:	59:	--:	--:	68:	127:	--:	--:	117:	--:	--:	18:	135
Total	75:	--:	3,509:	60:	--:	457:	4,101:	--:	--:	6,048:	--:	--:	216:	6,264
South America:														
Bolivia	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	800:	--:	--:	800
Brazil	328,119:	--:	--:	3,900:	--:	252:	332,271:	42,290:	--:	--:	3,665:	--:	69:	46,024
Chile	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	466:	--:	--:	--:	466
Guyana	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	580:	--:	--:	--:	580
Paraguay	13,063:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	13,063:	12,824:	--:	--:	--:	--:	674:	13,498
Peru	103,090:	--:	--:	182:	--:	--:	103,272:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Uruguay	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	20:	--:	4,166:	--:	--:	4,230:	8,416
Total	444,272:	--:	--:	4,082:	--:	252:	448,606:	55,134:	--:	5,212:	4,465:	--:	4,973:	69,784
Western Europe:														
EEC:														
Belgium and Luxembourg	--:	--:	54,654:	--:	--:	29,596:	84,250:	--:	--:	46,349:	--:	--:	4,605:	50,954
France	--:	--:	8,390:	--:	--:	379:	8,769:	6,325:	--:	4,250:	--:	--:	75:	10,650
Germany, West	--:	--:	53,230:	2,514:	--:	29,966:	85,710:	--:	--:	42,135:	--:	--:	13,984:	56,119
Italy	49,819:	--:	1,100,312:	5,890:	8,783:	26,848:	1,191,652:	28,799:	--:	628,791:	2,375:	--:	--:	659,965
Netherlands	--:	--:	94,390:	1,964:	--:	17,463:	113,817:	2,367:	--:	132,354:	10,441:	--:	9,563:	154,725
Total	49,819:	--:	1,310,976:	10,368:	8,783:	104,252:	1,484,198:	37,491:	--:	853,879:	12,816:	--:	28,227:	932,413
Other Western Europe:														
Austria	--:	--:	2,349:	--:	--:	375:	2,724:	--:	--:	1,992:	--:	--:	705:	2,697
Denmark	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	77:	2,735:	--:	--:	2,812
Norway	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	30,737:	--:	--:	4,084:	34,821
Portugal	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	9,754:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	9,754
Spain	--:	--:	134,316:	--:	--:	143,250:	277,566:	--:	--:	199,186:	--:	--:	7,991:	207,177
Sweden	--:	--:	25:	--:	--:	20:	45:	--:	--:	25:	--:	--:	--:	25
Switzerland	--:	--:	3,395:	--:	--:	605:	4,000:	--:	--:	1,400:	--:	--:	--:	1,400
United Kingdom	1,300:	--:	41,888:	--:	--:	43,005:	86,193:	--:	--:	33,524:	--:	--:	--:	33,524
Total	1,300:	--:	181,973:	--:	--:	187,255:	370,528:	9,754:	--:	266,941:	2,735:	--:	12,780:	292,210
Eastern Europe:														
Bulgaria	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	4,740:	4,740:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Hungary	--:	--:	5,075:	--:	--:	--:	5,075:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
U.S.S.R.	16,413:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	16,413:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Total	16,413:	--:	5,075:	--:	--:	4,740:	26,228:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Total Europe	67,532:	--:	1,498,024:	10,368:	8,783:	296,247:	1,880,954:	47,245:	--:	1,120,820:	15,551:	--:	41,007:	1,224,623
Asia:														
China, Mainland	323,494:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	323,494:	--:	--:	41,554:	--:	--:	--:	41,554
Japan	--:	--:	7,889:	--:	--:	46,214:	54,103:	--:	--:	63,433:	--:	--:	--:	63,433
Taiwan	--:	--:	10,301:	--:	--:	--:	10,301:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Total	323,494:	--:	18,190:	--:	--:	46,214:	387,898:	--:	--:	104,987:	--:	--:	--:	104,987
Africa:														
South Africa, Republic of	23,397:	--:	--:	--:	--:	83:	23,480:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Total	23,397:	--:	--:	--:	--:	83:	23,480:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
World Total	858,770:	--:	1,519,723:	14,510:	8,783:	343,253:	2,745,039:	102,379:	--:	1,237,067:	20,016:	--:	46,196:	1,405,658

Compiled from El Cerealista.

UNITED STATES WHEAT AND FLOUR
EXPORTS DECREASE 16 PERCENT

U.S. wheat and flour (grain equivalent) exports during the first quarter of 1966-67 totaled 197 million bushels--approximately 14 percent below July-September 1966.

Wheat exports of 188 million bushels were 21 million less than the same three months last year. This decrease was attributed largely to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom, Israel, Morocco and the United Arab Republic. There were no shipments to Algeria and Republic of South Africa, compared with 12 million bushels for the same period a year earlier.

In contrast, exports to Peru, Venezuela, Republic of Korea, Pakistan and Tunisia were considerably larger than during July-September 1966.

Flour exports totaled 8 million bushels, less than half the 19 million shipped during the first quarter of 1966. Shipments to Ceylon, Republic of Korea, South Vietnam, Morocco and United Arab Republic totaled 1.8 million bushels compared with 10.6 million bushels during July-September 1966.

Total wheat and flour (grain equivalent) exports for October 1967 are estimated to be about 65 million tons. This is about 21 percent less than the 83 million shipped during October 1966.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR
EXPORTS UP 12 PERCENT

Australian wheat and flour exports, July-June 1966-67, were 255 million bushels, almost 48 million bushels more than in the same period a year ago. Wheat shipments rose to 239 million bushels from 189 million bushels shipped in 1965-66. Flour exports were slightly lower than the 18.1 million bushels exported in 1965-66.

Substantially larger wheat exports went to Pakistan at 25.7 million bushels as compared to 1.6 million bushels the previous year. Shipments increased to Mainland China, India, Malaysia, and the Republic of South Africa. Smaller shipments went to the United Kingdom, Iran, Taiwan, the United Arab Republic, and New Zealand. No exports were made to Eastern Europe, as compared to 21.6 million bushels exported in 1965-66.

Major markets for Australian flour in the past 2 years were the United Kingdom, Ceylon, and the Federation of South Arabia. Exports to all of these countries were slightly less than that shipped in 1965-66. One important market for Australian flour was Indonesia, at 1.1 million bushels in 1966-67 as compared to 0.1 exported in 1965-66.

WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-September 1966 and July-September 1967

Country of Destination	July-September 1966				July-September 1967			
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total		Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons
Western Hemisphere:								
Canada	3/	32	32	1	3/	5	5	4/
Mexico	--	6	6	4/	--	1	1	4/
Costa Rica	--	119	119	3	392	22	414	11
El Salvador	479	1	480	13	377	22	399	11
Guatemala	408	21	429	12	503	57	560	15
Other Central America	700	125	825	22	739	165	904	25
Dominican Republic	156	7	163	4	778	2	780	21
Haiti	430	1	431	12	94	5	99	3
Jamaica	8	188	196	5	2	203	205	6
Trinidad and Tobago	211	1	212	6	661	--	661	18
Other Bermuda and Caribbean	1	159	160	4	4/	162	162	4
Bolivia	96	2,001	2,097	57	309	1,390	1,699	46
Brazil	14,356	117	14,473	394	14,937	109	15,046	409
Chile	6,286	109	6,395	174	1,540	50	1,590	43
Colombia	2,109	64	2,173	59	1,417	16	1,433	39
Guyana	--	240	240	7	--	246	246	7
Paraguay	1,019	--	1,019	28	--	--	--	--
Peru	1,871	39	1,910	52	3,825	135	3,960	108
Surinam	--	76	76	2	44	91	135	4
Venezuela	4,642	2	4,644	127	7,771	2	7,773	212
Other South America	409	4	413	11	374	20	394	11
Total	33,181	3,312	36,493	993	33,763	2,703	36,466	993
Western Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,448	2	1,450	39	1,251	2	1,253	34
France	3,151	--	3,151	86	2,625	3	2,628	72
Germany, West	3,857	2	3,859	105	2,900	4/	2,900	79
Italy	2,969	478	3,447	94	1,289	3	1,292	35
Netherlands	6,011	160	6,171	168	5,046	112	5,158	140
Total	17,436	642	18,078	492	13,111	120	13,231	360
Other Western Europe:								
Finland	294	--	294	8	--	--	--	--
Iceland	2	64	66	2	--	99	99	3
Ireland	862	--	862	24	--	--	--	--
Norway	--	6	6	4/	702	2	704	19
Portugal	96	18	114	3	--	31	31	1
Switzerland	2,293	--	2,293	62	734	--	734	20
United Kingdom	7,455	63	7,518	205	4,859	62	4,921	134
Others	1	145	146	4	364	12	376	10
Total	11,003	296	11,299	308	6,659	206	6,865	187
Eastern Europe:								
Yugoslavia	6,875	26	6,901	187	5,137	42	5,179	141
Total	6,875	26	6,901	187	5,137	42	5,179	141
Total Europe	35,314	964	36,278	987	24,907	368	25,275	688
Asia:								
Afghanistan	367	--	367	10	501	4/	501	14
Ceylon	--	2,211	2,211	60	--	318	318	9
India	53,852	9	53,861	1,466	56,769	267	57,036	1,552
Iran	754	3	757	21	--	8	8	4/
Israel	5,639	17	5,656	154	1,486	283	1,769	48
Japan	24,261	8	24,269	660	23,927	1	23,928	651
Jordan	--	878	878	24	--	57	57	2
Korea, Republic of	4,033	1,510	5,543	151	9,699	276	9,975	271
Lebanon	1,153	97	1,250	34	--	239	239	7
Malaysia	93	6	99	3	45	9	54	1
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	467	77	544	15	429	71	500	14
Pakistan	10,952	12	10,964	298	21,755	2	21,757	592
Philippines	6,075	23	6,098	166	6,456	149	6,605	180
Saudi Arabia	166	780	946	26	293	1,075	1,368	37
Syria	709	22	731	20	--	--	--	--
Taiwan	2,192	--	2,192	60	2,660	34	2,694	73
Turkey	--	128	128	3	216	79	295	8
Vietnam, South	--	2,513	2,513	68	--	1,047	1,047	29
Others	384	197	581	16	298	223	521	14
Total	111,097	8,491	119,588	3,255	124,534	4,138	128,672	3,502
Africa:								
Algeria	6,850	12	6,862	187	--	--	--	--
Congo (Kinshasa)	--	40	40	1	1	322	323	8
Ghana	--	438	438	12	--	291	291	8
Morocco	3,671	1,401	5,072	138	209	135	344	9
Nigeria	1,162	8	1,170	32	1,061	--	1,061	29
Sierra Leone	--	31	31	1	295	112	407	11
South Africa, Republic of	4,719	15	4,734	129	--	--	--	--
Sudan	381	1,530	1,911	52	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	633	144	777	21	2,295	11	2,306	63
United Arab Republic	10,661	2,941	13,602	370	864	34	898	24
Others	1,372	149	1,521	41	339	101	440	12
Total	29,449	6,709	36,158	984	5,064	1,006	6,070	164
Oceania	--	17	17	1	--	26	26	1
World Total	209,041	19,493	228,534	6,220	188,268	8,241	196,509	5,348

1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ Transhipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination. 4/ Less than 500 bushels.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Australian exports by country of destination,
July-June 1965-1966 and 1966-67

Country of destination	1965-66			1966-67 1/		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Barbados	--	32	32	--	64	64
Canada	--	5	5	--	--	--
Costa Rica	--	13	13	--	--	--
Guyana	--	--	--	--	93	93
Jamaica	--	16	16	--	--	--
Trinidad and Tobago	--	205	205	--	47	47
Total Western Hemisphere	--	271	271	--	204	204
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Germany, West	351	--	351	--	--	--
Total EEC	351	--	351	--	--	--
Other Western Europe:						
Ireland	1,834	--	1,834	1,947	--	1,947
Malta	676	--	676	--	--	--
Norway	702	--	702	--	--	--
United Kingdom	23,293	1,512	24,805	14,233	892	15,125
Total O. Western Europe	26,505	1,512	28,017	16,180	892	17,072
Eastern Europe:						
Germany, East	438	--	438	--	--	--
U.S.S.R.	21,146	--	21,146	--	--	--
Total Eastern Europe	21,584	--	21,584	--	--	--
Total Europe	48,440	1,512	49,952	16,180	892	17,072
Asia:						
Sino-Bloc:						
China, Mainland	74,131	--	74,131	79,523	--	79,523
Korea, North	3,737	--	3,737	3,952	--	3,952
Total Sino-Bloc	77,868	--	77,868	83,475	--	83,475
Other Asia:						
Bahrein	9	81	90	--	58	58
Ceylon	13	7,810	7,823	--	6,657	6,657
Hong Kong	2,859	68	2,927	3,689	--	3,689
India	6,650	--	6,650	14,721	--	14,721
Indonesia	--	137	137	--	1,100	1,100
Iran	6,046	--	6,046	2,078	--	2,078
Iraq	45	--	45	--	--	--
Japan	13,357	--	13,357	15,851	--	15,851
Kuwait	798	157	955	2,809	--	2,809
Laos	--	16	16	--	--	--
Lebanon	1,157	--	1,157	5,131	--	5,131
Malaysia	3,758	1,481	5,239	9,230	371	9,601
Muscat and Oman	77	217	294	--	232	232
Pakistan	1,569	--	1,569	25,658	--	25,658
Philippines, Republic of	--	59	59	--	--	--
Qatar	--	150	150	--	144	144
Saudi Arabia	1,026	766	1,792	2,318	556	2,874
Singapore	4,479	90	4,569	7,403	34	7,437
South Arabia, Fed. of	2,367	1,376	3,743	2,672	1,150	3,822
Taiwan	2,436	--	2,436	1,232	--	1,232
Thailand	500	284	784	--	307	307
Timor	--	68	68	--	46	46
Trucial States	20	373	393	--	394	394
Total Other Asia	47,166	13,133	60,299	92,792	11,049	103,841
Total Asia	125,034	13,133	138,167	176,267	11,049	187,316
Africa:						
Ethiopia	--	129	129	--	--	--
Guiana	--	113	113	--	--	--
Libya	--	22	22	--	--	--
Malawi	--	285	285	--	341	341
Mauritius	--	466	466	--	556	556
Mozambique	903	81	984	3,207	152	3,359
Rhodesia, South	2,300	--	2,300	--	--	--
Seychelles	--	56	56	--	--	--
Somalia Republic	--	14	14	--	--	--
South Africa, Republic of	2,209	--	2,209	10,473	--	10,473
Tanzania	20	12	32	--	--	--
United Arab Republic	4,551	23	4,574	1,895	--	1,895
Zambia	484	--	484	--	--	--
Total Africa	10,467	1,201	11,668	15,575	1,049	16,624
Oceania:						
British Western Pacific Isls.	--	1,031	1,031	--	640	640
New Caledonia	35	5	40	--	--	--
New Zealand	5,461	177	5,638	3,860	160	4,020
Papua and New Guinea	--	701	701	--	592	592
Other Countries	26	5	31	--	--	--
Total Oceania	5,522	1,919	7,441	3,860	1,392	5,252
Other Countries	16	92	108	27,276	1,708	28,984
World Total	189,479	18,128	207,607	239,158	16,294	255,452

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Grain equivalent.

Compiled from official records, Foreign Agricultural Service.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF BARLEY AND OATS INCREASE 9 PERCENT FOR FISCAL 1966-67

Canadian exports of oats and barley for July 1966-June 1967 were 1.1 million metric tons--9 percent more than in fiscal year 1965-66. This increase was in barley, as oats exports decreased considerably.

Oats shipments totaled 79,000 tons--71 percent less than the 276,000 tons exported during last fiscal year. A very sharp drop occurred in shipments to West Germany. This reflects a much larger oat production brought about by favorable weather condition for crops. Substantial decreases were also noted in shipments to Belgium-Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

Barley exports increased to most destinations. Shipments to Denmark, Spain, and Israel totaled 151,000 tons compared to none for fiscal 1965-66. In contrast Ireland did not take any barley as compared to 26,000 tons last year. Substantial increases also occurred in shipments to the United States, Belgium-Luxembourg, Austria, the United Kingdom, and Japan.

BARLEY AND OATS: Canadian Exports by Country of Destination, July-June 1965-66 and July-June 1966-67

Country	July-June 1965-66			July-June 1966-67		
	Oats	Barley	Total	Oats	Barley	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	18,894	113,050	131,944	22,161	134,720	156,881
Barbados	103	--	103	26	--	26
Bermuda	1	--	1	--	--	--
Ecuador	--	--	--	--	1,814	1,814
Guyana	25	--	25	20	--	20
Jamaica	34	--	34	--	--	--
Leeward and Windward Islands	5	--	5	--	--	--
Nicaragua	4	--	4	--	--	--
Peru	--	3,548	3,548	--	--	--
Trinidad and Tobago	163	--	163	9	--	9
Total	19,229	116,598	135,827	22,216	136,534	158,750
Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	8,183	778	8,961	3,048	13,994	17,042
Germany, West	126,798	32,930	159,728	5,185	34,959	40,144
Italy	7,639	225,459	233,098	--	227,838	227,838
Netherlands	91,488	5,613	97,101	21,458	5,358	26,816
EEC sub-total	234,108	264,780	498,888	29,691	282,149	311,840
Austria	--	15,103	15,103	--	25,604	25,604
Denmark	--	--	--	--	9,364	9,364
Ireland	3,892	25,909	29,801	8,762	--	8,762
Norway	1,014	12,606	13,620	--	16,992	16,992
Spain	--	--	--	--	46,769	46,769
Switzerland	2,137	--	2,137	3,215	--	3,215
United Kingdom	10,335	129,633	139,968	3,149	197,072	200,221
Total	251,486	448,031	699,517	44,817	577,950	622,767
Asia:						
Israel	--	--	--	--	94,958	94,958
Japan	508	141,781	142,289	--	181,650	181,650
Kuwait	--	--	--	--	699	699
Syria	800	--	800	957	--	957
Total	1,308	141,781	143,089	957	277,307	278,264
Unspecified 1/	4,128	--	4,128	10,992	--	10,992
World Total	276,151	706,410	982,561	78,982	991,791	1,070,773

1/ Bagged seed.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS AT SAME LEVEL AS PREVIOUS YEAR

Canadian wheat and wheat flour (grain equivalent) exports totaled 545 million bushels during July 1966-June 1967, only 1 million bushels less than the 546 million exported last year.

Wheat exports totaled 511 million bushels, 3 million bushels more than the previous fiscal year. The larger increase in Canadian shipments to India was primarily caused by the increase in Canadian grants in wheat to India. Other substantial increases occurred in shipments to Mainland China and Japan. USSR continues to be the major market. However, they purchased 47 percent less wheat than last year.

Flour exports totaled 35 million bushels during July-June 1966-67--10 percent less than the previous year. This decline was attributed mostly to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom and USSR. Cuba was the major market and accounted for 38 percent of the total flour exported. (Table p. 14)

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION SMALLEST IN OVER TWO DECADES

World production of flaxseed in 1967 is forecast at 101 million bushels, 16 percent below last year's reduced output, 23 percent less than the 1960-64 average, and the smallest in more than two decades. Crops declined from last year's reduced levels in all major producing countries with the exception of the Soviet Union. Declines in the United States and Canada alone totaled 15.4 million bushels and in Argentina, probably about 6 million.

Combined stocks of flaxseed in the United States and Canada on July 1 and August 1, respectively, were 5.4 million bushels less than a year earlier (6.1 million less in the United States but 0.7 million more in Canada). Consequently, total North American supplies for the current marketing year are down from last year by almost 21 million bushels. Supplies in Argentina in the coming December-November marketing year are expected to be almost 6 million bushels less than a year earlier.

In normal years the United States, Canada and Argentina account for almost 60 percent of world production of flaxseed and 90 to 95 percent of world exports of flaxseed and linseed oil.

North American flaxseed production is down one-third or 15 million bushels from last year's level. Based on November 1 conditions, production in the United States was 20.3 million bushels-- 15 percent less than in 1966, 28 percent below the 1960-64 average and the smallest since 1939. Harvested acreage at 2.0 million acres was 23 percent below a year earlier, but yields averaged 10.0 bushels per acre, almost one bushel above last year's average.

Canada's crop, based on conditions as of mid-October, was 10.2 million bushels. This was less than one-half last year's, 46 percent below the 1960-64 average and the smallest output since 1953. Acreage declined 42 percent and yields averaged only 9.2 bushels compared with 11.5 bushels in 1966. Last year's record grain crop and good prices made flaxseed less profitable by comparison. Consequently, farmers shifted much of the better quality flaxseed acreage to grain in 1967. (Cont. on p. 15)

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian Exports by Country of Deetination, July 1965-June 1966 and July 1966-June 1967

Destination	July 1965-June 1966				July 1966-June 1967			
	Wheat	Flour	Total		Wheat	Flour	Total	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 buehele	1,000 buehele	1,000 Metric Tons
Western Hemisphere:								
United States	--	930	930	25	891	607	1,498	41
Bahamas	--	283	283	8	--	314	314	9
Barbados	1/	217	217	6	1/	241	241	6
Bermuda	--	120	120	3	--	130	130	4
Costa Rica	--	1,112	1,122	30	139	911	1,050	29
Cuba	11,320	11,806	23,126	630	7,382	12,887	20,269	552
Dominican Republic	--	450	450	12	--	2	2	1/
Ecuador	1,175	--	1,175	32	409	3	412	11
El Salvador	529	7	536	15	629	1	630	17
Guatemala	319	26	345	9	28	28	56	2
Jamaica	10	1,655	1,665	45	11	1,678	1,689	46
Leeward and Windward Islands	1/	990	990	27	--	1,121	1,121	30
Netherlands Antilles	--	192	192	5	--	119	119	3
Nicaragua	540	9	549	15	306	2	308	8
Peru	299	38	337	9	39	14	53	1
Trinidad and Tobago	129	1,335	1,464	40	--	1,060	1,060	29
Venezuela	6,828	1/	6,828	186	5,004	1/	5,004	136
Others	1/	366	366	10	1	292	293	8
Total	21,149	19,536	40,685	1,107	14,839	19,410	34,249	932
Western Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	10,773	102	10,875	296	14,713	106	14,819	403
France	2,828	--	2,828	77	1,808	--	1,808	49
Germany, West	19,499	--	19,499	531	25,561	--	25,561	696
Italy	6,285	15	6,300	171	9,814	15	9,829	267
Netherlands	3,615	7	3,622	99	2,954	13	2,967	81
Total	43,000	124	43,124	1,174	54,850	134	54,984	1,496
Other Western Europe:								
Austria	1,724	--	1,724	47	1,573	--	1,573	43
Finland	680	--	680	18	1,053	--	1,053	29
Greece	17	--	17	1	--	117	117	3
Ireland	1,262	--	1,262	34	2,153	1	2,154	59
Norway	1,576	--	1,576	43	1,384	--	1,384	37
Malta	694	--	694	19	291	--	291	8
Portugal	--	66	66	2	571	90	661	18
Switzerland	7,207	--	7,207	196	5,302	--	5,302	144
United Kingdom	69,095	8,556	77,651	2,113	67,513	6,128	73,641	2,004
Others	23	40	63	2	34	39	73	2
Total	82,278	8,662	90,940	2,475	79,874	6,375	86,249	2,347
Eastern Europe:								
Albania	4,623	--	4,623	126	3,460	--	3,460	94
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	3,800	--	3,800	103
Czechoslovakia	7,547	--	7,547	205	3,288	--	3,288	90
Germany, East	6,186	--	6,186	168	6,731	--	6,731	183
Poland	12,930	--	12,930	352	16,822	--	16,822	458
USSR	188,953	3,164	192,117	5,229	99,629	--	99,629	2,712
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	1/
Total	220,239	3,164	223,403	6,080	133,730	2	133,732	3,640
Total Europe	345,517	11,950	357,467	9,729	268,454	6,511	274,965	7,483
Asia:								
Burma	--	162	162	4	--	--	--	--
Ceylon	--	898	898	24	--	1,049	1,049	28
China, Mainland	71,962	--	71,962	1,958	90,570	--	90,570	2,465
Hong Kong	1,189	671	1,860	51	964	671	1,635	44
India	9,786	1,513	11,299	308	56,918	1,506	58,424	1,590
Israel	468	--	468	13	--	--	--	--
Japan	47,201	21	47,222	1,285	59,531	5	59,536	1,620
Korea, Republic of	--	61	61	2	--	32	32	1
Korea, North	3,471	--	3,471	95	1,382	--	1,382	38
Lebanon	--	393	393	11	--	295	295	8
Malaysia	1,192	121	1,313	36	515	23	538	15
Pakietan	1,243	--	1,243	34	7,573	--	7,573	206
Philippines	3,214	--	3,214	87	743	--	743	20
Saudi Arabia	229	1	230	6	92	9	101	3
Turkey	--	--	--	--	331	--	331	9
Thailand	271	247	518	14	--	223	223	6
Otbere	97	102	199	5	87	278	365	10
Total	140,323	4,190	144,513	3,933	218,706	4,091	222,797	6,063
Africa:								
Algeria	--	--	--	--	716	482	1,198	33
Congo (Kinshasa)	--	110	110	3	--	48	48	1
Ethiopia	147	--	147	4	--	--	--	--
Ghana	--	968	968	26	--	1,347	1,347	37
Liberia	--	149	149	4	--	191	191	5
Morocco	--	--	--	--	--	633	633	17
Nigeria	630	51	681	19	1,152	31	1,183	32
Senegal	--	--	--	--	--	199	199	5
Sierra Leone	--	565	565	15	--	614	614	17
Togo	--	204	204	6	--	199	199	5
South Africa, Republic of	--	--	--	--	6,781	--	6,781	185
Others	11	451	462	12	37	466	503	14
Total	788	2,498	3,286	89	8,686	4,210	12,896	351
Oceania	37	61	98	3	37	56	93	3
World Total	507,814	38,235	546,049	14,861	510,722	34,278	545,000	14,832

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commieeionere for **Canada.**

Flaxseed crops to be harvested late this calendar year in South America may be one-fourth less than in 1966. The second official estimate released in mid-September placed seedings of flaxseed in Argentina at 1.9 million acres, 18 percent below that sown in 1966. With the exception of Buenos Aires, acreage in the four main flax-producing provinces declined relative to last year. Excessive rains hindered sowings in Santa Fe and Entre Rios and in Cordoba, drought. Moreover, rains were again excessive in October in Santa Fe and Entre Rios. Only in the major producing province of Buenos Aires, where sowing was completed in late September, were conditions satisfactory. In addition, to adverse weather, area seeded in Argentina has been influenced by greater interest in wheat. Recent price rises for flaxseed came too late to materially affect seeding intentions, as did the 25-percent increase in the support price for flaxseed, which was announced in late August. On the basis of average yields during the last five years, 1.9 million acres would result in seed production of about 17 million bushels. This would be one-fourth less than last year's output and 43 percent below the 1960-64 average.

Estimates of Brazil's production are not available as yet, but the crop probably fell below last year's level. The trade reported in May that there had not been much incentive to farmers to increase seedings because of low linseed oil prices. Moreover, the crop may have been damaged by this year's heavy rains during August and September.

Unofficial estimates place Uruguayan's seedings of flaxseed at less than one-half last year's level and production down 60 percent from last year's 1.6 million-bushel crop. The decline is attributed to continuous rainy weather during a considerable part of the sowing period. The Government's loan program of low interest rates to farmers for seed, fertilizer, and seeding and harvesting expenses, which was in effect the last two years, was continued in 1967.

Reliable estimates for most producing countries of Europe are not yet available, but total production is expected to be down from last year by almost 6 percent.

In the Soviet Union indications are that flax acreage was expanded slightly in 1967, that increased fertilizer use boosted yields, and that the quality of the crop was improved by timely harvesting. Production of seed from both fiber flax and flaxseed grown for oil is estimated at 27 million bushels, up one-fifth from last year and 44 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Africa's annual flaxseed production of 3 million bushels varies little from year to year. Ethiopia accounts for over 2 million bushels and Morocco and the United Arab Republic, for most of the remainder.

The 16 percent decline in Asia's 1967 production resulted from the reduction in India, where the crop was harvested early in the year. Acreage in India declined for the second successive year, and yields apparently were at virtually the same low level as in the previous year. The failure of adequate rain in September 1966 accounted for the reduced acreage, and unseasonal rains, hail storms and high velocity winds in March 1967 damaged the crop. Production is placed at 10.8 million bushels, 18 percent below the previous year's and 35 percent below the 1960-64 average.

The relatively small flaxseed production in both Turkey and Australia increased substantially from last year's levels as a result of expanded acreages and higher yields.

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre and production in specified countries and the world, average 1960-64, annual 1965-67 1/

Continent and country	Harvested acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 2/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 2/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	1,940	2,320	1,918	1,107	9.7	12.6	11.5	9.2	18,904	29,254	22,020	10,178
United States	2,932	2,775	2,627	2,025	9.6	12.8	9.1	10.0	28,050	35,402	23,871	20,314
Mexico	57	60	25	28	12.5	13.2	19.6	19.7	715	787	484	550
Total	4,929	5,155	4,570	3,160	9.7	12.7	10.1	9.8	47,669	65,443	46,375	31,042
South America:												
Argentina	2,839	2,482	1,979	3/ 1,615	10.6	9.0	11.5	10.5	29,956	22,440	22,715	17,000
Brazil 4/	132	172	143	---	10.5	9.6	10.0	---	1,384	1,659	1,435	---
Chile 4/	13	11	4	4	13.6	11.8	12.4	12.4	172	134	39	39
Uruguay 4/	329	155	163	74	9.1	9.6	9.7	8.6	2,996	1,496	1,590	640
Total	3,313	2,820	2,289	1,833	10.4	9.1	11.3	10.4	34,508	25,729	25,779	19,079
Europe:												
Belgium 5/	80	67	58	35	10.1	9.6	9.1	10.8	809	642	529	375
Denmark	2	1	6/	6/	15.5	15.0	13.3	---	36	10	6	---
France 7/	154	149	---	---	12.4	7.3	---	---	1,899	1,094	---	---
Italy 5/	16	11	10	---	12.6	13.5	12.4	---	202	155	121	---
Netherlands 5/	63	53	45	23	15.8	16.2	10.4	12.7	1,000	871	472	300
Spain	8/ 21	---	---	---	8/ 9.2	---	---	---	8/ 190	---	---	---
Sweden	2	6/	6/	---	17.2	15.9	15.9	---	41	8	4	---
Other	12	9	7	7	8.2	10.6	13.6	8.5	98	95	93	94
Estimated total West Europe 9/	350	310	290	245	12.2	9.8	9.0	9.6	4,275	3,030	2,[illegible]	2,355
Czechoslovakia 5/	125	94	---	---	4.7	5.5	---	---	591	512	---	---
Germany, East 5/	54	36	40	---	5.6	7.0	6.4	---	302	250	253	---
Hungary	17	17	25	---	10.7	18.2	14.3	---	176	315	354	---
Poland 5/	286	281	---	---	8.2	10.8	---	---	2,348	3,031	---	---
Romania	84	126	134	---	7.1	10.9	11.0	---	598	1,374	1,480	---
Other	19	11	11	10	15.8	7.3	7.3	10.0	30	8	8	10
Estimated total East Europe 9/	585	565	575	575	6.9	9.7	8.7	8.4	4,045	5,490	4,995	4,815
Estimated total Europe 9/	935	875	865	820	8.9	9.7	8.8	8.7	8,320	8,520	7,595	7,170
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/	4,690	4,400	4,325	4,450	4.0	5.1	5.2	6.1	18,700	22,835	22,400	27,000
Africa:												
Ethiopia 10/	8/ 255	267	274	---	8/ 7.9	8.3	8.5	---	2,000	2,205	2,323	---
Morocco	35	46	35	4/ 40	7.1	9.0	8.4	8.0	250	413	300	315
United Arab Republic 5/	28	27	23	21	15.7	15.1	15.2	15.2	447	405	354	315
Other	17	20	18	19	4.8	3.1	3.5	3.4	83	62	63	65
Estimated total 9/	335	360	350	355	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.6	2,780	3,085	3,040	3,045
Asia:												
Iraq	27	40	---	---	8.6	11.9	---	---	228	472	---	---
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 4/5/	75	59	43	49	10.0	9.3	10.1	10.4	746	551	433	512
India 4/	4,767	5,089	4,269	3,771	3.5	3.9	3.1	3.0	16,683	19,802	13,196	10,795
Japan 4/5/	25	13	7	5	4.9	6.1	3.7	4.0	124	79	28	20
Pakistan 10/	69	69	76	---	6.6	7.4	8.9	---	457	512	680	---
Other	77	35	40	39	5.0	4.5	4.1	4.2	382	159	163	163
Estimated total 9/	5,040	5,305	4,475	3,980	3.7	4.1	3.3	3.2	18,620	21,575	14,970	12,640
Oceania:												
Australia 10/	101	25	37	57	10.1	9.9	13.5	17.9	1,024	244	504	1,020
New Zealand	18	22	18	16	20.2	20.0	20.0	20.0	360	440	360	320
Total	119	47	55	73	11.6	14.4	15.7	18.1	1,384	684	864	1,340
Estimated world total 9/	19,361	18,962	16,929	14,671	6.8	7.8	7.1	6.9	131,981	147,871	121,023	101,316

1/ Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1967 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1967 and ends early in 1968. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimate of harvested area based on seeded area officially estimated at 1.9 million acres. 4/ Planted area. 5/ Includes fiber flax area and seed production. 6/ Less than 500 acres. 7/ Acreage includes that harvested for seed and that portion of fiber acreage which is harvested for seed as well as fiber. Production includes seed from fiber flax. 8/ Less than 5 years. 9/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 10/ Flaxseed from acreage grown for seed only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION
FORECAST AT 20 MILLION TON RECORD

A record world production of peanuts is in prospect this year. The tentative forecast of 20.3 million short tons, in-shell basis, is 14 percent above last year's large output and one-fourth above the 1960-64 average. Of the estimated net gain of about 2.5 million tons, 2 million is attributed to the expected increase in India. Most of the remainder is accounted for by Senegal, South Africa and possibly Mainland China. Nigeria's crop is expected to approach last year's record, but production in both Brazil and Argentina declined significantly.

The increase by 4 percent in North American production is due largely to the record crop in the United States. At the November 1 estimate of 1.26 million tons, U.S. production is 4 percent larger than last year's and 38 percent above the 1960-64 average. The 1.4 million acres harvested this fall was down 2 percent, the result of smaller plantings and more farmer participation in government acreage programs. Thus, the increase in production is attributed entirely to larger yields. The indicated yield per acre is a record 1,800 pounds, compared with 1,696 last year. The entire increase is in the Southeast area, where yields are up 18 percent.

Production from crops harvested early this year in South America was about one-fourth less than the above-average level of 1966 but 6 percent above the 1960-64 average. In Brazil, both wet and dry season peanut crops were below expectations because of adverse weather. Acreage about equaled last season's record, but production, estimated at 595,000 tons, was almost one-third below the alltime high of 1966 and virtually the same as the 1960-64 average. Peanut acreage in Argentina declined for the third successive year, and yields were low as a result of insufficient rain and high temperatures. Production was reported at 390,000 tons, down 14 percent from the previous year but the same percentage above the 1960-64 average. Virtually all the peanuts in Argentina are grown in Cordoba Province.

African peanut production is forecast at an alltime high with indications of record or near-record crops in most major-producing areas.

Rains apparently were generally satisfactory in both Nigeria and Senegal, which, together, normally account for about one-half of the peanuts grown in Africa and about one-sixth of world production. According to an official of the Ministry of Agriculture in Kano, the development of peanut cultivation in Nigeria has progressed to the extent that the annual production level should be around one million tons. Demand for commercial or mineral fertilizers by farmers in the North has risen sharply in recent years. The Northern Nigeria Marketing Board provides fertilizers to farmers in the Northern States at a subsidized rate of 60 percent c.i.f. value. Another near-record peanut crop is expected to be harvested this fall. Purchases by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export and crushing are tentatively forecast at about 1,120,000 short tons (1.0 million long tons) shelled basis, compared with record purchases from last year's crop of an estimated 1,176,000 tons (1,050,000). On the basis of this forecast, total production may approximate 1,895,000 tons, unshelled basis, compared with the record 1966 crop estimated at 1,975,000 tons.

PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world, average 1960-64, annual 1965-67

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Production			
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 3/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:								
United States	1,397	1,435	1,421	1,399	914	1,192	1,205	1,259
Mexico	184	188	193	198	103	106	112	115
Cuba	40	37	---	---	15	17	---	---
Dominican Republic	4/ 124	124	135	---	56	50	60	---
Other	20	31	31	33	7	5	8	6
Estimated total 5/	1,765	1,815	1,815	1,800	1,095	1,370	1,400	1,455
South America:								
Argentina	627	935	824	802	342	484	453	390
Brazil 6/	1,016	1,336	1,561	1,544	598	819	860	595
Paraguay	57	6/ 56	6/ 52	---	23	21	21	---
Uruguay	22	6/ 16	6/ 13	6/ 8	7	1	5	2
Other	48	72	75	81	25	35	36	43
Estimated total 5/	1,770	2,415	2,525	2,485	995	1,360	1,375	1,050
Europe:								
Greece	6	7	7	---	6	7	7	---
Italy	13	8	7	---	13	8	8	---
Spain	13	12	13	12	9	8	8	8
Other	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	2
Estimated total 5/	35	30	30	30	30	25	25	25
Africa:								
Sudan	677	970	934	---	264	336	342	---
United Arab Republic	48	56	51	50	44	55	45	44
Angola	104	104	---	---	30	35	---	---
Cameroon	301	371	---	---	123	181	---	---
Central African Republic	213	185	---	---	59	67	126	---
Chad	4/ 440	445	470	365	150	154	165	130
Congo (Brazzaville)	92	96	---	---	11	12	---	---
Congo (Kinshasa)	545	469	---	---	146	125	---	---
Dahomey	4/ 182	156	---	---	26	28	30	---
Gambia	328	445	---	---	90	159	7/ 145	---
Ghana	4/ 150	166	---	---	50	55	---	---
Guinea	4/ 85	60	---	---	25	17	---	---
Malagasy Republic	95	100	---	---	34	33	35	45
Mali	491	545	545	---	137	99	66	---
Mozambique 7/	96	104	---	---	49	105	248	---
Niger	796	988	878	---	204	310	345	---
Nigeria	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,445	1,860	1,975	1,895
Portuguese Guinea	4/ 222	222	---	---	71	72	---	---
Malawi	4/ 173	173	---	---	156	145	265	270
Rhodesia	4/ 379	415	---	---	136	65	80	85
Zambia	4/ 103	124	---	---	74	50	90	105
Senegal	2,550	2,755	2,500	---	1,050	1,235	975	1,390
Tanzania 7/	4/ 124	124	---	125	28	27	20	50
Uganda	561	618	---	---	181	180	---	---
Upper Volta	561	680	---	---	129	140	120	---
South Africa 6/	743	745	724	743	248	209	219	366
Other	396	484	492	496	105	131	132	143
Estimated total 5/	13,455	14,600	14,215	14,390	5,065	5,885	6,110	6,645
Asia:								
Israel	10	6/ 10	6/ 10	6/ 9	15	15	12	12
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	23	27	28	30	23	33	30	33
China:								
Mainland	4,135	4,795	4,900	4,900	2,065	2,535	2,600	2,755
Taiwan	4/ 241	256	242	---	112	139	127	---
Burma	6/1,394	6/ 1,785	6/ 1,790	---	408	317	318	---
India	16,922	18,355	17,917	---	5,673	4,663	4,944	6,945
Indonesia	906	990	---	---	466	439	462	475
Japan 6/	153	164	160	161	151	158	153	153
Philippines	55	60	64	65	14	15	15	16
Thailand	224	236	6/ 245	6/ 247	133	144	143	148
Other	172	212	214	213	80	117	116	118
Estimated total 5/	24,235	26,890	26,560	26,645	9,140	8,575	8,920	11,100
Oceania: Australia	40	46	58	67	21	12	31	45
Estimated world total 5/	41,300	45,796	45,203	45,417	16,346	17,227	17,861	20,320

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available. 6/ Planted area. 7/ Commercial crop.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Senegal is expected to harvest a record peanut crop this year following the drought-reduced output last year. Factors contributing to the bumper harvest include satisfactory growing conditions and technical assistance to the "peanut basin" provided by Societe d' Assistance Technique et de Corporation (SATEC). One of the most significant contributions made by SATEC during 1966 was the introduction of fork peanut harvesters by which farmers reportedly were able to increase their harvest efficiency from 80 percent by hand to nearly 100 percent. During 1967 there was a marked increase in the use of fertilizer and farm machinery. Commercial purchases from the coming crop by the Office de Commercialization Agricole (OCA) for crushing and export are forecast at a record 1.2 million short tons (1.1 million metric tons) unshelled basis, compared with about 800,000 tons (728,000) last year. On the basis of expected purchases, total production may approach 1,390,000 million short tons against about 975,000 in 1966.

A record peanut crop was harvested in South Africa early in 1967. Production is placed at 366,000 tons or 67 percent above last year's and 48 percent above the 1960-64 average. Acreage increased by only 3 percent but the yield per acre rose tremendously. Moreover, the quality of the crop is reported to be slightly better than that of last year.

The estimated rise of about one-fourth in Asia's peanut production this year is due mainly to the expectation of a record crop in India. Rains reportedly were timely and well spaced in the peanut-growing areas of India and the crop made excellent progress. At this early date, production is forecast at 6.9 million tons, up 40 percent from last year's crop and 22 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Despite indications of more-favorable-than-usual weather in Mainland China this year and repeated claims by the Chinese of bumper harvests of oilseeds and other crops, a number of adverse factors, resulting primarily from the Cultural Revolution, tend to partially counteract these factors. Peanut production is estimated tentatively at about 2.8 million tons against an estimate of 2.6 million last year.

Peanut crops in Indonesia, Japan, and Thailand apparently were maintained at the 1966 levels.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION BELOW CONSUMPTION AGAIN IN 1967-68

The world cotton situation in 1967-68 is featured by an excess of consumption over production for the second successive year and a consequent sharp reduction in world cotton stocks. World trade is forecast at about the 1966-67 level, when 18.1 million bales were exported.

World cotton production this season is estimated at 47.3 million bales, compared with 47.7 million in 1966-67.[1] The United States crop, now estimated at 8.0 million bales, is sharply lower than the 9.9 million bales harvested last season.[2] This is the smallest U.S. crop since 1921, and reflects both reduced acreage and below normal average yields per acre.

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[1] U.S. cotton in running bales, other bales 480 pounds net.

[2] In season ginning plus city crop.

Acreage was down about 1.0 million from the 9,554,000 harvested in 1966-67. The decline was a result of reduced planting because of heavy farmer participation in the acreage diversion program, and also an extremely bad planting season in many cotton producing states. An average yield of 448 pounds per acre is the lowest in six years and compares with 480 pounds in 1966-67 and a record of 527 pounds in 1965-66. Production of American-Egyptian cotton is estimated at 67,000 running bales, compared with 71,154 bales last season.

Production of cotton outside the United States is forecast at 39.3 million bales in 1967-68, up 1.5 million from a year earlier and the largest ever recorded. Crops in the foreign Free World may aggregate around 23.8 million bales, compared with 22.7 million in 1966-67. This record crop is a result of expanded acreage and higher yields. Significantly larger crops are expected in Brazil, Colombia, India, Iran, Pakistan, and several other countries. Among the countries where 1967-68 production will probably be below a year earlier are Mexico, Spain, Syria, and Tanzania. Production in Communist countries is placed at 15.5 million bales, compared with 15.1 million in 1966-67. The Russian crop may reach 9.4 million bales, an increase of 0.1 million from the record crop harvested in 1966-67. In Mainland China, the crop is placed at 6.0 million bales, compared with 5.7 million last season.

World consumption of cotton in 1967-68 is estimated at 52.5 million bales, up 0.9 million from the alltime high of last season and 17 percent above the low point reached in 1962-63. Cotton consumption in all foreign countries in 1967-68 is estimated at 43.4 million bales, an increase of 1.3 million from last season. The foreign Free World is expected to use about 26.4 million bales, compared with 25.5 million in 1966-67. Net exporting countries will continue to require more cotton for their domestic industries. A number of net importing countries of the foreign Free World will also consume more cotton in 1967-68 than a year earlier. Mill activity is expected to be sharply higher in India and Japan this season. The favorable outlook for agricultural production in India in 1967-68 should assure an adequate supply of cotton, thus allowing consumption to increase nearly 10 percent from the slightly over 5.0 million bales used last season. Continuation of the present high level of activity in Japan will result in mill offtake substantially higher than the 3,241,000 bales used in 1966-67. Aggregate consumption of cotton in Western Europe in the current season is expected to at least equal the offtake in the 1966-67 season.

Consumption of cotton in Communist countries is estimated at 17.0 million bales for 1967-68, up 0.4 million from last season. About one-half the increase is expected in the USSR and most of the other in Mainland China.

Mill consumption in the United States is likely to be around 9.1 million bales, compared with 9.5 million bales in 1966-67. Reduced consumption in 1967-68 is indicated by the downward trend in the daily rate of cotton use and by the upward trend in the ratio of mill inventories to unfilled orders for cotton cloth.

COTTON: World stocks, production, consumption, and exports by areas, seasons beginning August 1

Item and area	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 Preliminary	1967-68 Estimate
	- - - - - Million bales 1/ - - - - -									
Beginning stocks										
United States	8.7	8.9	7.6	7.2	7.8	11.2	12.4	14.3	16.9	12.4
Foreign Free World:										
Exporting countries	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.4	4.7	4.5
Importing countries 2/	5.9	5.4	5.9	6.5	5.6	5.7	6.5	5.9	5.5	6.1
Communist countries	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0
Foreign total	13.5	12.6	12.7	12.9	11.8	11.6	12.8	13.1	13.2	13.6
World total	22.2	21.5	20.3	20.1	19.6	22.8	25.2	27.4	30.1	26.0
Production										
United States 3/	11.4	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.9	15.3	15.2	14.9	9.9	8.0
Foreign Free World	17.4	16.6	18.9	19.6	21.9	22.0	23.0	23.5	22.7	23.8
Communist countries	15.7	15.7	13.2	11.2	11.0	12.9	13.8	14.7	15.1	15.5
Foreign total	33.1	32.3	32.1	30.8	32.9	34.9	36.8	38.2	37.8	39.3
World total	44.5	46.9	46.5	45.2	47.8	50.2	52.0	53.1	47.7	47.3
Consumption										
United States	8.7	9.0	8.3	9.0	8.4	8.6	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.1
Foreign Free World:										
Exporting countries	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.9	7.1
Importing countries	15.4	17.2	18.1	18.0	17.6	18.4	18.8	18.7	18.6	19.3
Communist countries	16.6	16.9	15.4	13.3	13.3	14.6	15.5	16.2	16.6	17.0
Foreign total	36.8	39.1	38.7	36.8	36.5	39.0	40.5	41.2	42.1	43.4
World total	45.5	48.1	47.0	45.8	44.9	47.6	49.7	50.7	51.6	52.5
Exports										
United States	2.8	7.2	6.6	4.9	3.4	5.7	4.1	2.9	4.7	4.7
Foreign Free World 4/	8.7	8.1	8.5	8.9	11.0	10.5	10.7	11.6	11.0	11.0
Communist countries	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2
Foreign total	10.7	10.2	10.4	10.6	12.5	12.3	12.7	13.9	13.4	13.2
World total	13.5	17.4	17.0	15.5	15.9	18.0	16.8	16.8	18.1	17.9
Exports, net, Free World to Communist	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.6

1/ 480 pounds net weight, except U.S. is in running bales. 2/ Includes estimated cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports. 3/ In-season ginnings plus city crop. 4/ Includes small quantities re-exported.

Compiled from records of Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

The world carryover of raw cotton on August 1, 1967, totaled an estimated 26.0 million bales, a decline of 4.1 million from the record level of a year earlier. A further reduction will occur during this season with most of the change again being in the United States. Cotton stocks in the United States on August 1, 1967, amounted to 12.4 million bales, compared with the alltime high of 16.9 million one year earlier. Stocks in this country will be below 7.0 million bales at the end of the current season if estimates of disappearance (consumption plus exports) and production materialize. This will be the lowest end of season stock level since 1953 when the carryover totaled 5.6 million bales. Stocks in foreign countries are expected to be little changed from the beginning to end of the current season.

World trade in cotton this season is forecast at around 18.0 million bales, or about the same as in 1966-67. U.S. exports are tentatively placed at 4.7 million bales, the same as in 1966-67. U.S. shipments this season should remain high since raw cotton requirements in foreign importing countries are likely to be about unchanged from the 1966-67 level, and exportable supplies in foreign producing countries will be no larger than a year ago. Exports by foreign Free World countries in 1967-68 are likely to about equal the 11.0 million bales shipped last season. Export availability in the USSR will probably be slightly lower in 1967-68 since the small increase in production will likely be more than offset by expanded domestic consumption in that country. Because of this, net imports by Communist countries from the Free World could increase slightly in the current season.

AUSTRALIA'S BARLEY AND OATS EXPORTS SHOW DRAMATIC GAINS

Barley and oats exports from Australia during July-June 1966-67 were 827,000 metric tons as compared to 478,000 tons for the previous year. This is an increase of 73 percent. The principal markets were Italy and Japan consisting of almost half the total exports.

Exports of barley increased 87 percent from 227,000 metric tons during 1965-66. Major increased shipments went to Italy, Spain, Japan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Taiwan. This was partially offset by no exports to West Germany, Denmark, and Poland; and less shipments to the United Kingdom.

Oats shipments increased from 251,000 metric tons to 403,000 tons during 1966-67 or by 61 percent. Countries showing the principal gains were Italy, the Netherlands, Japan, and South Africa. West Germany received 103,000 tons less than during the previous year.

BARLEY AND OATS: Australian exports by country of destination, July-June 1965-66 and 1966-67

Country of destination	1965-66			1966-67 1/		
	Barley	Oats	Total	Barley	Oats	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
Brazil	--	--	--	30	--	30
Ecuador	--	651	651	--	1,869	1,869
Peru	--	--	--	3,513	--	3,513
United States	--	--	--	--	4,471	4,471
Other countries	--	--	--	--	5	5
Total Western Hemisphere	--	651	651	3,543	6,345	9,888
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	2,774	2,774
Germany, West	42,774	168,414	211,188	--	64,763	64,763
Italy	59,309	27,259	86,568	111,681	100,142	211,823
Netherlands	26,833	13,937	40,770	27,693	71,035	98,728
Total EEC	128,916	209,610	338,526	139,374	238,714	378,088
Denmark	3,848	--	3,848	--	1,469	1,469
Norway	--	6,909	6,909	3,465	--	3,465
Spain	--	--	--	12,993	--	12,993
United Kingdom	35,319	16,678	51,997	25,146	16,700	41,846
Total Western Europe	168,083	233,197	401,280	180,978	256,883	437,861
Eastern Europe:						
Poland	13,469	--	13,469	--	--	--
Total Eastern Europe	13,469	--	13,469	--	--	--
Total Europe	181,552	233,197	414,749	180,978	256,883	437,861
Asia:						
Bahrein	--	--	--	382	--	382
Ceylon	--	--	--	10	144	154
Hong Kong	308	622	930	203	813	1,016
India	--	355	355	--	463	463
Israel	--	207	207	--	200	200
Japan	41,292	10,992	52,284	169,293	18,701	187,994
Kuwait	752	--	752	6,615	--	6,615
Lebanon	--	--	--	14,647	--	14,647
Malaysia	--	1,100	1,100	6	2,129	2,135
Pakistan	--	--	--	803	--	803
Philippines, Republic of	--	1,823	1,823	18	1,858	1,876
Qatar	--	--	--	1,141	--	1,141
Saudi Arabia	1,050	--	1,050	14,866	46	14,912
Singapore	--	508	508	18	858	876
South Arabia, Fed. of	194	--	194	675	30	705
Taiwan	--	--	--	18,343	--	18,343
Trucial States	445	--	445	1,040	--	1,040
Vietnam, South	--	--	--	500	--	500
Other countries	--	--	--	566	15	581
Total Asia	44,041	15,607	59,648	229,126	25,257	254,383
Africa:						
Mauritius	--	439	439	--	98	98
Mozambique	--	198	198	463	--	463
Rhodesia, South	254	254	508	--	456	456
South Africa, Republic of	446	--	446	3,195	8,066	11,261
Zambia	--	--	--	--	141	141
Other countries	--	--	--	--	24	24
Total Africa	700	891	1,591	3,658	8,785	12,443
Total Oceania:	--	--	--	359	216	575
For orders	--	--	--	6,740	94,576	101,316
Other countries	378	498	876	--	10,726	10,726
World Total	226,671	250,844	477,515	424,404	402,788	827,192

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from Official records, Foreign Agricultural Service.

U.S. FEEDGRAIN EXPORTS
CONTINUE DOWNWARD

United States feedgrain exports of 4.5 million metric tons in July-September 1967 were down 25 percent from the 6.0 million tons for the same period last year. There has been a downward trend for the past several months in exports of feedgrains. Large supplies of feedgrain in most importing countries have reduced their requirements.

Corn exports totaled 2.9 million tons--18 percent less than the 3.5 million tons exported during July-September 1966. Reduced shipments to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Italy, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and Eastern Europe accounted largely for the decrease. This reflects better crops throughout most of Europe which lessened their demands. A large reduction was noted in exports to Japan, which here-to-fore had been a major market. United States is now in competition with Thailand, Republic of South Africa, and Mainland China in exports of corn to Japan. Substantial increases were shown in exports to Chile, Greece, Spain, Israel, and Tunisia.

Exports of oats totaled 64,000 tons and showed a decrease of 47 percent from the 121,000 tons shipped during the same period a year earlier. Reduced shipments were made to all major destinations.

Barley shipments totaled 282,000 tons and showed a slight decrease of 5 percent from the same period last year. This reduction resulted mainly in smaller shipments to Mexico, West Germany, and Japan. There were no shipments to African countries as compared to 41,000 tons during July-September 1966. To offset these reductions increased shipments were made to Italy, Denmark Poland, Switzerland, and Colombia.

Sorghum exports were down 39 percent from the 2.0 million tons during July-September 1966. This decline occurred chiefly in exports to Europe, especially the EEC countries and Eastern Europe. Large corn and barley crops in Eastern Europe greatly affected the import of sorghum. Significant decreases of sorghum also occurred in shipments to most African countries.

FEEDGRAINS: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-September 1966 and July-September 1967

Destination	July-September 1966					July-September 1967				
	Corn 1/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn 1/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada 2/	135,978	55	--	19,093	155,126	162,484	--	--	13,029	175,513
Mexico	1,750	2,321	12,576	4,477	21,124	2,663	247	565	1,643	5,118
Costa Rica	2	7	--	22	31	1,681	29	--	--	1,710
Guatemala	14	--	--	20	34	4,240	--	--	--	4,240
Other Central America	265	36	--	--	301	1,004	--	158	832	1,994
Jamaica	9,441	46	--	1,170	10,657	11,113	150	--	1,758	13,021
Trinidad and Tobago	9,483	--	--	45	9,528	11,131	13	--	29	11,173
Other Bermuda and Caribbean	1,502	79	--	153	1,734	1,333	127	--	124	1,584
Brazil	1,883	--	--	600	2,483	2,080	--	--	201	2,281
Chile	25	--	1,000	--	1,025	14,706	--	--	--	14,706
Colombia	20	14	--	29	63	--	--	6,150	93	6,243
Peru	531	--	--	3,238	3,769	712	--	--	158	870
Other South America	795	3	--	628	1,426	521	--	--	214	735
Total	161,689	2,561	13,576	29,475	207,301	213,668	566	6,873	18,081	239,188
Western Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	268,168	11,517	7,290	159,682	446,657	136,393	2,912	4,844	54,788	198,937
France	24,933	--	--	--	24,933	579	--	--	--	579
Germany, West	286,771	16,509	28,068	64,200	395,548	288,238	15,613	17,050	10,464	331,365
Italy	433,545	24,568	77,835	--	535,948	301,686	12,573	119,520	--	433,779
Netherlands	680,163	43,674	2,997	308,286	1,035,120	689,296	29,525	7,486	178,001	904,308
Total	1,693,580	96,268	116,190	532,168	2,438,206	1,416,192	60,623	148,900	243,253	1,868,968
Other Western Europe:										
Denmark	1,882	--	4,597	--	6,479	11,584	--	22,375	--	33,959
Greece	12	--	--	--	12	76,363	--	--	--	76,363
Ireland	24,455	--	--	4,572	29,027	13,956	--	--	--	13,956
Norway	17,846	--	--	--	17,846	269	--	--	15,291	15,560
Portugal	10,803	--	--	11,481	22,284	16,986	--	--	--	16,986
Spain	140,860	--	15	--	140,875	175,777	--	--	--	175,777
Switzerland	36,269	19,372	8,534	1,930	66,105	44	2,780	11,786	--	14,610
United Kingdom	459,087	--	--	35,894	494,981	418,778	--	--	--	418,778
Others	1,237	--	163	499	1,899	8,698	--	--	1,013	9,711
Total	692,451	19,372	13,309	54,376	779,508	722,455	2,780	34,161	16,304	775,700
Eastern Europe:										
Czechoslovakia	8,000	--	--	91,796	99,796	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, East	--	--	--	35,198	35,198	--	--	--	18,288	18,288
Hungary	--	--	--	39,332	39,332	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	51,842	--	--	64,008	115,850	30,738	--	27,848	35,346	93,932
Yugoslavia	15,042	--	--	--	15,042	--	--	--	--	--
Total	74,884	--	--	230,334	305,218	30,738	--	27,848	53,634	112,220
Total Europe	2,460,915	115,640	129,499	816,878	3,522,932	2,169,385	63,403	210,909	313,191	2,756,888
Asia:										
India	39,393	--	--	449,725	489,118	39,712	--	--	364,101	403,813
Israel	72	--	--	107,245	107,317	21,546	--	--	77,686	99,232
Japan	780,876	1,016	92,224	619,203	1,493,319	392,764	--	64,078	475,573	932,415
Korea, Republic of	3,061	--	--	--	3,061	9,623	--	--	--	9,623
Lebanon	18,787	--	21,148	4,077	44,012	65	--	--	--	65
Saudi Arabia	1,127	--	--	--	1,127	341	--	--	--	341
South Vietnam	10,370	--	--	--	10,370	2,579	--	--	--	2,579
Taiwan	2,887	--	--	--	2,887	--	--	--	--	--
Others	2,895	--	--	--	2,895	9,903	--	--	1,115	11,018
Total	859,468	1,016	113,372	1,180,250	2,154,106	476,533	--	64,078	918,475	1,459,086
Africa:										
Canary Islands	26,187	--	--	1,650	27,837	16,488	--	--	1,379	17,867
Ethiopia	23	--	--	--	23	15	--	--	1,250	1,265
Ghana	2,179	--	--	4,383	6,562	929	--	--	--	929
Kenya	--	--	--	--	--	105	--	--	602	707
Morocco	--	--	21,337	--	21,337	2,122	--	--	--	2,122
Senegal	1,000	--	--	4,894	5,894	--	--	--	--	--
South Africa, Republic of	5,326	--	--	2,180	7,506	55	--	--	975	1,030
Tunisia	--	2,148	10,037	--	12,185	6,552	--	--	299	6,851
West Africa, n.e.c.	--	--	--	6,653	6,653	225	--	--	180	405
Others	1,754	--	9,502	600	11,856	539	--	--	48	587
Total	36,469	2,148	40,876	20,360	99,853	27,030	--	--	4,733	31,763
Oceania:	31	--	--	--	31	171	4	--	--	175
World Total	3,518,572	121,365	297,323	2,046,963	5,984,223	2,886,787	63,973	281,860	1,254,480	4,487,100

1/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief. 2/ Transhipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

WORLD 1967 CORN PRODUCTION
INDICATED AT A NEW HIGH

World corn production in 1967 is estimated at a record 236 million metric tons, 4 percent above last year's high of 227 million tons, and 21 percent above the 1960-64 average, according to latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. World corn acreage is estimated at 253 million acres, 3 percent above the 1966 area and 3.5 percent over the 5-year average. Per acre yields are indicated one percent above 1966 and 17 percent over 1960-64.

The North American corn crop is estimated at 132 million tons, up 13 percent, as Canada, the United States and Mexico all had harvests surpassing 1966 record levels. Canadian production at 1.8 million tons was up 12 percent, with an increase of 9 percent in acreage. The U.S. corn crop at 119.3 million tons was up 14 percent on 8 percent larger acreage. Despite late planting in some areas and cool July-August temperatures in the corn belt the yield was at a record 76.6 bushels per acre, up 6 percent. Mexican production estimated at 8.5 million tons was 4 percent over 1966. Corn production was down generally in Central American countries because of limited moisture conditions.

The West European corn crop was 3 percent below 1966 at 9.9 million tons. French production suffered from dry weather in mid-season and at 3.6 million tons was 17 percent below last year's record crop. All other countries in the region had larger harvests than in 1966, the Italian outturn being up 8 percent.

Late-season drought reduced corn yields throughout Eastern Europe, the total crop being estimated at 19.8 million tons, down 13 percent. Yugoslavia and Hungary were hardest hit, with production down 19 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

The corn crop in the Soviet Union was also affected by drought and is estimated at 6.0 million tons, down 12 percent.

Asian corn production is estimated slightly larger than last year at 26.6 million tons. Turkey and India had 10 percent larger crops, while in Thailand dry weather during most of the season reduced the crop by an estimated 22 percent.

In South America, Brazil expects a large corn harvest in early 1968 and Argentina reports increased planting intentions. However, whether Argentina will match last year's exceptional production depends heavily on favorable weather conditions. This is also true for South Africa, which last season produced 9.9 million tons, 62 percent over the previous 1962 record.

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1966-67 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 4/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 4/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 4/	1966	1967 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million bushels	Million bushels
North America:											
Canada	498	807	876	70.9	82.2	84.6	897	1,685	1,882	66.3	74.1
United States	59,876	56,888	61,319	62.5	72.1	76.6	94,562	104,224	119,287	4,103.3	4,696.3
El Salvador	448	513	500	17.2	20.4	17.3	196	266	220	10.5	8.7
Guatemala	1,682	1,900	--	13.3	16.7	--	570	805	782	31.7	30.8
Honduras	959	1,000	--	12.5	11.2	--	303	285	--	11.2	--
Mexico	15,416	18,533	19,000	15.5	17.4	17.6	6,064	8,200	8,500	322.8	334.6
Nicaragua	353	500	--	13.9	15.0	13.5	124	190	172	7.5	6.8
Total 5/	80,640	81,560	86,430	50.4	56.1	60.0	103,210	116,130	131,630	4,571.8	5,182.0
South America:											
Argentina	7,008	8,525	--	28.0	39.3	--	4,984	8,510	--	335.0	--
Brazil	19,308	21,500	--	20.6	22.7	--	10,112	12,400	--	488.2	--
Chile	183	180	--	37.9	54.2	--	176	248	--	9.8	--
Colombia	1,814	1,730	1,952	17.5	18.2	18.2	807	800	900	31.5	35.4
Ecuador	508	519	--	11.7	13.3	--	151	175	--	6.9	--
Peru	843	914	--	22.6	23.7	--	485	550	--	21.7	--
Uruguay	563	558	--	10.3	8.4	--	147	117	--	4.7	--
Venezuela	1,058	1,154	1,186	17.2	19.0	20.9	461	557	630	21.9	24.8
Total 5/	32,290	36,150	36,940	21.7	26.0	24.6	17,810	23,900	23,050	940.2	907.4
Europe:											
EEC:											
France	2,229	2,370	2,476	46.4	71.9	56.9	2,625	4,331	3,581	170.5	141.0
Germany, West	41	78	104	37.6	64.1	70.0	39	127	185	5.0	7.3
Italy	2,816	2,438	2,515	52.2	56.7	59.5	3,732	3,510	3,800	138.2	149.6
Total EEC 5/	5,086	4,886	5,095	49.5	64.2	58.5	6,396	7,968	7,566	313.7	297.9
Austria	130	137	148	61.2	78.9	76.9	202	275	289	10.8	11.4
Greece	461	354	348	24.4	35.9	37.3	286	323	330	12.7	13.0
Portugal	1,208	1,302	1,208	18.3	16.2	17.7	562	537	544	21.1	21.4
Spain	1,139	1,127	1,206	37.2	40.6	39.1	1,075	1,163	1,200	45.8	47.2
Total Western Europe 5/	8,030	7,810	8,005	41.8	51.8	48.8	8,520	10,270	9,930	404.3	390.9
Bulgaria	1,601	1,431	1,453	40.7	58.7	55.8	1,655	2,135	2,058	84.1	81.0
Czechoslovakia	509	420	420	39.4	52.0	46.2	509	555	493	21.8	19.4
Hungary	3,226	3,057	3,039	40.3	50.3	42.7	3,304	3,907	3,300	153.8	129.9
Romania	8,305	8,122	8,278	27.4	38.9	35.2	5,784	8,022	7,400	315.8	291.3
Yugoslavia	6,118	6,178	6,153	36.4	50.9	41.6	5,664	7,980	6,500	314.2	255.9
Total Eastern Europe 5/	19,760	19,210	19,345	33.7	46.3	40.2	16,920	22,600	19,750	889.7	777.5
Total all Europe 5/	27,790	27,020	27,350	36.1	47.2	42.7	25,460	32,870	29,680	1,294.0	1,168.4

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	15,518	7,979	8,648	24.3	33.6	27.3	9,564	6,800	6,000	267.7	236.2
Africa:											
Morocco	1,122	1,083	1,139	10.4	5.6	10.1	297	154	291	6.1	11.5
United Arab Republic	1,793	1,661	--	40.0	52.1	--	1,823	2,200	2,200	86.6	86.6
Angola	1,465	--	--	10.9	--	--	407	380	--	15.0	--
Malagasy Republic	247	--	--	14.4	--	--	90	--	--	--	--
Rhodesia Zambia and Malawi	2,960	--	--	23.2	--	--	1,748	--	--	--	--
South Africa, Republic of	13,106	14,542	--	15.5	26.8	--	5,147	9,888	--	389.3	--
Total 5/	34,300	35,770	34,950	17.3	23.3	21.0	15,040	21,180	18,680	833.8	735.4
Asia:											
Turkey	1,689	1,618	1,668	21.4	24.3	26.0	916	1,000	1,100	39.4	43.3
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,580	--	--	--	--
Afghanistan	1,236	--	--	22.5	--	--	707	720	--	28.3	--
Taiwan	43	55	--	29.4	37.2	--	32	52	--	2.0	--
India	11,200	12,506	--	15.5	15.7	--	4,402	4,991	5,500	196.5	216.5
Indonesia	7,060	--	--	15.6	--	--	2,799	3,005	--	118.3	--
Japan	100	64	59	40.9	38.9	40.0	104	63	60	2.5	2.4
Pakistan	1,190	1,377	--	16.5	16.9	--	498	590	--	23.2	--
Philippines	4,759	5,355	--	10.2	10.5	--	1,230	1,435	--	56.5	--
Thailand	922	--	--	30.7	--	--	720	1,277	1,000	50.3	39.4
Total 5/	53,270	57,450	57,970	17.3	17.9	18.1	23,370	26,090	26,600	1,027.1	1,047.2
Oceania:											
Australia	206	225	--	33.6	35.6	--	176	203	--	8.0	--
New Zealand	8	8	--	77.8	100.0	--	16	20	--	0.8	--
Total 5/	214	233	--	35.3	37.8	--	192	223	--	8.8	--
World Total 5/	244,020	246,160	252,520	31.4	36.3	36.8	194,650	227,190	235,860	8,944.0	9,285.3

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1967 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins early in 1968. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

FRENCH WHEAT AND FLOUR
EXPORTS DECREASE SHARPLY

French exports of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) for fiscal year 1966-67 were 3.0 million metric tons, a 37 percent decrease from the previous fiscal year total of 4.8 million tons.

Exports of wheat totaled 2.3 million metric tons which was 1.7 million tons less than during fiscal year 1965-66. The primary decreases were to all the West European markets and most of the East European countries. Shipments to the four countries of the EEC dropped from 700,000 tons to 469,000 tons. Shipments to West European countries decreased by 599,000 tons, particularly to the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Portugal. Exports to the East European markets fell 55 percent to 890,000 tons despite the slight increased shipments to Bulgaria and the USSR. Combined shipments to East Germany and Poland showed a loss of approximately one million tons.

Only three countries in Asia received wheat exports and showed a slight increase of 29,000 metric tons.

Shipments to African countries increased from 470,000 metric tons during 1965-66 to 660,000 tons, a gain of 40 percent. Although shipments to Algeria and the Ivory Coast showed major decreases, these were more than offset by increased exports to Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia, and Sudan.

Exports of flour (grain equivalent) during fiscal year 1966-67 totaled 678,000 metric tons as compared to 711,000 tons during the previous fiscal year. This was primarily due to the absence of shipments to the United Arab Republic and the USSR which received 189,000 tons during 1965-66. Exports remained fairly stable to all other markets with decreases of 16 percent to countries of the Western Hemisphere and 3 percent to West European markets. Increased shipments of 104,000 tons were made to Asiatic countries and 65,000 tons to countries of Africa, excluding the United Arab Republic.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: French exports by country of destination, July-June 1965-66 and July-June 1966-67

Destination	July 1965-June 1966			July 1966-June 1967		
	Wheat	Flour (Grain Equiv.)	Total	Wheat	Flour (Grain Equiv.)	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	--	--	--	--	69	69
British Honduras	--	467	467	--	390	390
Costa Rica	--	5,542	5,542	--	1,157	1,157
Guadeloupe	--	26,270	26,270	--	26,894	26,894
Jamaica	--	38,368	38,368	--	18,451	18,451
Martinique	85	31,629	31,714	--	30,323	30,323
Trinidad and Tobago	--	4,213	4,213	271	4,191	4,462
West Indies	--	6,410	6,410	--	7,287	7,287
Chile	7	2,725	2,732	--	6,509	6,509
French Guiana	2	3,184	3,186	6	3,263	3,269
Guyana	--	4,863	4,863	--	5,539	5,539
Surinam	--	869	869	--	868	868
Others	--	52	52	--	309	309
Total	94	124,592	124,686	277	105,250	105,527
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	134,575	--	134,575	68,993	--	68,993
Germany, West	181,526	24,582	206,108	179,695	23,989	203,684
Italy	306,750	332	307,082	178,671	311	178,982
Netherlands	77,098	--	77,098	41,564	--	41,564
Total	699,949	24,914	724,863	468,923	24,300	493,223
Other Western Europe:						
Andorra	460	1,982	2,442	283	1,945	2,228
Austria	21,732	--	21,732	100	--	100
Denmark	3,230	--	3,230	892	--	892
Greece	677	822	1,499	--	1,624	1,624
Iceland	3,136	302	3,438	--	411	411
Ireland	40,491	--	40,491	8,581	--	8,581
Malta	7,304	--	7,304	1,479	--	1,479
Norway	52,418	785	53,203	--	1,015	1,015
Portugal	119,905	276	120,181	61,600	--	61,600
Spain	3,007	--	3,007	101	--	101
Switzerland	211,593	5,364	216,957	78,833	4,355	83,188
United Kingdom	377,583	90	377,673	90,967	365	91,332
Others	--	527	527	--	1	1
Total	841,536	10,148	851,684	242,836	9,716	252,552
Eastern Europe:						
Bulgaria	--	--	--	5,430	--	5,430
Czechoslovakia	356,626	--	356,626	315,840	--	315,840
Germany, East	771,358	--	771,358	61,299	--	61,299
Hungary	68,288	--	68,288	55	--	55
Poland	697,444	--	697,444	373,455	--	373,455
USSR	97,888	31,600	129,488	133,450	--	133,450
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	25	25
Total	1,991,604	31,600	2,023,204	889,529	25	889,554
Total Europe	3,533,089	66,662	3,599,751	1,601,288	34,041	1,635,329
Asia:						
Aden	--	9,606	9,606	--	14,240	14,240
Afghanistan	--	2,769	2,769	--	--	--

Bahrein	--	--	--	--	1,329	1,329
Cambodia	--	--	--	--	11,475	11,475
Ceylon	--	44,353	44,353	--	56,241	56,241
China, Mainland	38,222	--	38,222	73,217	--	73,217
Hong Kong	--	1,285	1,285	--	1,114	1,114
Indonesia	--	15,258	15,258	--	2,616	2,616
Korea, North	--	86,574	86,574	--	158,911	158,911
Kuwait	--	1,263	1,263	--	--	--
Laos	--	552	552	--	183	183
Lebanon	1,599	1,138	2,737	2	1,682	1,684
Macao	--	696	696	--	186	186
Malaysia	--	5,882	5,882	--	3,897	3,897
Muscat and Oman	--	1,021	1,021	--	2,745	2,745
Philippines	--	23,495	23,495	--	23,815	23,815
Qatar	--	1,098	1,098	--	1,405	1,405
Saudi Arabia	--	2,537	2,537	--	5,151	5,151
Syria	12,642	--	12,642	7,986	--	7,986
Yemen	--	8,855	8,855	--	25,078	25,078
Others	--	418	418	--	489	489
Total	52,463	206,800	259,263	81,205	310,557	391,762
Africa:						
Algeria	104,759	1,378	106,137	32,552	15	32,567
Burundi and Rwanda	--	63	63	--	886	886
Cameroon	1,000	31,207	32,207	750	38,906	39,656
Central African Republic	--	7,307	7,307	--	10,281	10,281
Chad	--	43	43	--	1,440	1,440
Comores	--	1,153	1,153	--	1,209	1,209
Congo (Brazzaville)	16,000	270	16,270	19,000	219	19,219
Dahomey	--	4,646	4,646	--	6,505	6,505
Ethiopia	2,962	1,951	4,913	--	598	598
French Somaliland	--	2,405	2,405	--	2,981	2,981
Gabon	--	6,229	6,229	--	7,633	7,633
Ghana	--	836	836	--	1,729	1,729
Ivory Coast	35,330	146	35,476	17,064	136	17,200
Libya	--	4,478	4,478	--	7,280	7,280
Malagasy Republic	8	705	713	10	383	393
Mauritius Islands, Seychelles	--	24,559	24,559	--	19,580	19,580
Malawi	--	959	959	--	1,863	1,863
Morocco	153,891	310	154,201	376,180	482	376,662
Mozambique	--	957	957	--	609	609
Niger	--	4,279	4,279	--	5,388	5,388
Nigeria	2,620	2,396	5,016	686	2,675	3,361
Portuguese Guinea	--	2,466	2,466	--	2,941	2,941
Reunion	--	10,896	10,896	--	11,483	11,483
Senegal	124,425	4	124,429	174,730	3	174,733
Spanish North Africa	--	1,582	1,582	--	2,722	2,722
Sierra Leone	--	649	649	--	1,648	1,648
Somaliland	--	303	303	--	1,346	1,346
Sudan	--	--	--	7,200	136	7,336
United Arab Republic	--	157,707	157 707	--	40,799	40,799
Upper Volta	--	12,474	12,474	--	18,170	18,170
Togo	--	2,130	2,130	--	2,185	2,185
Tunisia	28,866	--	28,866	31,421	--	31,421
Zambia	--	274	274	--	1,676	1,676
Others	--	2,904	2,904	--	1,459	1,459
Total	469,861	287,666	757,527	659,593	195,366	854,959
Oceania:	1	24,563	24,564	3	32,666	32,669
Unspecified	1,574	485	2,059	1	551	552
World Total	4,057,042	710,768	4,767,350	2,342,367	678,431	3,020,798
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	149,072	26,116	175,188	86,067	24,928	110,995

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WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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WORLD MILK PRODUCTION
EXPECTED TO INCREASE IN 1967

World milk production in 1967 is forecast at approximately 2 percent above the 1966 level. This is based on the production estimates of 35 countries which account for about 85 percent of the world's cows' milk production. The output in these countries is expected to reach about 689 billion pounds, as compared with 676 billion pounds in 1966 and 660 billion in 1965. Indications are that milk production will show an increase in all but seven major milk producing countries, while in four others the output is expected to be about equal to the level of 1966.

Western Europe's production, accounting for more than a third of estimated world output, will probably exceed 1966 production by at least 2 percent. Production is expected to increase in all countries with the exception of Denmark, Finland, Italy, and Sweden, while in Belgium production is expected to remain about unchanged from the 1966 level.

In Eastern Europe, milk output is estimated to increase by about 4 percent over 1966 due to higher cow numbers, improved availability of feed, and higher yields per cow. Only in Hungary did milk production fail to show an increase over 1966.

In South America, milk output is expected to remain at about the same level as in 1966. Production in Brazil and Venezuela indicate a sharp increase compared to the previous year's level. Output in Argentina and Uruguay will be down.

Production in Oceania is expected to increase by about 2 percent. Output in New Zealand for the fifth consecutive year set a new record, while production in Australia is continuing to recover from the drought-reduced level of 1965.

In North America, the downward trend of milk production appears to have been checked. Estimates are that production will be at about the 1966 level. Both in Canada and the United States, there was a relatively small decline in milk output, but in Mexico dairy production conditions generally were favorable. A slight increase in milk production is anticipated.

The 1967 estimated milk production in the 35 countries may be as much as 20 percent over the average 1956-60 level. Western Europe's increase is expected to exceed the 5-year average by nearly 20 percent, with only Denmark's production falling below the 5-year average. In Eastern Europe, output is expected to be up by about 35 percent. Total production in all reporting countries of South America is expected to increase by as much as 30 percent over the 1956-60 average; however, output in Argentina and Uruguay is expected to fall below the 1956-60 average.

In Oceania, an increase of about 21 percent over the 5-year average in milk output is anticipated.

In North America, production will probably show a gain of about 2 percent over the 1956-60 average.

COWS' MILK: Estimate of 1967 Production in Important Producing Countries, with Comparisons

Countries	Average 1956-60	Annual 1965	Annual 1966 1/	Annual 1967 1/	1967 compared with 1966
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Canada	17,407	18,360	18,375	18,200	99
Mexico	5,079	9,085	9,402	9,731	103
United States	123,500	124,173	120,230	120,200	100
Austria	6,048	7,075	7,090	7,143	101
Belgium	8,320	8,689	8,823	8,853	100
Denmark	11,633	11,832	11,704	11,484	98
Finland	7,118	8,300	8,133	7,936	98
France	46,037	59,020	61,971	63,933	103
Germany, West	39,604	46,854	47,544	48,390	102
Greece	801	1,083	1,150	1,200	104
Ireland	5,973	6,912	7,111	7,571	106
Italy	19,580	20,248	21,031	21,000	99
Luxembourg	388	414	432	437	101
Netherlands	13,833	15,745	15,950	16,479	103
Norway	3,566	3,582	3,593	3,646	101
Sweden	8,657	8,057	7,815	7,143	91
Switzerland	6,451	6,823	6,902	7,385	107
United Kingdom 2/	22,295	25,102	24,858	25,390	102
Bulgaria	1,318	2,205	2,370	2,535	107
Czechoslovakia	8,298	8,651	8,708	8,818	101
Germany, East	12,119	14,045	14,833	15,102	102
Hungary	4,056	3,884	4,067	4,079	100
Poland	25,560	29,417	31,382	31,746	101
Romania 3/	4,411	5,079	5,897	6,173	105
U.S.S.R.	107,099	141,672	147,990	154,322	104
Yugoslavia	4,758	5,077	5,538	5,842	105
Japan	3,380	7,101	7,527	7,892	105
Argentina 2/	10,187	10,288	11,030	9,921	90
Brazil	10,170	13,655	15,873	17,196	108
Colombia	4,021	4,350	4,483	4,562	102
Peru	885	902	906	915	101
Uruguay	1,501	1,621	1,641	1,382	84
Venezuela	4/ 894	1,466	1,529	1,600	105
Australia	14,005	15,364	16,634	16,650	100
New Zealand 5/	11,522	13,740	13,750	14,214	103
Total of above countries	570,474	659,871	676,272	689,070	102

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Milk for commercial use only. Milk consumed on farms and milk on farms and milk fed not included. 3/ New series published for the first time (excludes suckled milk and buffalo milk). 4/ Less than 5-yoar average. 5/Years ending May 31.

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WORLD PEPPER TRADE
UP IN 1966

World exports of black and white pepper (Piper nigrum L.) during 1966 totaled 151 million pounds, up 6 percent over the previous year and were well above the 1960-64 average of 132 million pounds. Increased exports were recorded by both India and Indonesia; however, the gains were partly offset by smaller shipments from Sarawak, Brazil, Malagasy Republic, Cambodia, and Ceylon.

World pepper prices continued to decline in 1967, reflecting larger supplies and the easing of Malaysia-Indonesian tensions. New York wholesale black pepper prices averaged 38.4 cents per pound during the first 10 months of 1967, compared with 43.9 cents during the corresponding 1966 period. Prices averaged 43.3 cents per pound in 1966, a reduction of 4.6 cents from the previous year.

United States pepper imports in 1966 fell 21 percent from the year before to 37.8 million pounds as a result of inventory reduction. Reflecting lower prices and stock building, imports during January-October 1967 have risen sharply to 45.6 million pounds, compared with 30.5 million pounds during the similar 1966 period.

India's exports during 1966 amounted to a near record 54.8 million pounds, up nearly 10 percent over 1965 shipments. Despite another large crop this year, exports during January-July 1967--at 28.4 million pounds--are running 25 percent under the corresponding period a year ago. The sharp fall in exports this year is attributed to the higher price levels of Indian pepper; importers are buying from other producers whose prices have been generally as much as 7-12 cents per pound cheaper.

Indonesian exports in 1966 totaled 46.3 million pounds, up significantly over the previous year, but still under 1964 shipments of 51.7 million pounds. The unusually small 1965 exports of 27.3 million pounds, were attributed to a reduced harvest and to the retention of stocks by farmers and exporters.

Brazilian exports in 1966 fell over 2 million pounds from the record 1965 level to 14.1 million pounds. Shipments during the first 6 months of 1967 have totaled 7.4 million pounds, almost double the corresponding period last year.

Exports by Sarawak declined sharply in 1966 from the near-record 1965 shipments to 29.2 million pounds. However, exports during the first half of 1967 have picked up significantly to 19 million pounds, well ahead of the 6-month 1966 total of 12.7 million.

BLACK AND WHITE PEPPER: Exports by specified major producing countries, 1966 with comparisons

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asia:						
Indonesia	55,082	38,850	96,127	51,656	27,272	46,304
India	42,581	55,142	41,736	36,217	50,025	54,803
Sarawak	22,482	25,335	25,627	27,136	39,455	29,241
Cambodia	2,230	1,803	1,915	1,814	3,976	2/ 3,500
Ceylon	623	101	208	1,236	1,531	677
Total	122,998	121,831	165,613	118,059	122,259	134,525
Other:						
Brazil	6,191	6,094	5,240	8,920	16,305	14,060
Malagasy Republic	2,741	2,357	1,989	4,215	3,402	2,440
Grand total	131,930	130,282	172,842	131,194	141,966	151,025

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.

BLACK AND WHITE PEPPER: Distribution of exports by specified countries, 1966

Continent and country	India	Sarawak	Indonesia 1/	Brazil	Malagasy Republic	Singapore (reexports)
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	11	34	762	66	---	424
France	151	---	662	582	1,987	1,729
Germany, West	17	2,061	2,766	2,088	11	682
Italy	4,192	22	46	29	198	722
Netherlands	23	---	2,120	196	---	305
Subtotal	4,394	2,117	6,356	2,961	2,196	3,862
Other Western Europe:						
United Kingdom	47	273	1,140	626	---	6,046
Yugoslavia	2,987	---	25	---	---	4
Other	538	717	62	11	---	2,592
Total	7,966	3,107	7,583	3,598	2,196	12,504
Eastern Europe & USSR:						
Bulgaria	519	---	---	---	---	25
Czechoslovakia	1,649	---	---	---	---	---
Germany, East	908	---	348	---	---	---
Hungary	1,345	---	91	---	---	---
Poland	2,030	---	57	---	---	---
Romania	2,129	---	343	---	---	---
USSR	16,872	---	---	386	---	45
Total	25,452	---	839	386	---	70
Other:						
Argentina	---	---	---	2,643	---	---
Australia	55	---	---	---	---	1,414
Canada	2,976	65	---	---	---	675
Egypt	1,268	---	---	---	---	53
Hong Kong	---	213	1,132	---	---	415
Japan	78	240	952	4	---	3,000
Mexico	---	---	---	754	---	31
Morocco	209	381	---	---	67	3,745
Singapore	319	24,429	616	---	---	---
South Africa	---	269	---	---	---	997
United States	11,702	---	11,553	5,611	---	8,113
Not specified	4,778	537	2,345	1,064	177	9,351
Grand total	54,803	29,241	25,020	14,060	2,440	40,368

1/ Distribution data available for January-September only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD TOBACCO HARVEST
NEAR RECORD IN 1967

World production of tobacco in 1967 is placed at nearly 10.2 billion pounds, up 6 percent from 1966 and about equal to the 1964 record high of slightly over 10.2 billion. The increase from last year was mainly in Asia and North America. In Asia, the planted area, particularly in India and Pakistan, increased considerably. In North America, higher yields raised the level of U.S. production although the planted area was only a little above last year's. African production in 1967 was below the 1966 level mainly because of a cut in Rhodesian acreage.

The world harvest of all kinds of tobacco will be above domestic and export requirements. However, some kinds and qualities of cigarette leaf, particularly low-priced export grades, continued in somewhat short supply. This applies especially to flue-cured and burley tobaccos. Production of oriental leaf, important in cigarette manufacture, continued to be at a very high level in 1967.

Harvest by Continent and Area

North America, including Caribbean area: A near-record crop in Canada, together with larger U.S. production, raised this area's harvest to about 2,516 million pounds from 2,406 million in 1966. The Mexican crop indicates only a moderate increase.

Total U.S. harvest (November estimate) is placed at 2,019 million pounds, compared with 1,890 million in 1966. The increase resulted largely from an increase in yields of flue-cured tobacco. In Canada, despite a larger planted area, the total harvest was slightly under the previous year's record. Unfavorable weather, including drought, excessive rainfall, and some frost damage reduced the flue-cured yields in Ontario, where most of the Canadian crop is grown.

South America: Larger acreage and higher yields boosted Argentina's harvest from 99 million pounds in 1966 to 130 million in 1967. A reduction in Brazilian plantings resulted in a harvest 19 million pounds smaller than the 299 million produced in 1966. Paraguay's harvest in 1967 was up sharply from that of 1966 because of both increased plantings and yields.

Europe: Plantings in Western Europe in 1967 were somewhat above those of 1966, with Spain accounting for most of the gain. Although Greece's planted area was up only about 1 percent, better yields raised its harvest from 216 million pounds in 1966 to about 251 million in 1967. Plantings in most Eastern European countries are believed to have been about equal to those of 1966. Indications are that there were slight reductions in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, but small increases in the Soviet Union and Poland. For all Europe (including the Soviet Union) the total harvest is placed at about 1,881 million pounds, compared with 1,766 million in 1966, with substantial production gains in Spain, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Union.

(Cont. on pg. 8)

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in calendar year 1967, with comparisons--farm-sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 2/	1967 2/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 2/	1967 2/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 2/	1967 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada	121	99	131	143	1,625	1,700	1,780	1,614	196,295	168,880	233,976	231,300
United States	1,159	977	973	989	1,880	1,898	1,942	2,042	2,178,400	1,854,568	1,890,320	2,018,569
Puerto Rico	28	31	17	9	1,115	1,231	951	1,354	31,180	37,900	16,174	12,184
Costa Rica	3	3	3	3	826	861	921	991	2,676	2,442	2,980	3,460
El Salvador	2	2	2	1	1,074	1,400	1,454	1,585	2,311	2,310	2,348	2,346
Guatemala	5	7	8	8	680	766	1,021	1,063	3,738	5,494	8,597	8,759
Honduras	11	17	14	14	560	451	461	523	6,013	7,874	6,520	7,440
Mexico	91	59	63	58	1,058	1,623	1,454	1,697	96,364	95,239	92,152	98,766
Nicaragua	9	10	10	11	631	655	658	660	5,991	6,705	6,805	7,000
Panama	2	3	2	2	771	837	679	881	1,666	2,640	1,669	1,926
Cuba	113	--	--	--	769	--	--	--	87,000	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	55	47	62	47	1,020	669	1,000	879	55,631	31,175	62,150	41,000
Haiti	6	6	6	6	410	405	405	405	2,440	2,500	2,500	2,500
Jamaica	3	12	12	12	827	845	856	861	2,450	9,800	10,200	10,500
Total	1,608 :3/	1,365 :3/	1,395 :3/	1,395	--	--	--	--	2,672,155 :3/	2,297,527 :3/	2,406,391 :3/	2,515,750
South America:												
Argentina	109	118	118	139	974	978	834	938	106,262	115,742	98,546	130,071
Bolivia	3	2	2	2	748	893	893	893	2,165	2,206	2,206	2,206
Brazil	481	422	398	373	698	1,015	751	750	336,211	428,693	298,748	279,719
Chile	8	5	6	6	1,996	1,953	1,875	1,825	15,666	9,394	10,862	10,734
Colombia	45	63	67	63	1,721	1,409	1,462	1,468	76,950	88,603	97,554	92,593
Paraguay	28	36	22	36	1,081	1,115	877	1,111	30,731	39,683	19,290	40,000
Peru	7	7	7	10	874	1,052	892	892	5,872	7,227	6,614	8,818
Uruguay	1	1	1	1	564	506	506	506	418	375	375	375
Venezuela	16	16	16	17	1,244	1,241	1,312	1,302	20,075	19,943	21,598	22,000
Total	698	670	637	647	--	--	--	--	594,350	711,866	555,793	586,516
Europe:												
Austria	1	1	1	1	1,677	1,389	1,531	1,565	1,466	1,314	1,312	1,257
Belgium	3	2	2	1	2,299	2,382	2,587	2,438	6,024	4,850	4,189	3,155
France	55	53	51	50	1,667	1,737	2,043	2,071	92,090	91,520	103,903	103,352
Germany, West	11	9	8	8	2,001	2,062	2,504	2,260	22,158	18,917	20,807	18,739
Greece	301	319	310	315	727	866	698	798	218,741	276,139	216,101	251,375
Italy	117	137	134	133	1,072	1,183	1,205	1,206	125,595	161,932	161,169	160,935
Spain	45	48	31	46	1,410	1,438	1,392	1,374	63,492	69,657	42,694	62,831
Sweden	4/	0	0	0	1,435	0	0	0	330	0	0	0
Switzerland	2	2	2	2	1,911	1,916	2,143	2,140	4,037	3,807	3,918	3,968
Total West Europe	535	571	539	556	--	--	--	--	533,933	628,136	554,093	605,612
Albania	49	--	--	--	410	--	--	--	20,297	--	--	--
Bulgaria	276	299	--	--	766	910	--	--	211,393	271,800	273,370	265,142
Czechoslovakia	13	13	--	--	1,055	842	--	--	14,233	11,274	--	18,700
Germany, East	12	11	11	--	1,058	1,256	1,369	--	12,526	13,653	15,044	--
Hungary	45	55	53	--	1,060	741	892	--	48,192	40,565	47,178	--
Poland	95	102	95	104	1,350	1,126	1,109	1,215	127,783	114,639	105,821	126,850
Romania	84	93	--	--	806	819	--	--	67,549	76,059	--	--
Yugoslavia	108	151	156	148	818	784	764	892	88,261	118,167	119,269	132,276
Total East Europe	682 :3/	784 :3/	788 :3/	779	--	--	--	--	590,234 :3/	676,157 :3/	693,882 :3/	733,083
Total Europe	1,217	1,355	1,327	1,335	--	--	--	--	1,124,167	1,304,293	1,247,975	1,338,695
USSR (Europe and Asia)	365	395	399	--	1,009	1,182	1,300	--	368,206	467,375	518,081	--

Africa:												
Algeria	38	50	53	53	407	550	564	564	15,421	27,500	30,000	30,000
Libya	3	3	3	3	889	962	963	964	2,301	2,500	2,600	2,700
Morocco	4	4	4	5	1,115	1,286	1,038	1,480	4,126	5,106	3,724	6,724
Tunisia	5	5	5	6	592	745	913	900	2,671	3,858	4,938	5,159
Angola	9	18	22	22	523	702	674	674	4,538	12,850	15,000	15,000
Cameroon	11	13	14	14	496	570	588	588	5,666	7,495	8,000	8,000
Congo (Kinshasa)	3	1	1	1	732	620	622	618	2,503	500	412	679
Rwanda and Burundi	5	5	5	5	604	660	660	660	3,020	3,500	3,500	3,500
Gabon, Central African Rep & Congo (Brazzaville)	8	9	9	9	558	581	591	591	4,250	5,000	5,500	5,500
Ghana	8	15	16	16	426	400	400	400	3,327	6,000	6,500	6,600
Ivory Coast	16	27	28	30	300	321	326	328	4,907	8,818	9,000	10,000
Kenya	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	1,370	1,434	1,410	1,400
Malagasy Republic	18	15	15	15	608	689	700	710	10,862	10,251	10,858	11,000
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	1,239	1,359	1,112	1,124	1,093	723	1,079	1,500
Mozambique	10	10	10	11	519	534	535	575	5,093	5,475	5,511	6,614
Nigeria	46	50	45	42	581	672	651	650	26,946	33,300	29,050	27,050
Zambia	22	27	22	15	854	748	781	781	18,894	20,532	16,872	11,910
Malawi	131	169	157	129	272	298	262	277	35,492	50,308	41,044	35,728
Rhodesia	219	219	208	166	1,033	1,099	1,200	1,192	226,233	240,417	249,341	197,500
Tanzania	12	21	26	21	462	588	559	626	5,651	12,141	14,400	12,900
Uganda	10	19	15	19	545	381	425	575	5,245	7,230	6,200	10,700
South Africa, Republic of.	86	83	68	87	709	730	717	741	60,985	60,500	48,800	64,500
Total	665	764	727	670	--	--	--	--	450,594	525,438	513,739	474,664
Asia:												
Cyprus	6	14	6	9	357	397	354	397	2,009	5,582	2,049	3,675
Iran	52	73	64	50	507	755	698	798	26,137	55,402	44,379	40,013
Iraq	33	37	37	38	618	673	657	666	20,639	24,825	25,050	25,300
Israel	7	8	8	9	459	480	472	463	3,259	3,827	3,748	4,233
Jordan	10	13	11	8	304	343	405	430	3,045	4,630	4,456	3,576
Lebanon	12	16	18	18	847	912	770	808	9,795	14,770	14,109	14,550
Turkey	487	548	702	707	572	533	523	516	278,771	292,509	367,053	364,861
Syria	28	40	26	24	540	654	694	488	15,055	26,409	18,188	11,573
China: Mainland	1,603	--	--	--	873	--	--	--	1,399,820	--	--	--
Taiwan	20	20	19	19	1,875	1,816	1,764	1,820	38,439	35,937	33,188	35,000
Ceylon	18	--	--	--	491	500	500	500	8,839	--	--	--
Burma	118	119	101	120	747	787	694	750	88,212	93,600	70,112	90,000
India	1,016	974	919	984	725	782	714	784	736,399	761,910	656,309	771,610
Indonesia	439	422	450	494	363	402	431	424	159,569	169,750	194,000	209,437
Japan	166	213	215	216	2,014	1,995	2,023	2,077	333,382	424,205	435,347	449,428
Korea, South	56	84	106	98	1,372	1,465	1,500	1,460	76,291	123,574	158,590	143,299
Pakistan	209	224	253	290	1,018	1,080	1,197	1,352	212,912	242,000	302,848	392,004
Philippines	243	212	212	185	629	678	605	562	152,708	143,850	128,135	110,200
Thailand	129	149	162	172	500	526	503	545	64,750	78,601	81,598	93,615
Cambodia	25	44	43	37	527	520	538	535	13,257	23,148	23,148	19,840
Laos	9	13	15	15	451	444	444	444	4,069	6,000	6,600	6,600
Vietnam, South	22	21	18	18	770	791	867	870	16,709	16,700	15,212	16,000
Total	4,708	3/ 5,120	3/ 5,273	3/ 5,470	--	--	--	--	3,664,066	3/ 4,278,829	3/ 4,338,119	3/ 4,683,814
Oceania:												
Australia	27	26	23	23	1,003	955	1,071	1,147	26,856	25,136	25,067	26,136
New Zealand	5	6	5	5	1,742	1,692	1,341	1,442	8,302	9,881	6,823	7,500
Total	32	32	28	28	--	--	--	--	35,158	35,017	31,890	33,636
Total world	9,293	9,701	9,786	9,954	--	--	--	--	8,908,696	9,620,345	9,611,988	10,175,075

1/ Farm-sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for countries listed for which data are not available. 4/ Less than 500 acres. 5/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Africa: This area's harvest is placed at about 475 million pounds in 1967, 8 percent below the 514 million for 1966. Plantings for the area were reduced an estimated 57,000 acres, with most of the drop recorded in Rhodesia. The latter country is experiencing difficulty in marketing its production because of sanctions imposed on its trade by most major importing countries. Rhodesia's 1967 crop is placed unofficially at a little under 200 million pounds, compared with 249 million in 1966. A further sharp cut was made in plantings for the early-1968 harvest.

Other countries in Africa whose 1967 production fell below that of 1966 include Malawi and Zambia, both of which export nearly all of their tobacco harvest. The Republic of South Africa's harvest in 1967 totaled an estimated 65 million pounds, compared with the drought-reduced crop of 49 million in 1966.

Asia: Larger crops of tobacco in India, Pakistan, Japan, Burma, Indonesia, and Thailand were recorded in 1967. These increases, together with what is believed to have been a larger harvest in Mainland China caused Asian production to rise to 4,684 million pounds in 1967 from 4,338 million in 1966. Turkey's 1967 crop, estimated at 365 million pounds, was about the same as in 1966. Turkey is the free world's biggest producer of oriental tobacco. The increase in India's total 1967 harvest included a gain in production of flue-cured tobacco, the major kind moving in international trade.

Oceania: The 1967 harvests in both Australia and New Zealand show very little change from 1966. Planted area in Australia was down a little, but higher yields raised the total harvest to 26 million pounds from 25 million in 1966. For New Zealand, a small increase in plantings and a larger yield per acre raised production to 7.5 million pounds or a little more than in 1966.

COFFEE CROP
ESTIMATE LOWER

The Foreign Agricultural Service's third estimate (December) of the 1967-68 world coffee crop is down 2.5 million bags from its last estimate in September. The total world crop is now expected to be 67.3 million bags of which 50.5 million is estimated to be exportable production. This will be slightly under world import needs for the year and result in a net stock drawdown for the second year in a row. This drawdown is expected to be confined to Brazil. Some other countries should actually be adding to carryover stocks for the first time, due to tightened International Coffee Agreement regulations.

The drop in the December estimate is primarily due to new smaller estimates for the crop in Brazil, with some reports putting the crop even lower than the presently estimated 23 million bags. The respective coffee crops in Colombia and the Ivory Coast are also somewhat below previous reports. In India, the 1967-68 crop is expected to be definitely higher, showing an uptrend in production in that country.

GREEN COFFEE: World total harvested production for the marketing year 1967-68, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960/61 1964/65	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	3rd estimate 1967-68
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	1,056	825	1,025	1,185	1,280
Cuba	645	600	460	450	450
Dominican Republic	607	675	615	505	600
El Salvador	1,812	2,060	1,820	1,950	2,100
Guatemala	1,704	1,630	2,050	1,670	1,900
Haiti	564	550	575	465	545
Honduras	379	450	460	340	480
Mexico	2,431	2,650	3,000	2,650	3,000
Nicaragua	491	575	465	480	600
Other 3/	505	531	413	434	443
Total North America	10,194	10,546	10,883	10,129	11,398
South America:					
Brazil	25,840	10,000	37,700	21,000	23,000
Colombia	7,760	7,600	8,200	7,600	7,600
Ecuador 4/	696	655	1,035	975	1,100
Peru	700	830	885	900	860
Venezuela	821	780	800	775	800
Other 5/	114	128	181	121	131
Total South America	35,931	19,993	48,801	31,371	33,491
Africa:					
Angola	2,910	3,100	2,800	3,300	3,200
Burundi	198	200	240	300	225
Cameroon	801	870	1,200	1,000	1,100
Cent. Afr. Republic	147	130	190	125	175
Congo (Kinshasa)	990	950	975	900	900
Ethiopia	1,490	1,650	1,525	1,760	1,700
Guinea	195	150	160	120	160
Ivory Coast	3,185	3,375	4,550	2,250	4,200
Kenya	624	660	875	935	900
Malagasy Republic	923	1,050	825	875	925
Rwanda	167	175	155	165	200
Sierra Leone	79	100	120	90	110
Tanzania	497	600	660	990	760
Togo	186	200	225	95	230
Uganda	2,429	2,450	2,600	2,400	2,550
Other 6/	326	342	343	374	389
Total Africa	15,147	16,002	17,443	15,679	17,724
Asia and Oceania:					
India	1,045	1,100	1,150	1,385	1,400
Indonesia	2,016	1,800	2,200	1,900	2,100
Philippines	631	735	715	740	775
Other 7/	390	437	432	444	447
Total Asia and Oceania	4,082	4,072	4,497	4,469	4,722
World total production	65,354	50,613	81,624	61,648	67,335

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. 7/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1967-68, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960/61-1964/65	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	3rd estimate 1967-68
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	937	700	895	1,050	1,140
Cuba	70	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	461	520	455	340	430
El Salvador	1,702	1,935	1,690	1,815	1,960
Guatemala	1,500	1,420	1,835	1,450	1,675
Haiti	395	385	405	290	365
Honduras	308	370	375	250	390
Mexico	1,521	1,550	1,800	1,350	1,650
Nicaragua	446	525	410	420	540
Other 3/	161	136	80	97	95
Total North America	7,501	7,541	7,945	7,062	8,245
South America:					
Brazil	18,840	3,000	30,200	13,000	14,500
Colombia	6,800	6,500	7,000	6,350	6,300
Ecuador 4/	528	470	845	780	900
Peru	540	640	690	700	650
Venezuela	355	265	265	225	230
Other 5/	62	72	113	53	63
Total South America	27,125	10,947	39,113	21,108	22,643
Africa:					
Angola	2,859	3,045	2,740	3,240	3,140
Burundi	187	195	235	295	220
Cameroon	780	840	1,170	970	1,070
Cent. Afr. Republic	142	125	185	120	170
Congo (Kinshasa)	940	900	925	850	850
Ethiopia	1,152	1,300	1,170	1,395	1,330
Guinea	181	135	145	105	145
Ivory Coast	3,135	3,325	4,500	2,195	4,145
Kenya	605	640	855	915	880
Malagasy Republic	825	950	725	770	815
Rwanda	156	170	150	160	195
Sierra Leone	69	90	110	80	100
Tanzania	484	585	645	975	745
Togo	183	195	220	90	225
Uganda	2,416	2,440	2,585	2,385	2,535
Other 6/	301	318	319	350	365
Total Africa	14,415	15,253	16,679	14,895	16,930
Asia and Oceania:					
India	462	460	560	750	700
Indonesia	1,756	1,450	1,850	1,540	1,730
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Other 7/	225	227	212	219	222
Total Asia and Oceania	2,443	2,137	2,622	2,509	2,652
World exportable production	51,484	35,878	66,359	45,574	50,470

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii (USA), Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1967 in that country is shown as production for the 1967-68 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1966-67 crop. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. 7/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Exportable production in the smaller producing countries is estimated to be as follows (with comparable 1966-67 estimates in parentheses), in bags of 60 kilograms each: Jamaica 8,000 (6,000); Panama 15,000 (25,000); Puerto Rico 5,000 (14,000); Trinidad and Tobago 57,000 (42,000); Bolivia 35,000 (35,000); Paraguay 25,000 (15,000); Surinam 2,000 (2,000); Congo (Brazzaville) 14,000 (14,000); Dahomey 23,000 (23,000); Gabon 13,000 (13,000); Ghana 92,000 (75,000); Liberia 56,000 (65,000); Nigeria 49,000 (32,000); Sao Tome and Principe 5,000 (5,000); Spanish Guinea 110,000 (120,000); New Caledonia 30,000 (30,000); Papua and New Guinea 95,000 (95,000); Portuguese Timor 43,000 (40,000).

WORLD TRADE IN COTTON
HIGH IN 1966-67

World cotton trade in 1966-67 (August-July) is estimated at 17.9 million bales (480 lb. net), one million bales above the preceding year and well ahead of the 1955-59 average of 14.9 million bales. United States exports totaled 4.8 million bales in 1966-67, an increase of 1.8 million from a year earlier. Foreign Free World exports aggregated 10.7 million bales last season, compared with 11.5 million in 1965-66. Communist exports, about all from Russia, continued to expand in 1966-67. The increase in world cotton trade in 1966-67 is attributed to a continued high level of consumption in importing countries and some stock rebuilding. World trade in cotton is expected to remain high in 1967-68.

Exports.--Exports from the foreign Free World in 1966-67 totaled 10.7 million bales, about 0.8 million lower than the level a year earlier. Countries with increases of 10 percent or more included Greece, Sudan, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Turkey. Exports from Mexico, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Syria, and Iran were more than 10 percent lower than the previous season.

The increase in United States exports in 1966-67 can be attributed to reduced export availabilities in foreign producing countries and to increased demand in importing countries. Foreign importing countries, as a group, continued to expand consumption last season, and some replenished their raw cotton stocks in anticipation of higher prices in the current season.

Exports from the USSR are estimated at 2.4 million bales in 1966-67, compared with 2.3 million bales a year earlier and a 1955-59 average of 1.5 million bales. Over 700,000 bales of Russian cotton were shipped to Free World countries in 1966-67, compared with nearly 600,000 bales in 1965-66. Shipments to Japan increased to around 230,000 bales in 1966-67 from about 80,000 a year earlier. Prior to 1965-66 USSR exports to the Free World countries amounted to about 200,000 to 300,000 bales a year. Free World countries export approximately 2.5 million bales annually to all Communist countries.

(Cont. on pg.14)

COTTON: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1964-66,
Year beginning August 1

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country	Average 1955-59		1964		1965		1966 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
North America:								
Canada	0	351	0	404	0	434	0	404
Cuba	0	34	0	70	0	85	0	80
El Salvador	147	2/	255	0	248	0	123	0
Guatemala	46	0	282	0	352	0	265	0
Mexico	1,573	1	1,616	2	2,127	2	1,392	2
Nicaragua	196	0	571	0	524	0	450	0
United States	5,296	138	4,195	118	3,035	118	4,832	105
Others	16	14	60	11	67	12	53	16
Total	7,274	538	6,979	605	6,353	651	7,115	607
South America:								
Argentina	26	14	1	73	32	71	127	49
Bolivia	0	4	0	6	0	8	0	9
Brazil	418	0	1,040	0	937	0	1,000	0
Chile	0	78	0	150	0	105	0	125
Colombia	6	42	52	9	42	65	100	5
Ecuador	0	1	0	5	0	7	0	9
Paraguay	32	0	41	0	39	0	23	0
Peru	441	0	468	0	518	0	381	0
Uruguay	0	37	0	35	0	35	0	26
Venezuela	0	7	0	27	0	38	0	20
Others	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	923	185	1,602	305	1,568	329	1,631	243
Europe:								
Austria	0	115	0	121	0	112	0	101
Belgium	0	422	0	381	0	343	0	286
Denmark	0	39	0	44	0	26	0	28
Finland	0	72	0	74	0	66	0	72
France	0	1,316	0	1,084	0	1,229	0	1,270
Germany, West	0	1,448	0	1,293	0	1,250	0	1,217
Greece	160	10	167	46	192	44	222	51
Ireland	0	17	0	26	0	27	0	27
Italy	0	867	0	793	0	1,013	0	1,150
Netherlands	0	349	0	359	0	355	0	409
Norway	0	21	0	22	0	21	0	22
Portugal	0	218	0	433	0	375	0	317
Spain	0	253	20	137	15	285	30	148
Sweden	0	128	0	81	0	86	0	85
Switzerland	0	188	0	195	0	169	0	217
United Kingdom	0	1,442	0	959	0	964	0	832
Yugoslavia	0	183	0	397	0	380	0	450
Total Western Europe	160	7,088	187	6,445	207	6,745	252	6,682
Albania 3/	5	4	6	1	0	1	0	1
Bulgaria 3/	0	90	0	190	0	250	0	240
Czechoslovakia 3/	0	411	0	530	0	560	0	575
Germany, East 3/	0	434	0	435	0	440	0	450
Hungary 3/	0	226	0	310	0	350	0	375
Poland	0	481	0	671	0	666	0	684
Romania 3/	0	201	0	300	0	310	0	325
Total Eastern Europe	5	1,847	6	2,437	0	2,577	0	2,650
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia) 3/	1,540	600	2,000	700	2,300	800	2,400	700

(Continued)

COTTON: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1964-66--cont'd.
Year beginning August 1

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country	Average 1955-59		1964		1965		1966 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Africa:								
Angola	30	0	16	0	27	0	20	0
Congo (Kinshasa)	199	0	7	30	0	30	0	30
Ethiopia	2/	15	0	25	0	26	0	20
Kenya, Uganda & Tanzania	446	0	598	0	628	0	650	0
Morocco	7	11	30	25	30	20	30	20
Mozambique	141	0	176	0	125	0	160	0
Nigeria	146	0	89	0	100	0	125	0
South Africa, Republic of	5	46	10	132	2	127	5	170
Sudan	508	0	471	0	570	0	800	0
United Arab Republic	1,366	0	1,558	0	1,575	0	1,428	0
Western Africa	43	0	113	0	174	5	170	15
Others	188	13	211	15	278	18	309	18
Total	3,079	85	3,279	227	3,509	226	3,697	273
Asia and Oceania:								
Afghanistan	39	0	100	0	70	0	50	0
Australia	0	89	0	112	0	65	0	40
Burma	58	2	59	0	47	0	40	0
Ceylon	0	3	0	12	0	5	0	15
China, Mainland 3/	180	310	40	700	20	500	5	400
Formosa (Taiwan)	0	159	0	288	0	305	0	400
Hong Kong	0	313	0	549	0	641	0	728
India	309	498	202	668	140	454	200	650
Indonesia	0	39	0	50	0	30	0	160
Iran	187	0	313	0	459	0	290	0
Iraq	25	2/	26	0	10	0	10	0
Israel	2/	23	13	53	25	44	37	27
Japan	0	2,702	0	3,416	0	3,078	0	3,556
Korea, South	0	206	0	316	0	327	0	340
Lebanon	7	21	0	25	0	17	0	26
Pakistan	464	10	485	9	492	7	558	10
Philippines	0	68	0	120	0	149	0	200
Syria	383	0	726	0	712	0	577	0
Thailand	2/	5	0	84	0	105	0	110
Turkey	246	0	773	0	920	0	1,049	0
Others	33	57	33	134	35	164	25	151
Total	1,931	4,505	2,770	6,536	2,930	5,891	2,841	6,813
World total	14,912	14,848	16,823	17,255	16,867	17,219	17,936	17,968
Free World	13,187	12,015	14,777	13,288	14,547	13,187	15,531	14,078
Communist countries 4/	1,725	2,833	2,046	3,967	2,320	4,032	2,405	3,890

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated.
2/ Less than 500 bales.
3/ Imports compiled from statistics of exporting countries.
4/ Eastern Europe, U.S.S.R., Mainland China, Cuba, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Imports.--Western European countries combined accounted for 40 percent of the estimated world cotton imports in 1966-67, slightly below the level a year earlier. France, West Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom, the largest of the Western European cotton markets, imported about 4.5 million bales, about the same as in 1965-66. Japan imported about 3.6 million bales in 1966-67, of which about 1.3 million bales originated in the United States. Imports by Hong Kong, India, and Formosa collectively totaled about 1.8 million bales; nearly one-half of this was supplied by the United States.

Outlook for 1967-68 World Trade

World cotton exports in 1967-68 are expected to remain high and may be equal to the 1966-67 level. Consumption in importing countries, especially Japan and India, will be larger in the current season, although stocks likely will be reduced in all importing countries combined. The United States share of world cotton trade in 1967-68 should remain at the same level as last season because export availabilities in foreign countries are believed to be no larger than in 1966-67.

WORLD OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION TO INCREASE SLIGHTLY IN 1967-68

The 1967-68 pressed olive oil outturn is forecast at 1.24 million metric tons-- only 14,000 tons more than in 1966-67. The expected rise will be the third consecutive increase in world production since the small 1964-65 output-- a negation of the usual bi-annual cycle of "off" and "on" year production. However, world output in 1967-68 will be only 3 percent above that averaged during the 1959/60-1962/63 period.

Production of sulfur oil, usually amounting to about 10 percent of the pressed oil output, may decline slightly from the relatively high volume produced in 1966-67.

Factors highlighting the 1967 crop are: (1) physiological "on-year" production increases in Italy, Greece, and Portugal; (2) a substantial recovery in Tunisia's production following last year's drought-reduced output; and (3) a sharp decline in Spain's output, reflecting a prolonged summer drought coupled with unusually high temperatures.

Although total olive oil production in 1967-68 is not expected to differ significantly from that in 1966-67, carry-out stocks on October 31, 1968, may increase substantially. The expected increase will reflect some decline in consumption in the major producing countries.

Italy, although a major importer, is forecast, as in 1965-66 and 1964-65 to be the world's leading olive oil producer. Output is estimated at 430,000 tons-- 35 percent above the revised 1966-67 estimate and the largest since 1963-64. The increase in production this year chiefly reflects "on-year" gains accented by a light fruit drop and reduced dacus fly infestations. However, practically all the growing areas suffered some drought, which resulted in an earlier than usual harvest.

Italian imports in 1966-67 increased substantially reflecting last year's small outturn. Imports in 1967-68 will probably drop sharply, perhaps approximating the 1965-66 volume.

Although the area in mixed olive groves continues a gradual downward trend, acreage in specialized groves accounting for nearly 75 percent of the total olive oil production has increased. Italian farmers have to a large extent been stimulated to expand and improve their olive groves by the fats and oils policy of the European Economic Community.

Production of pressed olive oil in Spain, traditionally the world's leading exporter, is estimated at only 279,500 metric tons, 100,000 tons less than the preliminary estimate by the Spanish Olive Syndicate and the smallest since 1964-65. The anticipated decline, nearly 40 percent below last year, reflects the fact that prolonged drought during the summer and fall combined with above average temperatures in the principal producing areas have accented the "off-year" cyclic decline.

Exports from Spain in the 11-month period ending September 30, 1967, amounted to 85,929 tons, compared with 65,368 tons in the corresponding 1965-66 period. Most of the increase went to Italy and the United States. Total exports in 1966-67 are not expected to have exceeded 90,000 tons--30,000 tons less than was anticipated some months ago.

According to the Spanish Official Bulletin of November 3, 1967, which listed the oil regulations for the 1967-68 season, producer support prices for olive oil have been increased by 4.6 to 6.5 percent, depending on the grade and date of purchase. Since the other regulations--including the fixed price for soybean oil--remained the same as in 1966-67, a further decline in domestic consumption of olive oil may occur. Higher prices may also cut exports.

Greece is expected to press a near-record outturn of 230,000 tons this year, 24 percent above that in 1966-67 and 69 percent above the 1959/60-1962/63 average. The increase reflects a cyclic "on-year" accented by favorable growing conditions with improved dacus fly control by aerial spraying. The total area sprayed covered about one-half the commercial groves, twice that sprayed in 1966.

Labor shortages for olive harvesting presents a problem that is becoming more acute every year. Although some mechanical harvesting equipment has been tried, it has not yet proved economically practical. Efforts have been made to move farm labor to the olive growing areas to meet this emergency. However, some fear that part of the crop will not be harvested, reducing the ultimate outturn somewhat below the current estimate.

OLIVE OIL 1/: Estimated world production, average 1959/60-1962/63 and annual 1963/64-1967/68

Country	Pressed oil						Sulfur oil					
	Average 1959/60-1962/63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 2/	Average 1959/60-1962/63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 2/
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Europe:												
France	2	2	2	2	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece	136	209	129	191	186	230	16	25	16	23	22	26
Italy	344	538	304	420	319	430	43	62	32	40	35	45
Portugal	89	99	41	72	34	59	5	7	6	9	6	8
Spain	404	590	200	314	462	280	26	15	8	26	36	25
Yugoslavia	2	12	3	4	5	7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	977	1,450	679	1,003	1,008	1,008	90	109	62	98	99	104
Middle East:												
Israel	1	2	3	1	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jordan	7	7	18	7	5	20	---	---	---	---	---	---
Syria	13	19	26	14	21	15	1	2	4	2	3	2
Lebanon	7	10	7	10	5	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turkey	73	65	100	52	110	60	9	12	20	7	22	12
Total	101	103	154	84	143	108	11	15	25	10	26	15
Africa:												
Algeria	18	17	18	23	15	20	---	---	---	---	---	---
Morocco	21	26	16	35	16	20	3	3	2	3	2	3
Tunisia	63	89	95	52	20	60	6	6	6	4	1	5
Libya	7	4	18	3	6	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	109	136	147	113	57	104	9	9	8	7	3	8
Others 3/	13	14	13	15	13	15	---	---	---	---	---	---
World total	1,200	1,703	993	1,215	1,221	1,235	110	133	95	115	128	127

1/ Production in marketing year beginning November 1. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Largely Argentina.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Although olive oil availabilities are at a reford high in Greece, the prospects for exports are not especially bright. In 1967-68 exports are not expected to exceed 20,000 tons compared with 12,000 and 7,033 in 1966-67 and 1965-66, respectively. Exports to the EEC countries amounted to only 5,000 tons despite the fact that preferential treatment was granted to Greece for its olive oil exports. It would appear that unless world market prices for olive oil rise or unless the Greek government is prepared to bear an increased share of the burden of subsidizing exports, the already large volume being stored in drums by the government will become an even more critical problem.

Since the state-controlled oil storage facilities are presently filled, the government, in setting its 1967-68 olive oil policy, is offering producers incentives for delayed delivery. The basic support price is virtually unchanged from last year's level. The new policy discontinued the marketing of olive oil-seed oil blends, reportedly to avoid adulteration.

In Portugal production of edible olive oil will increase markedly from the disappointing 1966-67 output. Despite the "on-year" increase, production will be one-third below the 1959-60-1962/63 average. The decline in production has resulted in a significant reduction in olive oil consumption for cooking and table use. Throughout this period, exports have remained relatively constant at 6,000 to 8,000 tons annually. Domestic requirements for edible oils have in recent years been satisfied by increased use of other vegetable oils, either pure or as a seed oil-olive oil blend.

In Turkey production is forecast to decline by 45 percent from the large volume of 1966-67. The expected decline reflects a cyclic "off-year," which may be mitigated to some extent by favorable growing conditions and increased acreage. Reportedly, new plantings and grafting are increasing tree numbers by about 2 million annually.

The reduction in availabilities this year is expected to result in a substantial reduction of exports and ending stocks on October 31, 1968, as well as some decline in consumption for edible purposes. However, consumption for industrial purposes is expected to increase because of the high acidity of the carry-in stocks from last year's large crop. Exports in the 11 months ending September 30, 1967, amounted to 15,986 tons-- sharply above the total 1965-66 exports of 2,493 tons but substantially below the volume previously expected. Italy, the major consumer, rejected 500 tons of Turkish paraffin oil. Concern over this matter adversely affected exports, and no oil was purchased by the Communist Bloc countries.

New marketing regulations effective October 12, 1967, no longer permit the sale of olive oil in open containers. The trade, having been given 6 months advance notice, has until December 31, 1967, to dispose of olive oil canned or labeled under the previous marketing regulations.

Olive oil production in Tunisia is expected to be more than triple last year's drought-reduced outturn. Despite the recovery, production will probably be below the 1959/60-1962/63 average. Based on the expected increase in availabilities, exports will rise sharply from last year's estimated low volume of 18,000 tons. Domestic consumption of olive oil is not expected to increase appreciably, and requirements for imported seed oils may consequently remain at a relatively high volume. Imported seed oils are blended in varying proportions with olive oil for domestic use. The practice, supervised by the Tunisian Government, enables them to satisfy domestic requirements for olive oil even in times of short supplies while at the same time reducing the cost to the consumer and continuing to earn foreign exchange through olive oil exports.

Early this year in Geneva the 16 member countries of the International Olive Oil Council (I.O.O.C.) resolved to extend the present International Olive Oil Agreement for 2 years. The agreement began in 1963 and was due to expire on September 30, 1967. The I.O.O.C. is administered from Madrid, Spain.

The countries that have become members of the International Olive Oil Agreement include: Algeria, Argentina, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, and the United Arab Republic. Also included are Belgium-Luxembourg and the United Kingdom, both importers. In total the member countries account for more than 90 percent of the world's olive oil production, exports, and consumption.

The objectives of the I.O.O.C. include: (1) to insure fair competition among countries exporting olive oil; (2) to insure importing countries delivery of a commodity that conforms to the specifications of the contracts concluded; (3) to promote olive oil production, consumption, and exports; and (4) to attempt to reduce the adverse effects of price fluctuations resulting from instability of market availabilities.

WORLD RAPESEED PRODUCTION IN 1967 NEAR RECORD LEVEL

World production of rapeseed in 1967 is estimated at 5.1 million short tons, second only to the 1965 level of 5.3 million tons. Record production in Canada, France, West Germany, and Sweden more than offset the decline in India's rapeseed production and raised world production 5 percent above last year's outturn.

Canada, the world's largest exporter of rapeseed, harvested another record rapeseed crop in 1967. Production is estimated at 662,500 short tons or 3 percent more than the 1966 outturn of 245,000 tons. Acreage increased 13 percent totaling 1,726,000 in 1967. Severe drought in the Prairie Provinces, where all of Canada's rapeseed is grown, reduced yields per acre 10 percent below the previous year.

RAPESEED 1/: Production in major producing countries and estimated world total, average 1960-64, annual 1963-67

Country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Western Hemisphere						
Canada	249.0	209.0	330.8	565.0	645.0	662.5
Chile	45.9	55.9	56.2	66.1	77.2	60.6
Other	17.4	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
Total	312.3	282.1	404.2	648.3	739.4	740.3
Europe						
Belgium	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	1.3
France	161.2	148.8	271.8	372.4	347.4	444.2
Germany, West	102.2	105.6	119.8	117.4	108.8	137.3
Italy	10.1	8.8	9.0	9.8	10.5	6.0
Netherlands	10.6	11.0	11.3	12.0	14.5	15.0
Total EEC	284.2	274.3	412.0	511.8	481.3	603.8
Austria	9.9	8.3	11.6	12.8	15.0	17.0
Denmark	37.6	29.1	57.6	50.5	39.7	35.3
Finland	7.9	8.8	9.9	7.4	3.1	9.7
Sweden	135.9	113.4	199.6	231.4	104.7	282.8
Switzerland	12.3	12.9	14.1	15.4	12.1	15.4
Total West Europe	487.8	446.8	704.8	829.3	655.9	964.0
Czechoslovakia	60.4	45.2	50.7	81.6	71.6	75.0
Germany, East	200.0	141.3	193.7	235.7	232.4	180.0
Poland	277.6	250.2	294.3	555.6	493.8	474.0
Others	34.6	15.9	23.0	23.7	22.3	23.9
Total East Europe	572.6	452.6	561.7	896.6	820.1	752.9
Total Europe including U.S.S.R.	1,060.4	899.4	1,266.5	1,725.9	1,476.0	1,716.9
Africa						
Algeria	8.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.6	7.0
Asia						
China, Mainland 3/	735.0	625.0	730.0	770.0	745.0	770.0
India	1,312.0	1,426.0	995.0	1,616.4	1,406.2	1,372.6
Japan	226.7	120.0	148.4	137.8	104.3	87.3
Pakistan	355.0	399.8	332.6	338.2	306.9	338.2
Other	19.4	19.7	37.8	33.6	36.8	37.5
Total	2,648.1	2,590.5	2,243.8	2,896.0	2,599.2	2,605.6
World total	4,029.6	3,777.5	3,920.0	5,275.7	4,821.2	5,069.8

1/ Includes mustardseed in areas where rapeseed and mustardseed are not separately reported. Harvest of rapeseed occurs generally in the first half of the calendar year in all major producing countries except Canada. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Rapeseed stocks on August 1, 1967, the beginning of 1967-68 crop year amounted to 137,500 tons, an increase of 53,400 tons over last year. With production estimated at 662,500 tons for the current year, rapeseed supply should total 800,000 tons. Crushings are expected to exceed the 124,100 tons processed in 1966-67, due to the steady increase in the use of rapeseed oil in the manufacture of margarine, shortening and salad oil. Crushing, however, amount to only a small percentage of production and export availabilities in 1967-68 should be exceptionally large.

Rapeseed production in the European Economic Community reached 603,800 tons-- up 25 percent over the record 1965 level. France and West Germany are the major producers of rapeseed within the Community.

France is the second largest exporter of rapeseed in the world and is the leading supplier of rapeseed oil. Both acreage and production have responded to the high prices guaranteedto producers. The 1960-64 average area of 208,200 acres increased to 491,200 acres in 1967. Production during the same period climbed from 161,200 tons to 444,200 in 1967-- an increase of 175 percent. A further increase in production is anticipated for 1968.

West Germany has also encouraged the production of rapeseed by maintaining producer prices equal to those in France. Production rose 34 percent above the 1960-64 average of 102,187 tons reaching 137,347 tons in 1967.

Of the total rapeseed crop in West Germany, about 70 percent is estimated to be harvested in Schleswig-Holstein and Bavaria. Recent reports indicate that these states have increased winter rapeseed plantings for 1968 harvest, by 47 and 36 percent respectively. If these states can maintain their proportionate share of production, the 1968 rapeseed crop could increase by 35-40,000 tons.

Denmark's rapeseed production, while small, is nearly all exported, mostly in the form of seed. Domestic crushings are limited, since the use of rapeseed oil in margarine is no longer required by law. Rapeseed oil for domestic consumption is now used solely for industrial purposes.

Sweden is a net exporter of both rapeseed and oil. The 1967 production of 282,800 tons exceeded the record 1965 level by 22 percent. Acreage gained slightly-- about 5 percent-- but yields per acre increased 17 percent due to unusually favorable weather. Winter kill during the previous year had lowered 1966 production to 105,000 tons.

Poland is the leading rapeseed producer of Europe and by far the largest producer in Eastern Europe, where it is followed by East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Exports from Poland have shown a marked increase since 1960 when 457 tons of rapeseed were exported compared with 1966 exports of 68,300 tons of seed and 8,800 tons of oil. Rapeseed from the 1967 harvest has reportedly entered Western European markets and Japan at prices somewhat below the world market price.

More than half of the world's rapeseed crop is produced in Asia, principally in India, China, and Pakistan. Practically all of the rapeseed produced in India and Pakistan is consumed domestically to alleviate the shortage of food oils. China's exports, however, have increased from the 1960-64 average of 6,100 tons, oil basis, to an estimated 45,800 tons (as oil) in 1966. Chinese exports are mainly in the form of oil. It is assumed that its exports are from indigenous production.

Japan, on the other hand, whose rapeseed output shows a steady decline, has increased exports of rapeseed oil, produced mostly from imported seed. Domestic rapeseed production dwindled to 87,300 tons in 1967 compared with the 1960-64 average of 226,700 tons. Imports of rapeseed increased to 233,093 tons in 1966 compared with 101,298 tons in 1965, and less than 90,000 in the preceding year. Exports of rapeseed oil reached 11,922 tons in 1966, compared with 4,006 tons in 1965 and negligible amounts previously. Imports of rapeseed in the Japanese fiscal year April 1967-March 1968 were estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to be 277,700 tons--an increase of 33,000 tons for the fiscal year.

WORLD CASTOR PRODUCTION DOWN 10 PERCENT

World production of castorseed in 1967 is estimated tentatively at 713,000 short tons, 10 percent less than estimated output in 1966 and 5 percent less than the 1960-64 average. In relation to 1966, smaller production is indicated for all major producing countries except India and Thailand.

Reliable statistics are lacking for many producing countries because the castor plant grows wild in most tropical and subtropical regions, although it is cultivated as an annual crop in the major-producing countries. The extent of harvesting wild plants depends largely on prevailing prices and consequently, export figures in many cases are the best measure of production.

The outcome of the castor crop in Brazil in any given year is the major factor determining the world situation. Brazil is not only the leading producer but normally accounts for one-third or more of total world production. And, in recent years, Brazil has accounted for 55 to 65 percent of the aggregate volume of castorseed and castor oil that enter world trade.

Brazil's castor production in 1967 is estimated at 215,000 tons, 16 percent below the 255,000 tons estimated to have been produced in 1966. The crop in Bahia, the major producing state, was far below earlier expectations because the long dry season followed by heavy rains reduced yields. Crops in Paraná and Sao Paulo were reduced by frost in early June and above-normal gray mold attacks. However, part of these adverse affects was compensated by the harvesting of castor from wild plants.

As a response to high castor prices, Brazil's 1968 crop is expected to increase sharply. Plantings in South Brazil are expected to be about 45 percent above those of 1967. Progress of the crop has been favorable because of ample rain followed by warm weather.

From India's two castor crops harvested from November 1966 through April 1967, production is estimated officially at 89,000 tons compared

CASTORSEED: Production in specified countries and the world, average 1960-64, annual 1963-67

Continent and country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/	1967 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:						
United States 2/	21,590	32,195	30,000	28,500	24,000	15,000
Mexico	9,015	9,115	10,095	10,245	10,330	10,360
Haiti 3/	1,632	1,378	929	844	---	---
Total 4/	32,237	42,688	41,024	39,589	35,175	26,205
South America:						
Argentina	7,950	6,735	5,400	4,850	4,080	---
Brazil	285,823	264,398	440,000	391,345	255,000	215,000
Ecuador	24,600	25,355	28,670	17,635	12,125	8,820
Paraguay	17,920	15,430	14,330	14,330	11,025	---
Peru	8,705	8,520	8,820	7,715	---	---
Other	1,002	1,002	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Estimated total 4/	346,000	321,440	498,220	436,875	291,030	247,700
Europe:						
Italy	8	6	11	1	---	---
Bulgaria	980	480	75	80	---	---
Hungary	5/ 1,520	1,030	---	---	---	---
Romania	18,805	15,765	14,330	10,805	22,705	17,600
Yugoslavia	6,100	4,750	4,000	2,735	5,590	3,300
Total 4/	27,413	22,031	18,416	13,621	28,376	20,980
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	32,990	40,000	60,000	70,000	109,000	88,000
Africa:						
Ethiopia	12,785	11,025	12,125	12,125	---	---
Libya	7,165	7,800	9,000	---	---	---
Sudan	5,040	5,030	7,340	6,995	11,145	11,000
U.A.R., Egypt	5/ 8,045	7,275	8,045	8,820	---	---
Angola	5,580	5,510	5,510	5,510	---	---
Dahomey	890	1,100	310	535	---	---
Kenya 6/	5,071	8,220	5,469	5,757	7,129	---
Malagasy Republic 6/	1,172	1,428	698	1,160	762	---
Mozambique 7/	1,879	2,653	1,143	485	1,000	---
South Africa, Rep. of	15,280	10,000	15,400	16,500	---	---
Tanzania	6/ 18,640	8/ 30,015	8/ 16,352	8/ 14,672	6/ 17,780	---
Togo 6/	640	807	429	327	414	---
Uganda 6/	2,342	2,806	2,203	1,812	2,157	---
Other	1,841	1,676	1,796	1,727	1,638	1,674
Estimated total 4/	86,370	95,345	85,820	85,425	94,515	94,405
Asia:						
Iran	10,582	11,000	11,000	11,000	---	---
Cambodia	3,595	3,525	3,305	3,640	---	---
India	117,726	111,330	112,435	119,050	87,965	89,065
Indonesia	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	---	---
Korea, South	2,105	2,870	3,110	2,605	2,630	---
Pakistan	8,065	8,400	10,080	10,080	10,305	---
Thailand	46,583	58,310	42,990	34,835	48,725	50,155
Other	31,664	30,285	32,400	36,265	66,225	66,225
Estimated total 4/	222,560	227,960	217,560	219,715	232,730	235,260
Estimated world total 4/	747,570	749,464	921,040	865,225	790,826	712,550

1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ Figures for 1960-63 are estimates submitted by the Baker Castor Oil Company. Figures for 1964-67 are U.S.D.A. estimates. 3/ Castorseed exports from Haiti, year ending September 30. 4/ Includes estimates for countries for which data are not available. Totals for Asia and world totals include rough estimates for Mainland China based on average production prior to World War II of 25,000 tons. 5/ Less than 5 years. 6/ Exports of castorseed. 7/ Exports of castorseed and castor oil, seed basis. 8/ Sales.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

with 87,965 tons a year earlier. Production in both 1965-66 and 1966-67 was down about one-fourth compared with average annual production during the preceding 5 years. The reduction was due largely to drought but, to a lesser extent, it can be attributed also to shifting of land from castor to peanut cultivation in Gujarat State because of more favorable marketing conditions for peanuts. Trade estimates of Indian castor production normally are at least 25 percent higher than official estimates as the latter do not include a sizable portion of the crop interplanted with other crops, or grown along field boundaries, highways, railroads and such.

Planting of the 1967-68 crop was completed under favorable weather conditions and on a large area than in the previous 2 years. Trade sources anticipate a bumper crop.

There are no official estimates of acreage and production of castor in the United States. However, according to well-informed sources, castor area in 1967 is estimated at about 20,000 acres compared with about 42,000 last year. Of this, an estimated 18,300 acres are in Texas, 700 in New Mexico, 500 in Kansas, and 500 in Nebraska. The decline from last year reportedly is attributed to the relatively favorable price support for feed grains which compete most closely with castor.

Yields in the Plainview area of Texas are reported to have been 2,200 to over 3,000 pounds per acre on well-managed, irrigated fields. Production is tentatively placed at 15,000 tons compared with an estimated 24,000 tons in 1966. Seed quality and oil content are said to be excellent.

Utilization of detoxified castor meal in cattle rations, the currently strong prices for castor oil, plus excellent yields in 1967 should encourage increased plantings of castor in 1968. The good supply of dwarf-internode hybrid seed that will be available for planting next spring will be an added incentive to expand acreage.

Castor area in the Soviet Union has expanded from 17,000 acres in 1957 to over 400,000 acres since 1964. Exceptionally favorable weather in 1966 resulted in a bumper crop, estimated at 109,000 tons. In 1967, dry weather in August and September in the principal castor-producing areas, the Ukraine and North Caucasus, is believed to have reduced yields. Production is tentatively estimated at about 88,000 tons. While this is almost 20 percent below last year's level, it is 27 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Revised estimates now show that, contrary to earlier indications, Thailand's 1966 castor production increased sharply from the reduced levels of the 2 previous years to 48,725 tons. The first official estimate for 1967 is 50,155 tons, or a further increase of 3 percent. The volume of castor harvested depends largely on demand of foreign markets and prices. The extent of actually planted and cropped fields reportedly is not great; most plants grow as "weeds" in other crops, along fence rows, and such.

Castor production in Ecuador has declined sharply each year from almost 29,000 tons in 1964 to about 9,000 tons in 1967. Factors contributing to the steady decline include: (1) Low yields from uncultivated plants; (2) low prices paid to producers; and (3) more favorable returns to farmers from corn, cotton, coffee, cassava and livestock than from castorseed, which is harvested only for supplemental income. Ecuador's production is virtually all for export.

WORLD POTATO PRODUCTION
UP SLIGHTLY IN 1967

Production of potatoes in 1967 in the major producing countries of the world is estimated at 5,285 million hundredweight (100 lbs.), less than 1 percent above the 1966 output and 2 percent above the 1960-64 average. Larger production in Western Europe, the USSR, and South America more than offset smaller harvests in North America and Eastern Europe. The 1967 crop was grown on 43.6 million acres, down slightly from the 1966 acreage and 7 percent below average.

North American output declined 4 percent from the 1966 level, largely the result of a sharp reduction in the Canadian crop. Production in Canada, which is the leading market for U.S. potato exports as well as the principal source of U.S. imports, totaled 44 million hundredweight in 1967, nearly 20 percent below the record harvest achieved a year earlier. Lower acreage and yields accounted for the decrease. The United States recorded a 1967 output of 303 million hundredweight, 1 percent below 1966 but 14 percent above average.

The Western European crop in 1967 was 4 percent above 1966 but 11 percent below average. Acreage was down 3 percent from 1966 and more than 20 percent below average. In West Germany, Western Europe's largest producer, acreage declined 3 percent but production increased to 470 million hundredweight, 13 percent above 1966. France also experienced increased output in 1967 despite a 10 percent decrease in acreage.

Production in Eastern European countries was down 6 percent from 1966 but was 2 percent above average. In the USSR, acreage increased 1 percent and output 4 percent from 1966 levels.

POTATOES: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1966-67

Continent and country	ACREAGE			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 1/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Million Cwt.	Million Cwt.	Million Cwt.
North America:						
Canada	295	319	304	46.0	54.7	44.4
Mexico	120	130	130	7.7	10.1	8.8
United States	1,382	1,464	1,461	265.8	306.9	303.2
Total	1,797	1,913	1,895	319.5	371.7	356.4
Europe:						
Austria	415	338	331	76.5	66.3	59.5
Belgium	169	147	154	38.9	32.5	40.1
Denmark	170	101	94	31.6	21.4	19.3
Finland	190	167	159	25.5	23.5	18.0
France 2/	2,038	1,485	1,329	306.8	221.5	224.3
Germany, West	2,351	1,809	1,747	518.4	415.3	469.6
Greece	110	118	118	11.5	12.8	14.0
Ireland	209	168	159	42.9	37.0	35.1
Italy	927	858	836	86.1	85.6	89.1
Netherlands	330	323	304	87.2	90.9	88.0
Norway	129	110	99	23.8	23.4	18.8
Portugal	256	259	272	23.3	19.9	29.1
Spain	986	929	941	101.5	91.9	92.4
Sweden	249	136	137	34.1	29.9	25.0
Switzerland	121	100	94	26.9	28.9	29.1
United Kingdom	763	669	709	150.5	145.1	153.4
Total Western Europe 3/	9,413	7,717	7,483	1,585.5	1,345.9	1,404.8
Czechoslovakia	1,277	1,038	988	130.5	122.4	111.1
Germany, East	1,822	1,715	1,661	274.7	282.7	266.7
Poland	7,055	6,834	6,835	941.8	1,030.7	975.7
Yugoslavia	752	823	840	63.6	71.2	72.8
Other Eastern Europe 4/	1,414	1,339	1,307	113.6	137.0	121.9
Total Europe 5/	21,733	19,466	19,114	3,109.7	2,989.9	2,953.0
U.S.S.R.	21,596	20,756	21,004	1,602.5	1,743.8	1,807.8
Asia:						
Japan	527	483	455	81.3	74.6	79.7
South America:						
Argentina	461	407	403	35.5	32.7	38.7
Brazil	496	492	507	25.4	29.3	30.2
Chile	212	190	194	16.7	15.8	16.3
Venezuela	36	41	43	2.5	3.1	3.3
Total	1,205	1,130	1,147	80.1	80.9	88.5
Grand total	46,858	43,748	43,615	5,193.1	5,260.9	5,285.4

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Excluding home gardenings. 3/ Excluding Luxembourg which produced an average crop of 2.3 million cwt. on 12,100 acres in the 1960-64 period. 4/ Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary. 5/ Excluding U.S.S.R.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

BUMPER WORLD
HOPS CROP

The 1967 world hops crop is estimated at 205.9 million pounds--down somewhat from the 208.3 million pound 1966 crop but still 10 percent above average. This is the fifth year in a row that production has been above the 200 million mark.

The United States is still the leading producer but the 50.2 million pound October estimate was down 9 percent from the 1966 output due to lower yields. This is the smallest U.S. crop since 1962 but is still 4 percent above average. Only 49 million pounds of the U.S. crop will be marketable under the Federal Marketing Order as compared to 53.9 million last year, the first year the Order was in force.

The United Kingdom also had a 9 percent smaller crop than in 1966 (16 percent below average) due entirely to reduced acreage. England also limits marketings under Marketing Board control which has been in effect since 1932. On the Continent, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and France each produced fewer hops than in 1966.

West Germany, on the other hand, produced a record 48.5 million pounds as a result of both good weather and increased bearing surface. German hops acreage has increased sharply now for 6 consecutive years, and Germany may soon become the world's leading producer.

Beer production rose slightly in the major hops consuming countries in 1966-67 but due to a rapidly changing technology, the quantity of hops used per barrel is being reduced and hops usage may not have increased.

Because of huge German crop and heavy carryover stocks from the excessive 1966 world crop, hops prices are down severely this fall. West German Hallertaus were as low as 45 cents per pound spot basis during the past 2 months. This has forced the U.S. market down and Yakima seedless hops were sold for as little as 32 cents per pound in September. But, as grower holdings of unsold new crop hops have been reduced substantially in the past 2 months, and the harvest estimate has been reduced, the U.S. market has firmed up somewhat.

HOPS: Production in specified countries, average 1961-65, annual 1964-67 1/

Country	Average 1961-65	1964	1965	Revised: 1966	Preliminary 1967
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.5
United States	48.1	53.4	56.1	2/55.4	2/50.2
Argentina	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4
Austria	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Belgium	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.2
France	4.6	5.4	4.6	5.6	4.2
Germany, West	36.6	40.5	40.1	38.6	48.5
Spain	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8
United Kingdom	28.2	28.3	29.0	25.6	23.7
Bulgaria	.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4
Czechoslovakia	15.9	15.2	15.9	20.4	17.1
Germany, East	4.3	5.8	4.5	5.5	5.7
Hungary	.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	.9
Poland	5.2	6.7	4.6	4.6	5.5
Romania	.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0
Yugoslavia	11.6	13.5	10.8	12.1	11.5
U.S.S.R.	14.2	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4
South Africa, Republic of	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1
Japan	4.7	6.0	5.9	6.8	7.0
Australia	3.3	2.2	3.1	4.2	3.3
New Zealand	.8	.7	1.0	1.1	1.0
Other 3/	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2
Total	188.0	205.6	203.5	208.3	205.9

1/ Production shown by year of harvest.
2/ This is total production; under the Federal Marketing Order only 53.9 million pounds were allowed on the market in 1966, and the 1967 marketable quantity is estimated at 49.0 million pounds.
3/ Includes Mexico, Switzerland and Sweden.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

LOWER WORLD COCOA BEAN
PRODUCTION IN 1967-68

World cocoa bean production in 1967-68 is now forecast at 1,288,000 metric tons, down 4 percent from the 1966-67 harvest of 1,336,600 tons. Harvesting in Ghana and the Cameroons is progressing somewhat ahead of last year's rate, but smaller crops in Nigeria and the Ivory Coast are expected to reduce African output by 5 percent. Latin American production is now anticipated to be slightly below last year's level; however, a moderate increase is still forecast for Asia and Oceania.

With more recent estimates still indicating lower production this season, the prospects of a third consecutive year where consumption has exceeded production become more certain. Based on current statistical data, world inventories have been reduced by approximately 240,000 tons during 1966 and 1967, and a further inventory drawdown in 1968 now seems almost assured.

Cocoa bean prices (N.Y. spot Accra) in 1967 rose to an average of 29 cents per pound, up 4.6 cents per pound over the previous year, and were the highest since 1959.

Production in Ghana is forecast to be near 415,000 tons; however, actual Market Board purchases are expected to be somewhat lower because of contraband movement into adjacent countries. Harvesting through the week ending December 14 has yielded 254,420 tons, a gain of 8,023 tons over the corresponding period a year earlier.

A late crop, together with continued internal fighting, has placed Nigeria's rate of harvesting well behind that of the 1966-67 season. A final outturn of 220,000 tons is still anticipated as pickings are expected to hold up at least through February.

Reflecting less favorable growing conditions, Ivory Coast production (excluding contraband cocoa from Ghana) is forecast at 119,000 tons, under the record 1966-67 harvest. In addition, recent tighter security on the Ghana-Ivory Coast border has tended to reduce smuggling.

Revised data now places Brazilian 1966-67 production at 173,300 tons, based on the provisional outturn of the 1967 Bahia Temporao crop at 1,297,545 bags (77,853 tons). Prospects for the 1967-68 main crop now indicate a possible harvest of 1.4 million bags (84,000 tons).

COCOA BEANS: World total production for crop year 1967-68
with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960/61-1964/65	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	2nd Estimate 1967-68
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
North America:									
Costa Rica	11.4	11.1	12.3	11.0	11.8	11.0	6.9	9.0	8.5
Cuba	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dominican Republic	35.4	35.8	34.2	39.9	40.9	26.1	30.0	25.0	26.0
Grenada	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.9
Haiti	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4
Jamaica	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.2
Mexico	20.3	16.5	21.0	26.0	17.9	20.3	22.5	23.8	24.0
Panama	1.0	1.4	1.2	.9	.9	.8	.7	.8	.8
Trinidad and Tobago	6.1	7.0	6.5	6.4	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.0	6.4
Other North America 2/	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7
Total North America	84.8	83.1	86.0	94.8	86.5	74.9	75.5	74.1	76.9
South America:									
Bolivia	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.5
Brazil	118.1	122.0	116.0	111.0	122.7	118.6	171.0	173.3	168.0
Colombia	14.7	14.3	15.0	13.5	14.5	16.0	17.0	17.3	18.3
Ecuador	41.3	41.6	40.0	42.0	36.0	47.0	35.0	49.0	43.0
Peru	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Surinam	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Venezuela	16.7	12.1	12.4	14.6	22.3	21.9	22.9	22.1	22.5
Total South America	195.6	194.9	188.2	186.1	200.5	207.6	250.0	264.7	255.3
Africa:									
Angola	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.6	.4	.4
Cameroon 3/	79.9	71.5	73.7	76.4	87.9	90.0	78.1	86.0	90.0
Congo, Brazzaville	.8	.6	.9	.7	.9	.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Congo, Kinshasa	5.4	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.2	4.2	4.0	5.0	5.0
Fernando Po and Rio Muni	30.2	25.3	26.0	31.5	33.4	34.7	35.0	38.5	36.5
Gabon	3.6	4.0	2.4	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0
Ghana	458.4	439.2	416.0	428.4	445.2	563.3	415.6	381.4	5/ 415.0
Ivory Coast 4/	104.7	93.6	81.0	103.0	98.2	147.5	113.3	150.0	5/ 119.0
Liberia	1.0	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5
Malagasy Republic	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.8	.6	.6
Nigeria	217.8	198.4	193.9	178.7	219.5	298.3	184.6	268.0	220.0
Sao Tome and Principe	9.5	10.5	9.6	10.3	8.5	8.6	9.7	10.0	10.0
Sierra Leone	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.7	4.0	4.0
Togo 4/	13.3	12.6	11.4	11.0	13.9	17.6	14.7	16.0	5/ 12.0
Total Africa	929.2	866.8	826.5	855.3	922.0	1,174.8	867.0	966.1	919.0
Asia and Oceania:									
Ceylon	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
Indonesia	1.0	1.0	.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
New Guinea and Papua	14.2	7.6	10.7	14.2	17.0	21.7	17.8	21.0	25.0
New Hebrides	.7	.7	.8	.8	.4	.6	.7	.7	.8
Philippines	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.2
Western Samoa	3.9	3.6	4.4	3.6	4.9	3.2	2.3	3.0	3.8
Total Asia and Oceania	25.7	19.1	22.3	25.6	29.1	32.6	27.7	31.7	36.8
World total	1,235.3	1,163.9	1,123.0	1,161.8	1,238.1	1,489.9	1,220.2	1,336.6	1,288.0

1/ Estimates are based on a crop year of October 1 to September 30. 2/ Includes Dominica, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, and St. Lucia. 3/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 4/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana. 5/ Not adjusted for contraband movement.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officer, results of office research and related information. Estimates are based on latest data available as of December 18, 1967.

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